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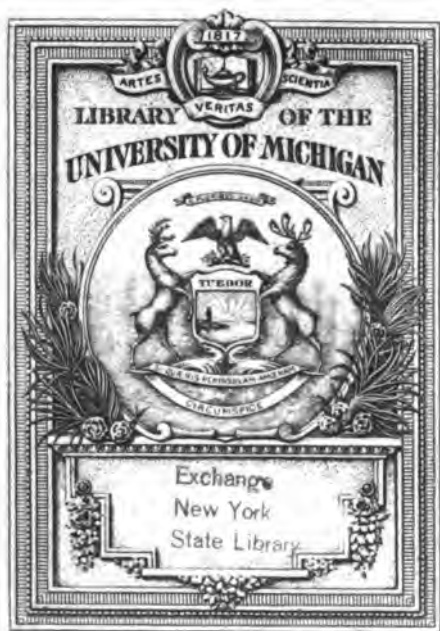
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NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD SESSION

1920

VOL. XXIX — Nos. 87-88



**ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1920**



STATE OF NEW YORK

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**New York State
Probation Commission**

For the Year 1919



**ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1920**

6

STATE OF NEW YORK
STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

ALBANY, April 23, 1920.

HON. HARRY C. WALKER, *President of the Senate:*

SIR.—By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for the year 1919, as required by section 30, chapter 54, of the Consolidated Laws.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. CHUTE,
Secretary.

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

MEMBERS

NAME	Address	Appointed by	Date appointed	Term expires
EDMOND J. BUTLER, President.	289 Fourth Ave., New York City.	The Governor.....	Sept. 16, 1910.....	
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER, VICE-PRESIDENT.	Kingston.	The Governor.....	July 16, 1914.....	
		The Governor.....	Sept. 11, 1918.....	July 1, 1922
		The Governor.....	April 21, 1909.....	
		The Governor.....	Sept. 16, 1910.....	
		The Governor.....	July 29, 1913.....	
EDWARD C. BLUM.....	424 Fulton St., Brooklyn.	The Governor.....	Nov. 10, 1917.....	July 1, 1921
		The Governor.....	Oct. 4, 1910.....	
		The Governor.....	Dec. 27, 1912.....	
		The Governor.....	Nov. 10, 1917.....	
JOHN H. FINLEY.....	State Education Bldg., Albany..	The Governor.....	June 4, 1920.....	July 1, 1924
HENRY MARQUAND.....	Bedford Hills...	Ex-Officio.....	Dec. 1, 1913.....	
MRS. MARY E. PADDON...	105 E. 22d St., New York City.	Board of Charities...	July 14, 1915.....	April 4, 1921
HENRY SOLOMON.....	58 East 65th St., New York City	The Governor.....	Aug. 5, 1919.....	July 1, 1923
		Prison Commission...	Jan. 6, 1920.....	Jan. 6, 1921

FORMER MEMBERS

NAME	Address	Appointed by	Date appointed	Term expired
Roger P. Clark.....	Binghamton.....	Prison Commission...	July 2, 1907.....	Jan. 1, 1909
Felix M. Warburg.....	New York City..	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907.....	April 20, 1909
Dennis McCarthy *...	Syracuse.....	Board of Charities...	July 12, 1907.....	Oct. 31, 1909
Francis C. Huntington *	New York City..	Prison Commission...	Jan. 5, 1909.....	June 7, 1910
Charles F. McKenna.....	New York City..	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907.....	Sept. 17, 1910
Horace McGuire *.....	Rochester.....	Board of Charities...	Nov. 17, 1909.....	April 9, 1913
Andrew S. Draper *.....	Albany.....	Ex-Officio.....	June 6, 1907.....	April 27, 1913
Nicholas M. Peters.....	Syracuse.....	Board of Charities...	April 9, 1913.....	July 14, 1915
Homer Folks.....	New York City..	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907.....	July 5, 1917
Frank E. Wade.....	Buffalo.....	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907.....	June 21, 1919
Maude E. Miner.....	New York City..	The Governor.....	Jan. 15, 1918.....	Aug. 5, 1919
Allan I. Holloway.....	Buffalo.....	Prison Commission...	June 21, 1919.....	Jan. 6, 1920

* Deceased.

CHARLES L. CHUTE.....Secretary

EDWARD M. TOOLE.....Assistant Secretary

CLEMENT A. MUNGER...Chief Clerk and Hearing Stenographer

MAY HEWITT.....Stenographer

Office: 132 State Street, Albany

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1920

COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION.—The President, Commissioners Clearwater, Blum and Solomon.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION.—Commissioners Marquand, Mrs. Paddon, Finley and the President.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Commissioners Blum, Marquand, Clearwater and the President.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.—Commissioners Finley, Marquand, Blum and the President.

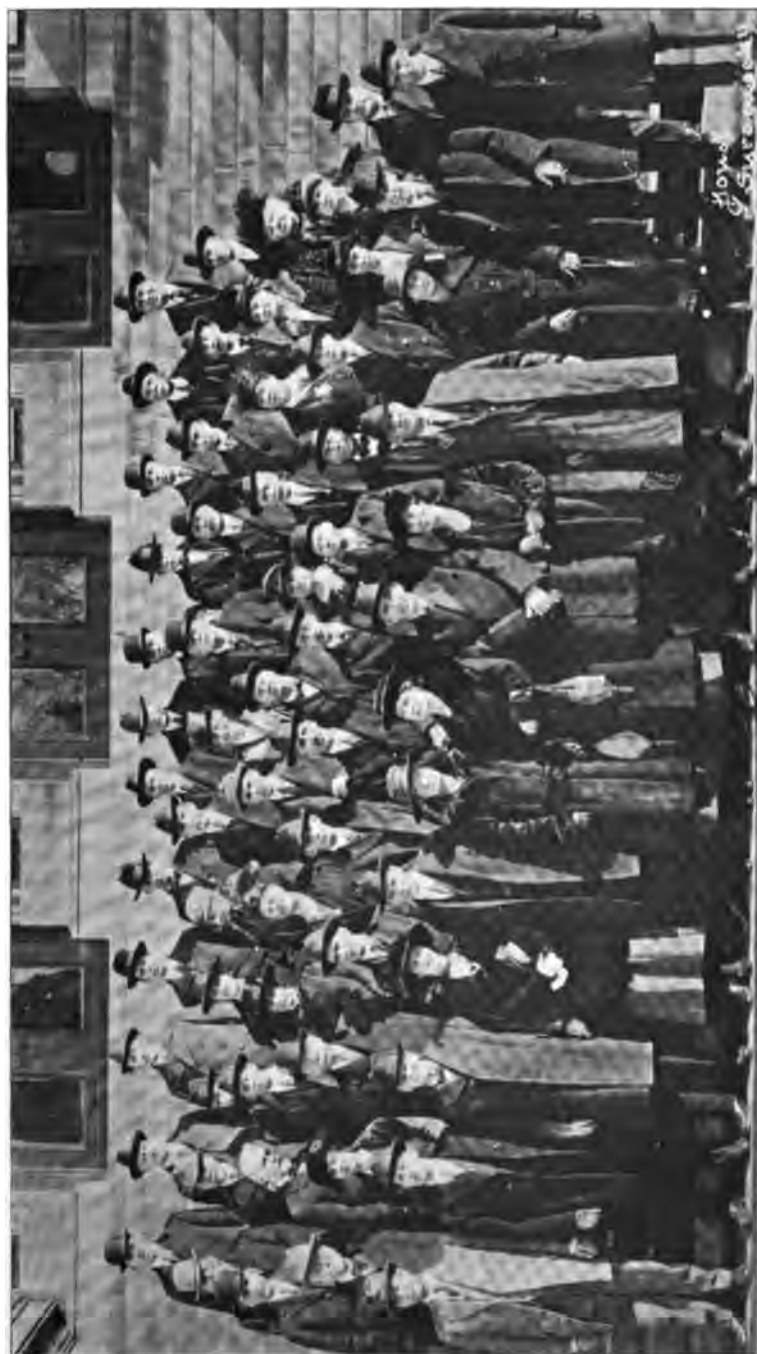
COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.—Commissioners Clearwater, Solomon, Mrs. Paddon and the President.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS, SYRACUSE, NOV. 9-11, 1919.

REPORT OF THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

The State Probation Commission respectfully submits the following report for the year 1919:

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN PROBATION WORK

The year 1919 was one of continued success and encouraging developments in the use of the probation system in the courts of this State. This year following the armistice was essentially one of national reconstruction and unrest. Technically at war, with a vast army of young men returning to our shores, with the problem of complete industrial readjustment, with unparalleled extravagance and expenditure both public and private, and with the increasing burden of the high cost of living, national and private morale and character has been affected in various ways, and this has been reflected to some extent in the character of the cases coming before our courts.

Some of the courts, particularly those dealing with felonies, have reported an increase in crimes of violence, in a number of instances, we regret to say, committed by returning soldiers. Murders, sensational hold-ups and thefts of large sums have been more or less featured in the daily press. The notoriety given to these crimes distorts the public attitude toward the entire delinquency problem, and it has obscured the brighter side of the picture. Briefly, it may be stated that in spite of war and reconstruction and all the factors of unrest above stated there has been no general increase in crime but rather a continued decrease has occurred during the past year. For the year ending October 31, 1919, the Secretary of State reports a decrease of 1,957 in the number of convictions for crime in all the courts of the State as compared with the previous year, this being a much greater decrease when compared with normal years before the war.

It may well be asked why it is that in spite of war, reconstruction and unrest, causes supposed to produce crime and lawlessness, the work of the courts has not greatly increased. The answer, we believe, is *social control*. During the first months of America's participation in the war statistics showed a considerable increase in juvenile delinquency in this State. This tendency seemed to be largely offset in the latter months of the war by the efforts of social agencies and the people in general who arose *en masse* to protect the families of our soldiers, who worked as never before in the history of this or any other country to win the war by making the nation socially efficient. This activity as much as anything else helped to win the war. It did more. It profoundly benefited social conditions in the country in a way which we all hope will turn out to be permanent.

The spirit of service and the desire to help the nation to greater industrial efficiency and thrift undoubtedly reduced adult crime. War legislation, such as New York's famous "Work or Fight Law," prohibition of the sale of liquors to soldiers, and stricter anti-vice laws, have reduced crime. Probably more important than any other factor in the reduction of crime has been prohibition, which as a war time measure was in effect during the last six months of 1919.

Among other factors in the prevention and social control of crime, not a temporary expedient but in successful operation long before the war, is the probation system. It has substituted social investigation, a real understanding of the offender, and helpful supervision and personal influence for indifference and harsh imprisonment which does not reform. Its increasing efficiency under better trained and more adequately paid probation officers has brought about its larger use and increasing success in the prevention and cure of crime. In spite of the war and reconstruction, in spite of the marked decrease in crime both during and since the war, the use of the probation system has constantly increased.

Each year since 1910 an increased number of persons have been placed on probation. The annual increase was large until 1917, the first war year. Thereafter and for the past two years the increase has been small. During the year ending June 30, 1919, a total of 22,846 persons were placed on probation. This

was an increase of 608 probationers over the previous year, and showed the largest use of the system in any year in the history of the State. At the close of the year 15,685 persons, including both children and adults, were on probation in care of 351 probation officers in this State. Of these officers 221 are salaried, most of them devoting their full time to the work. Seventy-nine and six-tenths per cent. of all who finished probation last year completed their terms and were discharged improved.

At the close of the year there were 11,749 persons confined in all the public correctional institutions of the State, including prisons, jails, penitentiaries, reformatories and training schools for children. This was 3,936 less than the number on probation on the same date. The average per capita cost of maintaining the inmates of the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories for adults and children during the year ending June 30, 1919, was \$396.56. The average per capita cost of probation, including salaries and expenses of probation officers and expenditures of the State Probation Commission was \$22.64. Hence it cost from 17 to 18 times as much to maintain an offender in prison as to supervise him for one year on probation.

Such is a brief picture of the probation system and its developments last year, the full story of which is given in the report following.

PROBATION AND PROHIBITION

Much testimony has come to the Commission as to the beneficial effects brought about by prohibition in reducing crime. During 1919 prohibition was effective in a number of cities and in many towns through local option and for the last six months of the year the Federal war prohibition measure was in force. Statistics of arraignments secured by the Commission from twenty-one representative city and county courts or groups of courts dealing with all classes of offenders, show in most courts a considerable decrease in arraignments for this period as compared with the last six months of the year 1918. The only courts which showed an increase in 1919 as compared with 1918 were the Rochester Police Court, the New York City Magistrates' Courts and the Queens County Court. For the remaining eighteen courts the total number of criminal cases dealt with fell from 28,931 in 1918 to 21,450 in 1919. The decrease in

the Buffalo City Court was from 13,510 to 10,123; in the Syracuse Court of Special Sessions from 1,728 to 1,152; in the Utica City Court from 1,748 to 1,133. The figures submitted also showed that practically the entire decrease in arraignments was in cases of public intoxication or offenses arising from intoxication. In five courts the cases of public intoxication dropped from 9,017 during the last half of 1918 to 3,658 for the same period in 1919.

It seems clear that the war prohibition measure decreased court work wherever it was enforced. In New York city it is admitted that there was little enforcement last year. The great problem of the returning soldiers also offset any benefit which might have been felt in the reduction of arraignments through prohibition.

Figures recently secured by the Commission covering criminal arraignments in the same twenty-one courts or groups of courts for the first three months of 1920 give still more striking evidence of the effect of prohibition when enforced, as constitutional prohibition quite generally has been in this State since it went into effect early in January. Every one of the courts heard from shows a substantial reduction in arraignments. In the entire group of courts, which covers the larger cities in the State, the total number of arraignments for the first three months of 1920 was 46,030. For the same period in 1919 there were 70,221 arraignments, a decrease of 24,191 or 34.4 per cent.

Most of this remarkable decrease is in cases of intoxication and offenses growing directly out of intoxication in the lower courts. In eight courts giving complete figures for this period there were 1,450 arraignments for public intoxication in 1920 as compared with 5,595 for the same period in 1919. In the Buffalo City Court arraignments for the first three months of 1920 were 2,417, with 583 arraignments for public intoxication. For the same period of 1919 the total arraignments were 6,958, of which 3,094 were for public intoxication.

In the city of Utica for the two periods total arraignments decreased from 722 to 363, arraignments for intoxication decreasing from 226 to 48. In Syracuse total arraignments decreased from 939 to 394. In the New York City Magistrates' Courts there was a decrease from 54,780 in 1919 to 38,629 in 1920;

in the New York City Court of Special Sessions, 3,616 to 2,397. In the justice of the peace courts of Orange county for the two periods arraignments decreased from 210 to 75; in the city of Dunkirk from 254 to 48; in the Monroe County Children's Court from 216 to 78; in the Buffalo Children's Court from 283 to 184.

Statistics secured show a large falling off in the population of county jails and penitentiaries but almost none in reformatories and State prisons since prohibition became effective. In 46 county jails the number of inmates serving sentence decreased from 681 on June 30, 1919, to 325 on May 31, 1920. In the Erie County Penitentiary the population dropped from 408 to 158; in the Onondaga County Penitentiary from 171 to 59.

While there are other factors at work decreasing crime the explanation of the figures given above must be sought largely in the immediate effects of prohibition. The testimony of judges and probation officers is largely to this effect. One police justice says: "Prohibition has made the police business dull compared with the old regime." One probation officer states that he finds "prohibition is instrumental in bringing about better home conditions." Another says: "There has been in our city a big decrease in crime caused through booze. Men heretofore before the court after a week-end spree are now working steadily and have extra money in their pockets, instead of always being broke." A woman probation officer who deals with children in a large city says: "Prohibition has turned the tide for the women and children. Despite the cost of living, men who formerly neglected their families have been able in many cases to start bank accounts, make payments on homes, clothe their families well, put coal in the cellar and get food in the larder, things unknown in some of these homes before the saloons were closed. The best of it is that the majority of these men tell me they don't want the former conditions to return because they have learned what enjoyment can be gotten out of home life not disturbed by drink."

It remains to be seen whether the effects of prohibition in decreasing court work will continue permanently. Much depends upon the proper enforcement of the law and upon whether desirable instead of undesirable substitutes for the saloon and for drink are found. Most probation officers believe that the

effect of prohibition upon their probation work will be largely good. It should be said that no appreciable effect upon the numbers placed on probation is seen in the 1919 statistics, but recent returns in 1920 have shown some reduction, though a comparatively small one, in the number of probationers. The courts are placing a larger percentage of cases on probation. Probation officers also have been receiving a better class of cases due to prohibition, the confirmed drunkards and others diseased in body and mind through alcohol, who are not fit subjects for the probation treatment, having been to a considerable extent eliminated. In the large city courts probation officers who have been constantly over-worked with far too many cases due to drink have fewer cases and of a class easier to get results with. Without the open saloon to contend with they are better able to control their probationers and their work is much more effective.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROBATION WORK OF THE STATE

General Summary

The general table which follows shows the principal facts regarding the use of probation in the State during the statistical year ending June 30, 1919, as compared with the previous year.

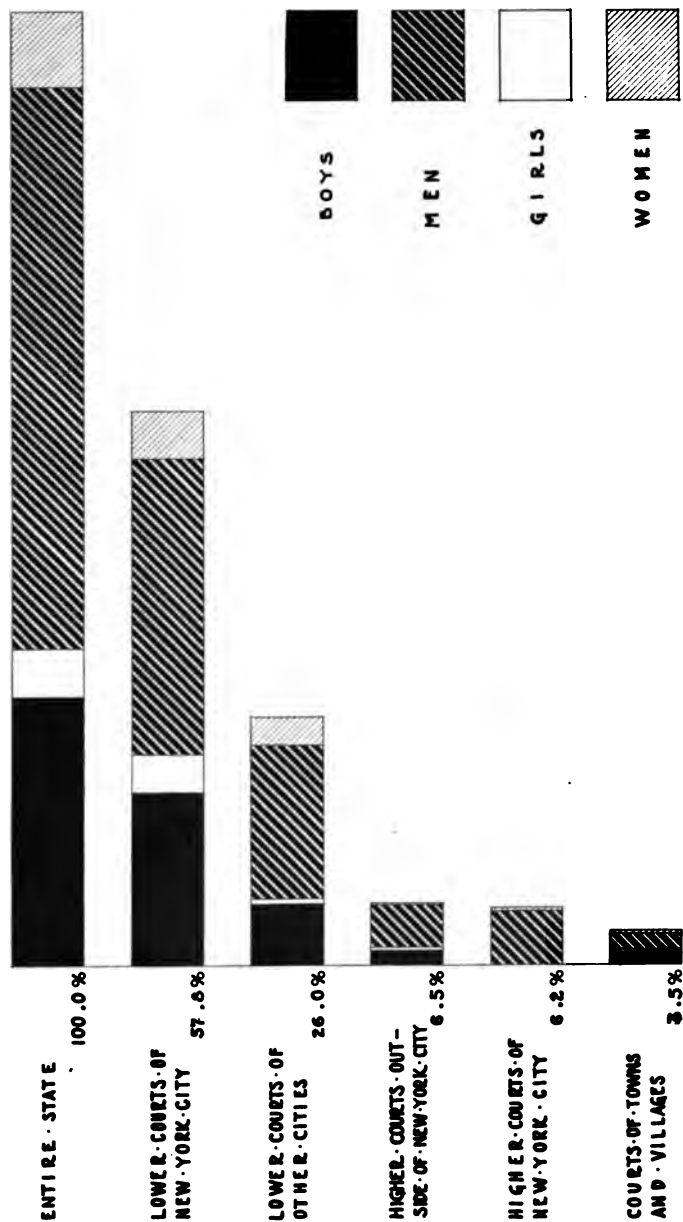
TABLE I
GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Year ending June 30, 1918	Year ending June 30, 1919
Persons continued on probation from preceding year.....	14,552	*14,567
Persons placed on probation during year.....	22,238	22,846
Persons on probation part or all of year.....	36,790	37,413
Persons discharged from probation during year.....	22,226	21,728
Persons remaining on probation at end of year.....	14,564	15,685
Percentage of those who passed from probation in which results were reported, who completed their terms and were discharged as improved.....	78.2%	79.6%
Cities using probation in local courts.....	51	51
Counties using probation in county or supreme courts or both.....	54	51
Counties using probation in town or village courts.....	38	40
Public salaried probation officers at end of year.....	212	216
Probation officers detailed from other branches of public service.....	5	5
Volunteer probation officers having cases during year.....	150	130
Cases investigated by probation officers before sentence.....	26,915	26,558
Home visits made by probation officers.....	118,462	119,194
Amount collected by probation officers for family support.....	\$200,798.97	\$228,750.70
Amount collected by probation officers for payment of fines.....	33,443.77	37,630.78
Amount collected by probation officers for restitution.....	60,837.52	69,040.27
Total collected by probation officers.....	\$295,080.26	\$335,421.75

* Including 3 cases reported after June 30, 1919 and therefore not included in previous year's totals.

CHART 1 NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.



The number of persons of all ages placed on probation by the courts of this State last year was 22,846. This shows an increase of 608 persons placed on probation over the previous year, and shows a greater use of the probation system than in any other year in the history of the State. However, for the past two years covered in the above table the increase in the use of probation has been small as compared with previous years, undoubtedly due to the effects of the war. The total number of individuals on probation at some time during the year was 37,413, greater than ever before. The number of persons actually on probation at the end of the year was 15,685, showing an increase over the previous year of 1,121, or 7.7 per cent. The number has increased every year though less rapidly during the past two years.

An analysis of the statistics compiled by the Commission shows that taking the State as a whole the use of the probation system as shown by the number of persons placed on probation and the number remaining under supervision had been increasing rapidly before America's participation in the war. During the war the use of probation remained nearly stationary but did not at any time decrease. Since the war the use of probation has begun to increase again.

From the table it is seen that the number of salaried probation officers during the year increased from 212 to 216. The number of active volunteers decreased from 150 to 130. The increase of salaried officers which has occurred every year since the Probation Law was enacted is significant and bespeaks a real growth in the work and in public appreciation of it. The decrease in volunteers reported is of less importance. Many of the volunteers handle but one or two cases each under the supervision of a salaried officer.

The number of preliminary investigations made by probation officers of defendants before sentence last year was 25,558, showing a slight decrease over the previous year. On the other hand, the number of home visits in probation cases reported by the probation officers increased from 118,462 to 119,194. The amounts collected by probation officers for all purposes increased largely during the past year.

The number of boys under sixteen, girls under sixteen, and men and women on probation is shown in the following table:

TABLE II
CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS PLACED AND REMAINING ON PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Continued on probation from June 30, 1918.....	3,340	816	9,398	1,013	14,567
Placed on probation during year ending June 30, 1919.....	6,319	1,170	13,448	1,909	22,846
Total on probation during the year.....	9,659	1,986	22,846	2,922	37,413
Discharged from probation during the year.....	6,426	1,221	12,461	1,620	21,728
Remaining on probation on June 30, 1919...	3,233	765	10,385	1,302	15,685

From the above table it will be seen that all increase in the number of probationers at the close of last year as compared with one year before was among adults, the number of both boys and girls having slightly decreased during the year.

Chart I shows the proportion of boys, girls, men and women placed on probation in the entire State and in various groups of courts.

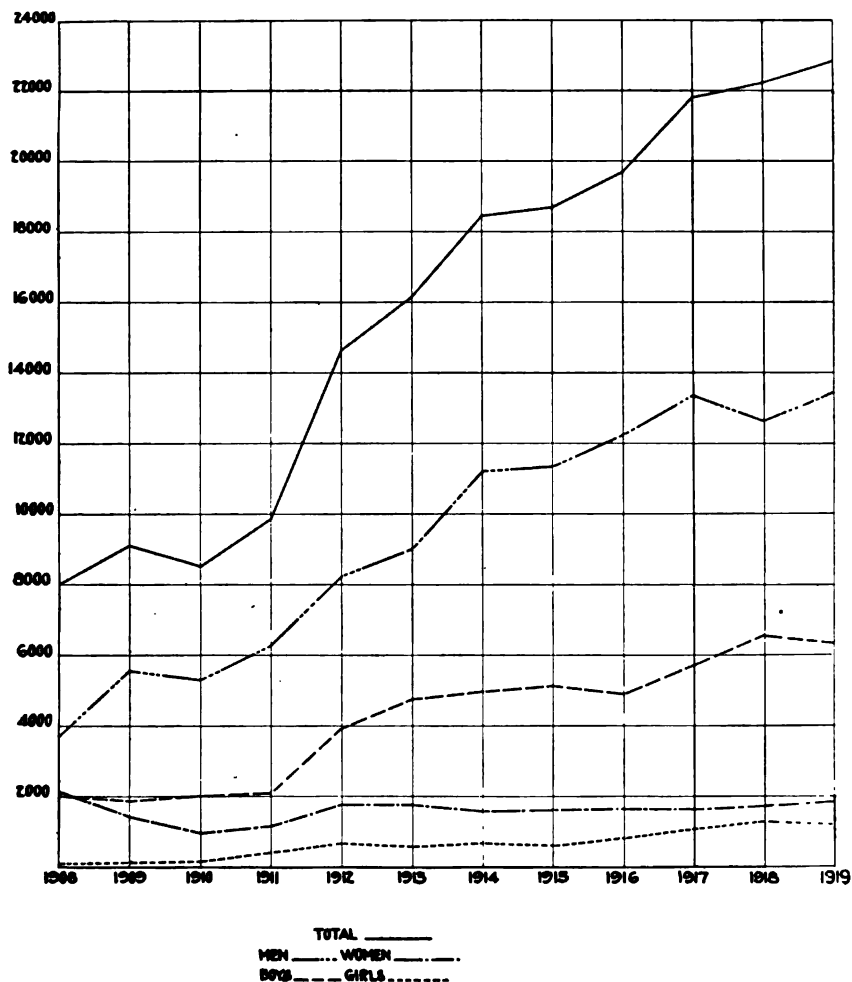
GROWTH OF PROBATION

The rapid increase in the number of persons placed on probation each year for the past twelve years is shown in the following table and in the accompanying chart. (Chart II.)

TABLE III
NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	Children	Adults	Total
1908.....	2,213	4,941	7,154
1909.....	2,076	7,240	9,316
1910.....	2,227	6,410	8,637
1911.....	2,306	6,832	9,138
1912.....	4,003	9,557	13,560
1913.....	5,484	10,726	16,210
1914.....	5,550	12,049	17,599
1915.....	5,727	13,243	18,970
1916.....	5,664	13,641	19,305
1917.....	6,820	15,027	21,847
1918.....	7,876	14,362	22,238
1919.....	7,489	15,357	22,846
Total.....	57,433	129,385	186,820

CHART II
**VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS PLACED ON
 PROBATION IN 12 YEARS**



An analysis of the above table shows that between the years 1911 and 1915, inclusive, there was an increased use of the probation system of over 1,000 each year. Between the years 1915 and 1916, the increase was small, but between 1916 and 1917, the increase in probation cases was 2,542, or 13.2 per cent. This increase occurred just before or at the beginning of the war and is largely explained by the increasing use and support given to the probation system and the work of the Commission in securing the appointment of new probation officers in many localities. During the past two years the increase in the number placed on probation has been small, due undoubtedly to the effects of the war.

As will be shown later on the correctional institutions of the State have reported a large decrease in their population both during and since the war. More recently this decrease has been greatly augmented by the effects of prohibition. Courts and police departments have reported fewer arraignments and arrests. In spite of all these facts shown both by the table above and by the table which follows, the use of the probation system has constantly increased, indicating that the method of dealing with reformable offenders has been successful and has met with the approval of the courts and the people generally. There is no doubt that it is being used in a greater percentage of cases coming before the courts than ever before.

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR

	Children	Adults	Total
December 31, 1907.....	566	1,106	1,672
December 31, 1908.....	730	1,648	2,378
December 31, 1909.....	967	2,195	3,162
December 31, 1910.....	1,227	2,852	4,079
September 30, 1911.....	1,232	4,159	5,391
September 30, 1912.....	2,197	6,111	8,308
September 30, 1913.....	2,221	6,442	8,663
September 30, 1914.....	2,781	8,152	10,933
September 30, 1915.....	3,025	8,882	11,907
June 30, 1916.....	2,969	9,667	12,636
June 30, 1917.....	4,017	10,535	14,552
June 30, 1918.....	4,157	10,407	14,567
June 30, 1919.....	3,998	11,687	15,685

In eleven and one-half years the number of persons on probation in this State has increased from 1,672 to 15,685, or over

800 per cent. The more rapid increase proportionately in the number of persons on probation at the end of each year compared with the increase in the number of new cases placed on probation each year can only be explained by the fact that longer terms of probation have been constantly used. Probation for two or three months, which was common in the early days of the system, is giving way to probation for one year or more. Also, probation is being used each year in a larger proportion of cases in the higher courts which try felonies. In these courts probation terms of from two to five years are commonly used.

The table which follows shows the increase each year in the number of salaried probation officers employed throughout the State. At the close of 1906 there were only 30 employed in the entire State; twelve and one-half years later there were 216. The very great majority of these officers give their entire time to the service and many of them serve in more than one court. This steady increase is shown in the following table and in the chart herewith (Chart III):

TABLE V
PUBLICLY SALARIED PROBATION OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

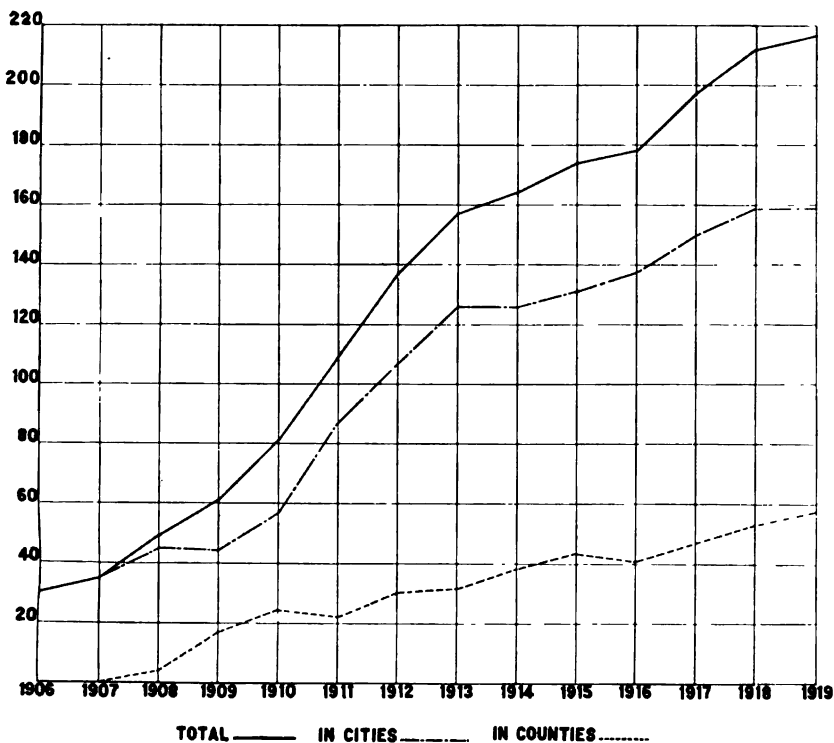
Serving on	
December 31, 1906.....	30
December 31, 1907.....	35
December 31, 1908.....	49
December 31, 1909.....	61
December 31, 1910.....	81
December 31, 1911.....	109
September 30, 1912.....	137
September 30, 1913.....	157
September 30, 1914.....	164
September 30, 1915.....	174
June 30, 1916.....	178
June 30, 1917.....	197
June 30, 1918.....	212
June 30, 1919.....	216

NEW POSITIONS CREATED

During 1919 there were 3 new positions for salaried probation officers created in the State, as follows: Chief Probation Officer, Chautauqua County Children's Court; County Probation Officer, Nassau county; County Probation Officer, Tompkins county.

The new position of Chief Probation Officer in the Chautauqua County Children's Court followed after a considerable interval

CHART III
INCREASE IN SALARIED PROBATION
OFFICERS IN THIRTEEN YEARS



the enactment of the special law creating a children's court as a part of the County Court for that county. The new officer acts also as clerk of the court and handles only children's cases.

County probation work was established for the first time in the counties of Nassau and Tompkins under full-time salaried officers. Adequate salaries and expenses for these officers were provided by the boards of supervisors, the provision made in Nassau county being the most generous and satisfactory that has ever been made in this State for a new office. As a result and also due to the securing of a very competent officer the work has been developed with remarkable success and efficiency.

There were no positions abolished in the State during the past year. Twenty-two new probation officers were appointed to succeed salaried officers who resigned or left the service.

Three salaried probation officers have died during the year, as follows: Henry H. Preston, Suffolk county; Mrs. Gertrude Read, New York City Children's Court, and Hugh F. McGroddy, New York City Magistrates' Courts.

A total of 31 new volunteer probation officers were appointed during the year. Seven volunteers resigned.

INCREASED SALARIES FOR PROBATION OFFICERS

There has never been a time when the inadequate salaries generally paid probation officers have been so great a hardship and so detrimental to the development of the probation system as at present. The fact that the position of probation officer is comparatively new and its value to the community not fully appreciated has resulted in inadequate and part-time salaries in many instances. The Commission has considered it one of its most important duties to aid in securing, if possible, the increase of these inadequate salaries, so that good men and women could afford to enter and remain in the work. Many competent officers actuated by the highest ideals of service and public usefulness have entered probation work at inadequate salaries and have done what they could to increase the public estimation and consequently compensation for their work. Progress in this respect during the past year has been on the whole satisfactory, although the many increases in salaries are in the main but a tardy recognition of the decreased value of the dollar.

A total of 148 probation officers had their salaries increased during 1919. Most of the increases were in the larger cities. The probation officers in New York City were increased \$100 on January 1, 1919, and were again increased \$200 in the budget for 1920. The minimum salary for probation officers in New York City is now \$1,350, and the maximum to which all probation officers may expect to advance after a few years of service is \$1,860.

In the city of Buffalo probation officers start at \$1,200 and advance to \$1,500. Since July 1, 1919, however, all officers have been receiving an additional \$300 bonus.

In Erie county, probation officers may attain a maximum of \$1,800. In all of the above courts the Chief Probation Officers and Deputy Chiefs receive more adequate compensation.

In other cities there is little consistency or uniformity in the salaries paid. The county probation officers in the larger counties are beginning to receive compensation ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500, together with more adequate appropriation for their necessary expenses. The Commission believes that the position of County Probation Officer is so important that the salary of \$2,500 provided in one county is no more than adequate.

The experimental stage in probation work has passed. No longer can we expect experienced and qualified persons to take up the work with all its responsibilities and difficulties and to stay with it unless adequate salaries are paid. It is beginning to be realized that probation work requires qualifications similar to those of a successful teacher and many of the qualifications which we expect to find among clergymen and doctors.

The success of probation depends upon the probation officer. It is a bad investment for any community to pay an inadequate salary for this work as many are doing today. On account of the demands of the position and the high cost of living, the Commission believes that full-time probation officers should in general receive salaries of at least \$1,500 and in the larger cities it would be better if the salaries were \$1,800 to \$2,000, with suitable increases for efficient service.

COURTS USING PROBATION

The following table shows the distribution of cases placed on probation by groups of courts during the past year:

TABLE VI

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total	Per cent.
Lower courts of New York City.....	4,148	942	6,988	1,131	13,209	57.8
Higher courts of New York City.....	.....	.....	1,308	83	1,391	6.2
Lower courts of other cities.....	1,539	103	3,723	601	5,966	26.0
County and Supreme Courts outside New York City.....	343	80	1,037	28	1,488	6.5
Courts of towns and villages.....	289	45	392	66	792	3.5
Entire State.....	6,319	1,170	13,448	1,909	22,846	100.0

From the above table it is seen that 64 per cent of all cases placed on probation last year were from the courts of New York City. This is a slightly larger percentage than for the previous year. The increased number of men and women placed on probation in the Magistrates' Courts of New York City accounts entirely for this increase. The number placed on probation in the higher courts of New York City, *i. e.*, the County Courts and the Court of General Sessions, decreased slightly.

All classes of offenders in the lower courts of other cities decreased, the total being 5,966 as against 6,659 for the previous year. On the other hand, all classes of offenders in the superior courts outside New York City increased. The same is true of cases received from the courts of towns and villages. The percentage of cases from the higher courts outside New York City was 6.5 per cent last year as compared with 5.6 per cent the year before. The number of rural cases increased from 636 or 2.9 per cent of all cases in 1918 to 792 or 3.5 per cent of all cases last year.

Of the 59 cities of the State, all but 8 of the smaller cities reported cases placed on probation from their local courts. Of the 62 counties of the State, 51 reported cases placed on probation by the county and supreme courts and 40 in one or more town and village courts.

The increase in rural cases was largely in the counties of Erie, Onondaga and Steuben where rural probation work has been effectively developed.

The table which follows shows the wide use of probation in the various courts of the State:

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1919, ARRANGED BY PLACES

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
CITIES						
Albany	Police	61	4	29	34	128
Amsterdam	Recorder's	67	2	41	.....	110
Auburn	Recorder's	21	1	29	3	54
Batavia	Police	37	.....	.....	.....	37
Binghamton	City	32	.....	60	31	123
Buffalo	Children's	190	10	16	32	248
Buffalo	City	.....	.....	2,260	344	2,604
Canandaigua	Police	.....	.....	2	2	4
Cohoes	Recorder's	3	.....	5	.....	8
Corning	City	11	1	25	2	39
Cortland	City	5	.....	17	9	31
Elmira	Recorder's	57	5	55	11	128
Glen Cove	Police	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Glens Falls	City	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Gloversville	Recorder's	.....	2	13	1	16
Hornell	Recorder's	6	.....	.....	.....	10
Hudson	City	5	.....	2	.....	7
Ithaca	City	6	1	1	1	9
Jamestown	Police	14	.....	15	3	32
Johnstown	Recorder's	25	1	2	.....	28
Kingston	Recorder's	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Lackawanna	City	73	.....	110	11	194
Little Falls	Recorder's	2	.....	1	.....	3
Lockport	Police	13	.....	19	.....	32
Mechanicville	City	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Mount Vernon	City	59	4	23	1	87
Newburgh	Recorder's	15	8	22	4	49
New Rochelle	City	11	.....	11	.....	22
New York City	Board of Magistrates, 1st. Div.	.....	.....	3,024	552	3,576
New York City	Board of Magistrates, 2d. Div.	.....	.....	2,459	379	2,838
New York City	Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	817	140	957
New York City	Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	94	3	97
New York City	Special Sessions, Brooklyn	.....	.....	505	50	555
New York City	Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	63	6	69
New York City	Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	26	1	27
New York City	Children's, Manhattan	2,067	428	.....	.....	2,495
New York City	Children's, Bronx	451	114	.....	.....	565
New York City	Children's, Brooklyn	1,138	309	.....	.....	1,447
New York City	Children's, Queens	321	63	.....	.....	384
New York City	Children's, Richmond	171	28	.....	.....	199
Niagara Falls	Police	3	.....	123	.....	126
North Tonawanda	City	17	.....	18	2	37
Norwich	Police	1	.....	5	.....	6
Ogdensburg	Recorder's	4	.....	12	.....	16
Olean	Police	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Oneida	City	3	1	2	1	7
Plattsburg	City	1	.....	5	1	7
Port Jervis	Justice's	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poughkeepsie	City	57	.....	13	.....	70
Rochester	Police	.....	.....	186	54	240
Rome	City	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Salamanca	City	5	.....	3	.....	8
Saratoga Springs	City	18	3	17	5	43
Schenectady	Police	143	11	34	6	194
Syracuse	Special Sessions	90	17	253	25	385
Tonawanda	City	4	1	10	3	18
Troy	City	25	.....	5	.....	30
Utica	City	149	23	174	14	360
Watertown	City	18	3	12	1	34
Watervliet	City	4	.....	.....	.....	4
White Plains	Police	37	1	26	.....	64
Yonkers	City	210	4	62	.....	276
Total for cities		5,687	1,045	10,711	1,732	19,175
TOWNS AND VILLAGES						
IN —						
Broome county	Justices	3	.....	4	.....	7
Cayuga county	Justices	1	.....	8	1	10
Clinton county	Justices	2	.....	7	3	12
Cortland county	Justices	3	1	11	2	17
Delaware county	Justices	2	.....	7	.....	9
Dutchess county	Justices	22	.....	29	2	53

TABLE VII—Continued

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Erie county.....	Justices.....	22	1	119	13	155
Franklin county.....	Justices.....	16	.....	22	2	40
Fulton county.....	Justices.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lewis county.....	Justices.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Madison county.....	Justices.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Montgomery county.....	Justices.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Nassau county.....	Justices.....	3	.....	1	2	6
Niagara county.....	Justices.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Onesda county.....	Justices.....	10	.....	20	2	32
Onondaga county.....	Justices.....	33	27	12	29	101
Orange county.....	Justices.....	5	1	14	2	22
Rensselaer county.....	Justices.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Rockland county.....	Justices.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
St. Lawrence county.....	Justices.....	2	.....	10	.....	12
Steuben county.....	Justices.....	24	7	60	4	95
Suffolk county.....	Justices.....	17	.....	1	.....	18
Tompkins county.....	Justices.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Westchester county.....	Justices.....	3	.....	5	2	10
VILLAGES						
Carthage.....	Police.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Elmira Heights.....	Police.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Fairport.....	Police.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Franklinville.....	Police.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Herkimer.....	Police.....	43	2	1	.....	46
Le Roy.....	Police.....	6	2	.....	.....	8
Lyons.....	Police.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Medina.....	Police.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Pleasantville.....	Police.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Scotia.....	Police.....	6	.....	2	.....	8
Warsaw.....	Police.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Waverly.....	Police.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
TOWNS						
Albany county.....	Town of Colonie.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Allegany county.....	Town of Cuba.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
Essex county.....	Town of Norwich.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Greene county.....	Town of Athens.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Nassau county.....	Town of Floral Park.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county.....	Town of Hempstead.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Onondaga county.....	Town of Manlius.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Oswego county.....	Town of Pulaaki.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Saratoga county.....	Town of Corinth.....	2	2	12	.....	16
Schenectady county.....	Town of Glenville.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county.....	Town of Niskayuna.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Schenectady county.....	Town of Rotterdam.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Total for towns and villages.....		289	45	392	66	792
COUNTIES						
Albany.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Bronx.....	County.....	.....	.....	71	2	73
Broome.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41
Cattaraugus.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Cayuga.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Chautauqua.....	Supreme and County.....	32	1	5	.....	38
Chemung.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Clinton.....	Supreme and county.....	1	.....	4	1	6
Columbia.....	County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cortland.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Delaware.....	County.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Dutchess.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	36	2	38
Erie.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	302	14	316
Essex.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	20	3	23
Franklin.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Fulton.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Genesee.....	County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Kings.....	County.....	.....	.....	352	31	383
Lewis.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Madison.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Monroe.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66

TABLE VII—*Concluded*

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Monroe.....	County (Children's Part).....	266	64	.....	.....	330
Montgomery.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Nassau.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
New York.....	General Sessions.....	.....	.....	785	48	833
Niagara.....	Supreme and County.....	1	.....	34	.....	35
Oneida.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	75	2	77
Onondaga.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	94	1	95
Ontario.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Ontario.....	County (Children's Part).....	41	14	.....	.....	55
Orange.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Oswego.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	44	1	45
Otsego.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Putnam.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Queens.....	County.....	.....	.....	56	2	58
Rensselaer.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Richmond.....	County.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44
Rockland.....	Supreme and County.....	2	1	4	.....	7
St. Lawrence.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Saratoga.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Schenectady.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Schoharie.....	County.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Steuben.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	23	1	24
Suffolk.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Sullivan.....	County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tioga.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Ulster.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Warren.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Wayne.....	County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Weetchester.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	54	1	55
Wyoming.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Total for Supreme and County Courts.....	.....	343	80	2,345	111	2,879
Grand total.....	.....	6,319	1,170	13,448	1,909	22,846

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

The following table shows the reported charges against all adults placed on probation during the past year:

TABLE VIII

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES AGAINST ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

CHARGES	Number men	Per cent men	Number women	Per cent women	Total	Per cent
<i>Misdemeanors and Lesser Offenses</i>						
Adult contributory delinquency.....	85	.6	35	1.8	120	.8
Assault, third degree.....	470	3.5	28	1.5	498	3.3
Disorderly conduct.....	1,698	12.6	339	17.8	2,037	13.3
Non-support.....	4,655	34.6	42	2.2	4,697	30.6
Drugs.....	89	.7	19	1.0	108	.7
Petit larceny.....	2,021	15.0	328	17.2	2,349	15.3
Prostitution.....	26	.2	528	27.7	554	3.6
Public intoxication.....	928	6.9	224	11.7	1,152	7.5
Vagrancy.....	671	5.0	191	10.0	862	5.6
Violation of local ordinances.....	428	3.2	40	2.1	468	3.0
Other and unstated misdemeanors.....	1,042	7.8	83	4.3	1,125	7.3
Total misdemeanors, etc.....	12,113	90.1	1,857	97.3	13,970	91.0
<i>Felonies</i>						
Abandonment.....	81	.6	.....	.....	81	.5
Assault.....	87	.6	.....	.....	87	.6
Burglary.....	324	2.4	.....	.....	324	2.1
Forgery.....	62	.5	5	.3	67	.4
Grand larceny.....	553	4.1	20	1.0	573	3.7
Other and unstated felonies.....	228	1.7	27	1.4	255	1.7
Total felonies.....	1,335	9.9	52	2.7	1,387	9.0
Grand totals.....	13,448	100.0	1,909	100.0	15,357	100.0

The leading offense for which men are placed on probation continues to be non-support, a larger number and percentage of the cases being convicted of this offense last year than in any recent year. The percentage of probationers for petit larceny decreased from 19.9 per cent in 1918 to 15.3 per cent last year. The number of cases for vagrancy increased and the number for public intoxication decreased slightly.

Among the women the largest number of cases, as in previous years, was placed on probation for prostitution. There was a marked increase in the use of probation for this cause, 528 women charged with prostitution being placed on probation last year as compared with 356 the year before. Twenty-six men were placed on probation for procuring women for prostitution, soliciting, or similar offenses. The number of women placed on probation for petit larceny and public intoxication decreased.

The following table shows the charges in cases of children placed on probation:

TABLE IX
CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN THE CASES OF CHILDREN PLACED ON PROBATION DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

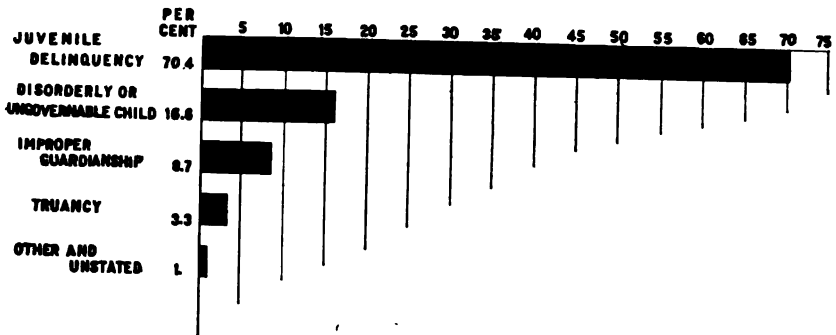
CHARGES	Number boys	Per cent boys	Number girls	Per cent girls	Total	Per cent
Disorderly or ungovernable child.....	1,046	16.6	479	41.5	1,525	20.4
Improper guardianship.....	551	8.7	487	41.8	1,038	13.9
Juvenile delinquency.....	4,451	70.4	159	13.7	4,610	61.5
T truancy.....	208	3.3	34	2.9	242	3.2
Other and unstated charges.....	63	1.0	11	.1	74	1.0
Total.....	6,319	100.0	1,170	100.0	7,489	100.0

Probation is used in this State for children classified under each of the above headings, although in some of the courts, especially in the New York City Children's Court, the term "supervision" is used instead of "probation" for all cases except those of juvenile delinquency. The methods employed in cases designated as under supervision, however, are practically the same as are those designated as on probation. The distinction is purely a technical and legal one and should be done away with. It should not be necessary to charge children with any offense in order to place them under helpful probationary supervision. It will be seen from the above table that by far the greater number of boys placed in the care of probation officers are charged with juvenile delinquency. In the cases of girls the charge is more frequently improper guardianship, or being disorderly or ungovernable. Under juvenile delinquency are classed stealing in its various branches, assault, malicious mischief, disorderly conduct and violation of ordinances. By far the largest element in the juvenile delinquency of boys is stealing.

The number of children placed on probation last year as compared with the previous year decreased by 387. It is probable that the improvement in conditions which brought about a large increase in juvenile delinquency during the earlier period of the war accounts for the decrease in cases last year.

CHART IV

CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS



CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS

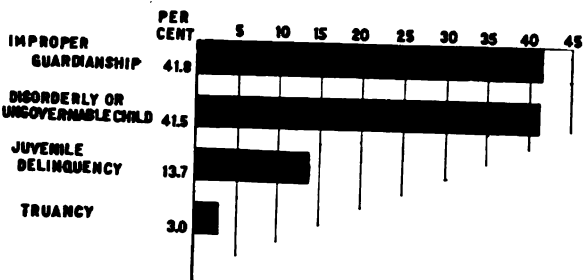
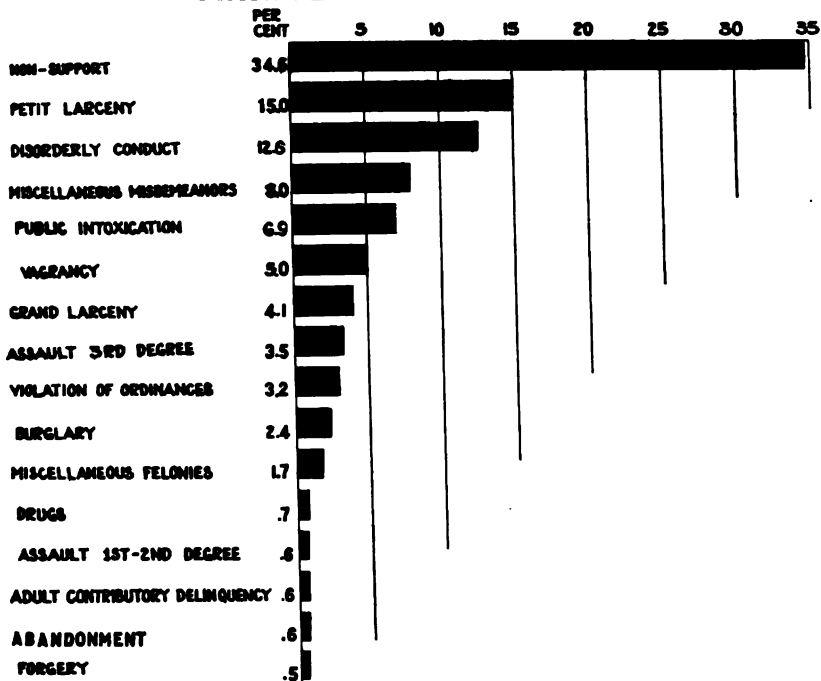
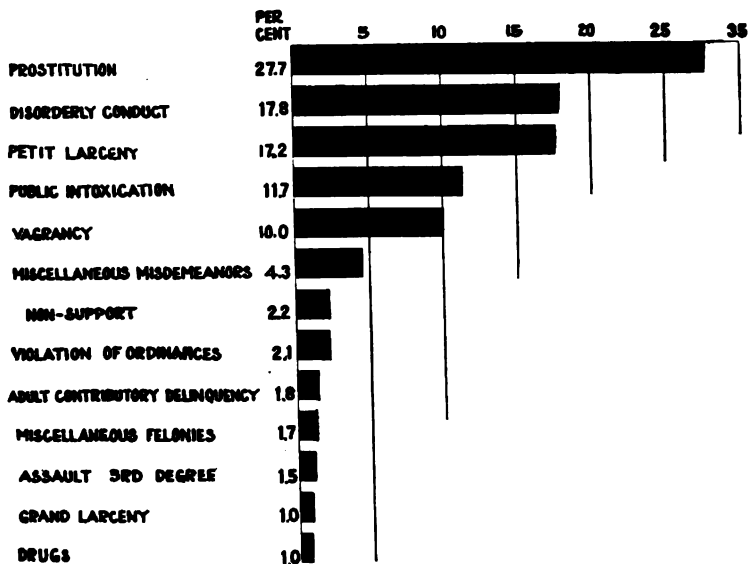


CHART V CHARGES IN CASES OF MEN



CHARGES IN CASES OF WOMEN



Charts IV and V, herewith, show the charges reported in all cases placed on probation during the year.

RESULTS OF PROBATION

During the past year 21,728 persons of all ages were discharged from probation. In each case the Commission requires a report from the probation officer, giving his estimate of the results of probation. The following table gives the results so reported:

TABLE X
RESULTS REPORTED IN ALL CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1919

REPORTED RESULTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Discharged with improvement.....	5,189	1,026	9,530	1,257	17,002
Discharged without improvement.....	397	20	809	76	1,302
Rearrested and committed.....	729	153	1,022	177	2,081
Absented or lost from oversight.....	42	10	824	91	967
Other and unstated results.....	69	12	276	19	376
Total.....	6,426	1,221	12,461	1,620	21,728

The classification of persons completing probation as to whether they were improved or unimproved depends upon the judgment of the probation officer, but we believe that it is fairly accurate. All of those who complete their terms and are discharged from probation may be considered to that extent successful in that they have for the probation period kept straight and avoided arrest and return to court for commitment. Probation officers are asked to classify their cases as "discharged with improvement" only when they believe that they are definitely and positively improved as to character and conditions.

Comparing the above table with a similar table for the previous year we find that the number of cases "discharged with improvement" remained practically the same. The number of cases which may be classed as failures under probation decreased from 4,742 in 1918 to 4,350 last year.

Omitting the cases where final results were unknown or unre-

ported, there were 21,352 cases where the results were given. The percentages of these results are shown in the following table:

TABLE XI
RESULTS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGES IN THE 21,352 CASES DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION
WHERE RESULTS WERE REPORTED

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Discharged with improv ment.....	81.6	84.9	78.2	78.5	79.6
Discharged without improvement.....	6.2	1.6	6.6	4.7	6.1
Rearrested and committed.....	11.5	12.7	8.4	11.1	9.8
Abandoned or lost from oversight.....	.7	.8	6.8	5.7	4.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table it is seen that 85.7 per cent of the probationers completed their probation and were discharged; that 79.6 per cent were classified as discharged with improvement; 9.8 per cent only were positive failures, being rearrested and committed during the probation period. Only 4.5 per cent disappeared or were lost by the probation officers.

The percentage of cases discharged with improvement was larger last year than in any recent year, the percentage in 1918 being 78.2 per cent and in 1917, 76.1 per cent. At the same time the percentage of positive failures, *i. e.*, probationers rearrested and committed, and those who absconded, were both less than in any recent year.

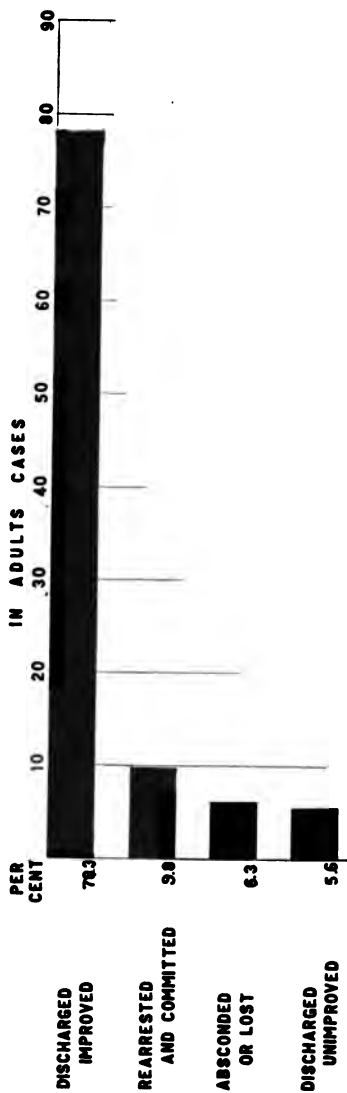
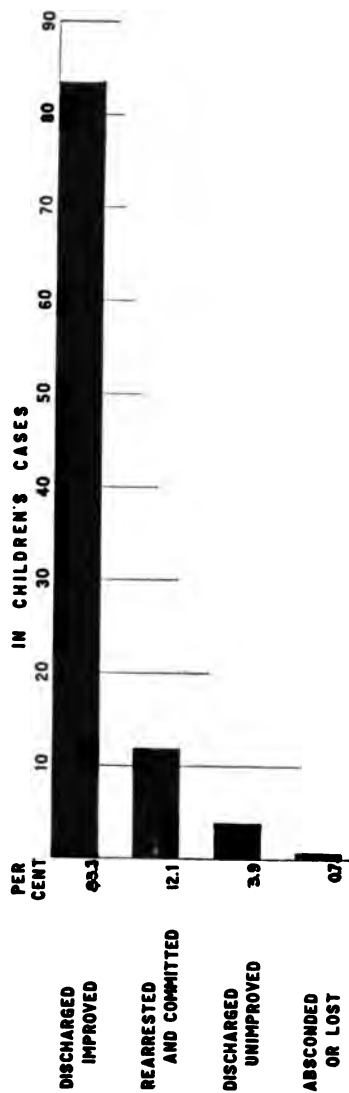
When we consider the material with which probation officers must work, sometimes getting cases which seem to be predestined to fail and the handicaps under which they labor, many of them having more cases than they can properly look after, the percentage of actual failures appears to be remarkably small. When we consider that probationers are placed entirely on their honor and have constant opportunity to escape supervision it is remarkable that only 4.5 per cent last year were lost from oversight during their probation periods.

Chart VI shows graphically the results of probation, both in adults' and children's cases.

MONEY COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS

A total of \$335,421.75 actually passed through the hands of probation officers in this State last year. This was over \$40,000

CHART VI
REPORTED RESULTS OF PROBATION



more than was collected the year before and \$90,000 more than the year before that. Most of this increase has been in the collection of money for family support. Probation officers actually collected and paid over to wives or other dependents of probationers for their support the sum of \$228,750.70. Almost all of this large sum was collected outside of New York City. In addition a much larger sum, \$344,976.03, was paid through the Domestic Relations Bureau of the Department of Public Charities in New York City by men on probation. The payment of this money was supervised by the probation officers who checked up the payments and saw to it that the amounts were paid regularly. In addition to the above, probation officers reported the payment of \$341,133.50 by probationers to their wives or other beneficiaries under court orders. Probation officers did not handle this money, but saw to it that it was paid.

From the table which follows, it is seen that the immense total of \$914,860.23 was paid through the operations of the probation system for family support and a grand total of \$1,021,531.28 was paid for all purposes by probationers in this State last year. This was almost exactly \$100,000 more than was paid by probationers for all purposes during the previous year.

All payments by probationers as reported are shown in the following table:

TABLE XII

MONEY PAID BY PROBATIONERS FOR FAMILY SUPPORT, FINES AND RESTITUTION DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Collected from probationers by probation officers for family support.....	\$228,750.70
Collected from probationers by the New York City Department of Charities for family support in cases on probation from the City Magistrates' Courts.....	344,976.03
Paid by probationers direct to beneficiaries for family support under court orders.....	341,133.50
Total payments by probationers for family support.....	\$914,860.23
Collected from probationers by probation officers in fines.....	37,630.78
Collected from probationers by probation officers for restitution.....	69,040.27
Grand total of payments in probation cases.....	\$1,021,531.28

The increasing collections shown each year are due to the increased number of probationers, more salaried probation officers and also to a greater appreciation of the value of this service by the courts. It is beginning to be generally recognized that the most successful and in fact the only sensible way to deal with a defendant charged with failure to provide for his dependents

is, if possible, to require him to work regularly and pay over a reasonable amount of his earnings. In a majority of the domestic relations cases, there is a serious disagreement between husband and wife and they are usually living apart. The only way that the payment of money by the man for the support of his wife and children can be guaranteed in many cases is through the probation system, which investigates and keeps in close touch with both the man and his family. In this way an opportunity is also afforded through the tactful and skillful probation officer to get at the root of the family difficulty and to cure the condition of marital disagreement and to bring about a reconciliation where desirable. There is a remarkable opportunity for helpful constructive work in these cases.

On July 1st, by an amendment of the Inferior Criminal Courts Act in New York City, the entire handling of domestic relations cases, including the receiving of complaints, preliminary investigation and collection of money, was taken over from the Department of Charities by the Domestic Relations Courts. The developments of this work are dealt with in a subsequent section.

The amount of money collected by probation officers for fines last year was \$37,630.78 as against \$33,443.77 the previous year. Most of this money is paid to the probation officers in small installments by probationers who are unable to pay their fines at the time they are imposed. When the payment of fines through the probation system means that a defendant is allowed to work out his fine and pay it in installments instead of being sent to jail, this method is beneficial both to the probationer and to the public treasury. On the other hand, where the disciplinary value of the fine is doubtful or where dependent wives or children are the real sufferers, most judges now prefer to dispense with the fine. They find that, generally speaking, the attitude of the probationer is better and the work of the probation officer is made easier when the latter is not under the necessity of collecting the fine. The requirement that the probationer shall start a savings account and pay regularly into that is certainly better for his own welfare and for that of his dependents.

The amount of money collected by probation officers, under court orders, as restitution to injured complainants has been

increasing each year. A total of \$69,040.27 was collected last year as compared with \$60,837.52 the year before. It seems clear that the courts are appreciating the justice and disciplinary value of this method and are using it more freely. We believe that it is a valuable discipline to the probationer to have to pay this money when the amount is justly appraised. It is also a fair and just thing to recompense the complainant for losses sustained through the wilful act of the probationer. This method tends to increase public approval and confidence in the probation system and should be still further extended.

SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS

Investigations throughout the State have shown that there has been a gain during the past year in the effectiveness of probation supervision. The Commission requires a report from all officers on the number of home visits in probation cases, believing that these reports give some indication of the work performed by the probation officer and the intensiveness of the supervision maintained.

All probation officers in the State reported making a total of 119,194 home visits last year as compared with 118,462 during the previous year. The table which follows shows comparatively for each court the average number of home visits per case reported during the year. Great discrepancy is shown among the courts which does not always indicate the extent of the supervision maintained and in most instances does not measure the probation officer's efficiency or faithfulness, although it serves as an indication of both. The number of cases on probation to each individual officer has much to do with the frequency of visits. The character and extent of the territory covered also has its effect.

For the entire State the average number of visits to probation cases during the year was 8.8 as compared with 8.2 during the previous year. From this figure it is seen that on an average probation cases were visited less than once each month. The Commission believes that in practically all probation cases a monthly visit should be the minimum, and that so far as possible, cases should be visited once in two weeks. At the start of the probation many cases should be visited once each week.

TABLE XIII

HOME VISITS REPORTED BY PROBATION OFFICERS IN PROBATION CASES DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

COURTS	Average number of probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number of home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number of visits per case during the year
<i>City Officers</i>			
Albany Police (Women and girls).....	25	257	10.3
Albany Police (Men and boys).....	91	180	2.0
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	51	519	10.2
Auburn Recorder's.....	48	442	9.2
Batavia Police.....	28	.....	.....
Binghamton City (Women and girls).....	32	507	16.0
Binghamton City (Men and boys).....	55	9	.2
Buffalo Children's.....	194	2,144	11.0
Buffalo City.....	1,831	6,540	3.6
Cohoes Police.....	7	86	12.3
Corning City.....	29	339	11.7
Cortland City.....	21	.....	.....
Elmira Recorder's.....	70	463	6.6
Glens Falls City.....	7	76	11.0
Gloversville Recorder's.....	16	230	14.4
Hornell Recorder's.....	4	29	7.2
Hudson City.....	2	24	12.0
Ithaca City.....	25	506	20.2
Jamestown Police.....	18	124	7.0
Johnstown Recorder's.....	6	102	16.0
Kingston City.....	9	.....	.....
Lackawanna City.....	69	1,057	15.3
Lockport Police.....	17	201	11.8
Mount Vernon City.....	78	93	1.2
Newburgh Recorder's.....	55	494	9.0
New Rochelle City.....	2	9	4.5
New York City Magistrates', 1st Division.....	2,257	12,899	5.7
New York City Magistrates', 2d Division.....	1,921	24,898	13.0
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	666	1,461	2.2
New York City Special Sessions, Bronx.....	27	213	8.0
New York City Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	224	1,130	5.0
New York City Special Sessions, Queens.....	37	260	7.0
New York City Special Sessions, Richmond.....	17	92	5.4
New York City Children's Manhattan.....	915	23,656	25.9
New York City Children's Bronx.....	192	6,240	32.5
New York City Children's Brooklyn.....	561	7,855	14.0
New York City Children's Queens.....	202	2,879	14.3
New York City Children's Richmond.....	150	2,209	14.7
Niagara Falls Police.....	105	904	8.6
North Tonawanda City.....	20	171	8.5
Norwich Police.....	13	.....	.....
Ogdensburg Recorder's.....	9	118	13.0
Olean Police.....	7	.....	.....
Oneida City.....	6	108	18.0
Plattsburg City.....	5	224	44.8
Port Jervis Justices'.....	1	18	18.0
Poughkeepsie City.....	44	495	11.2
Rochester City (Women).....	17	239	14.0
Rochester City (Men).....	97	.....	.....
Rome City.....	10	.....	.....
Salamanca City.....	2	10	5.0
Saratoga Springs City.....	24	111	4.6
Schenectady Police.....	189	726	3.8
Syracuse Special Sessions (Adults).....	152	3,310	21.8
Syracuse Special Sessions (Children).....	102	1,983	19.4
Tonawanda City.....	8	199	24.8
Troy City.....	38	221	5.8
Utica City.....	180	2,018	11.2
Watertown City.....	26	203	7.7
Watervliet City.....	3	8	2.7
White Plains Police.....	24	92	3.8
Yonkers Special Sessions (Adults).....	16	.....	.....
Yonkers Special Sessions (Children).....	74	285	3.8

TABLE XIII—Continued

COURTS	Average number of probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number of home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number of visits per case during the year
<i>County Officers</i>			
Albany (Supreme and County)	26	110	4.2
Albany (Towns and Villages)	10	15	1.5
Bronx County	86	520	6.0
Broome (Supreme and County)	25		
Cattaraugus (Supreme and County)	7		
Cayuga (Supreme and County)	15	69	4.6
Cayuga (Towns and Villages)	9	62	7.0
Chautauqua (Supreme and County)	28	36	1.3
Chenango (Supreme and County)	7		
Clinton (Supreme and County)	4	46	12.0
Clinton (Towns and Villages)	6	90	15.0
Cortland (Supreme and County)	11		
Cortland (Towns and Villages)	27		
Dutchess (Supreme and County)	94	267	2.8
Dutchess (Towns and Villages)	43	341	8.0
Erie (Supreme and County)	362	3,839	10.6
Erie (Towns and Villages)	109	1,385	12.7
Essex (Supreme and County)	16		
Franklin (Supreme and County)	14	119	8.5
Franklin (Towns and Villages)	24	183	7.6
Fulton (Supreme and County)	8	101	12.6
Fulton (Towns and Villages)	1	11	11.0
Jefferson (Supreme and County)	19	80	4.2
Kings County	322	1,239	3.8
Lewis (Supreme and County)	9	107	12.0
Lewis (Towns and Villages)	5	150	30.0
Madison (Supreme and County)	6	82	13.6
Madison (Towns and Villages)	2	20	10.0
Monroe (Supreme and County)	27		
Monroe County (Children's Part)	133	1,345	10.1
Montgomery (Supreme and County)	6	67	11.1
Montgomery (Towns and Villages)	8	92	11.5
Nassau (Supreme and County)	2	10	5.0
New York (General Sessions)	1,005	3,030	3.0
Niagara (Supreme and County)	86	572	7.0
Niagara (Towns and Villages)	7	26	3.7
Oneida (Supreme and County)	78	163	2.0
Oneida (Towns and Villages)	28	170	6.0
Onondaga (Supreme and County)	129	498	3.6
Onondaga (Towns and Villages)	12	162	13.5
Ontario County	66		
Orange (Supreme and County)	9	80	9.0
Orange (Towns and Villages)	17	168	9.9
Oswego (Supreme and County)	56	225	4.0
Queens County	83	37	.4
Rensselaer (Supreme and County)	10	29	3.0
Richmond (Supreme and County)	38	238	6.2
Rockland (Supreme and County)	5	12	2.4
Rockland (Towns and Villages)	2	2	1.0
St. Lawrence (Supreme and County)	38	245	6.4
St. Lawrence (Towns and Villages)	13	90	7.0
Saratoga (Supreme and County)	4	9	2.2
Steuben (Supreme and County)	50	372	7.4
Steuben (Towns and Villages)	72	641	8.9
Suffolk (Supreme and County)	7	3	.4
Suffolk (Towns and Villages)	7	5	.7
Warren (Supreme and County)	3	30	10.0
Warren (Towns and Villages)	1	25	25.0
Westchester (Supreme and County)	69	455	6.6
Westchester (Towns and Villages)	3	31	10.0
Totals	14,500	127,371	8.8

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission has always urged the importance of careful social investigations, preliminary to placing persons on probation, whether children or adults. In the courts where the probation system has reached its best development practically every case coming before the courts is investigated by the probation officers before a disposition is decided upon. In these courts it is constantly being proved that the offense and the circumstances of the offense are of less importance, sometimes of comparatively small importance, as compared with the personal and social diagnosis of the offender. In a subsequent section the clinical diagnosis of the offender is dealt with. This is of first importance in many cases. Of equal importance, however, is the social diagnosis, the social investigation and study of the environment which the probation officer performs.

The Commission believes that preliminary investigations can best be made by the regular probation officers of the court rather than by outsiders or even by special investigators, employed as such. Experience has proven that in most probation offices the work of investigation combines with greatest efficiency and economy of time with the subsequent supervision of probationers. In the smaller offices the same officers must perform both branches of the work. In the larger offices a division of labor is possible. This has been tried to some extent in the larger cities, but as yet it has not been shown that a complete division between the work of investigation and case supervision is practicable or desirable.

Preliminary investigation requires a certain investigative turn of mind and what is known as detective ability, but it requires quite as much an understanding of social conditions, tact and sympathy in order to arrive at the truth. While many judges do not ask for direct recommendations from their probation officers, their reports, of course, influence and many of them largely determine the disposition of the case at the hands of the judge. The essential importance of this work is, therefore, clear. Investigations should be thorough, honest and impartial. They should be presented in logical, comprehensive reports. There has been a decided improvement in the quality of investigation work carried

on by probation officers during the past year, but the methods and especially the records of investigations and reports made thereon to judges are in many courts still very imperfect.

Last year probation officers reported making a total of 26,558 preliminary investigations. The number was 357 less than the number reported for the previous year. We believe that this work of the probation officers should be increased and that so far as possible in the case of practically all offenders, especially children, domestic relations cases and all others where a family's welfare is involved, preliminary investigations should be ordered. In this way only can a court properly decide who should have the privilege of probation.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

The more important local developments affecting probation work in the State during 1919 are given by courts and localities, as follows:

New York City Magistrates' Courts

The probation work in these courts is the largest and in many respects the most important single system for caring for delinquents in the country. Last year 6,414 men and women were placed on probation by these courts, an increase of 1,257 cases as compared with the previous year, ending June 30, 1918.

The use of the probation system and the percentage of persons placed on probation has been increasing. This is due, we believe, largely to the greater efficiency of the probation staff and the increasing confidence of the magistrates in the staff and in the value of the probation method.

During the past year the probation system in these courts has become well organized and co-ordinated under the able direction of Chief Probation Officer Cooley. The city has been redistricted and, so far as possible, the amount of work handled by the officers has been made uniform, the system of records has been perfected, and many other improvements have been brought about. The work of the domestic relations courts has been recently reorganized, the entire work of the domestic relations bureaus of the Department of Public Charities having been taken over by the courts. The social investigators formerly employed by the depart-

ment have practically become probation officers, although they have not as yet been so designated. The Commission recommends that this be done and that the work of the social investigators and the probation officers be still further co-ordinated.

During 1919 no new probation officers were added to the staff, but a very successful campaign for additional officers was conducted during the summer and fall, finally resulting in the addition of 16 new probation officers, 12 men and 4 women, together with 8 new clerks and typists, the new appropriation becoming effective on January 1, 1920. This was the first addition to the staff since 1912 and was greatly needed. The probation officers in all courts in New York City received salary increases of \$100 in 1919 and will receive \$200 additional on January 1, 1920, making the maximum salary for regular probation officers \$1,860.

New York City Children's Court

The probation work of this great court has been continued on its former high plane of efficiency. The work has become better organized and more efficient under the competent leadership of the justices and Chief Probation Officer Fagan. One admirable feature of the work has been a monthly conference of all the probation officers. The officers visit institutions from time to time and excellent team work is maintained. No new officers were added to the staff during 1919, but three more were provided for 1920.

New York City Court of Special Sessions

A thorough investigation by the Secretary of the probation work of this court last year showed a successful development and many improvements instituted. The officers had been released from unnecessary court duty, the system of receiving reports and the methods of conducting the probation night court had been greatly improved. The investigation work of the probation officers of this court has always been thoroughly done. The great need for additional probation officers, so as to further develop the work of supervising probationers, was met in part by an addition of five new probation officers on the staff for 1920.

Buffalo

A large decrease in the number of cases in the Buffalo City Court has enabled the probation officers to do more intensive case work. The work has become better organized and more home visits are reported. The probation officers have secured more commodious office quarters.

The work of the Buffalo Children's Court has become organized and the case records have been improved. The court is handicapped by the inadequate and unsuitable building furnished by the city for the detention home and for the court and probation offices. The city council has made an appropriation for purchasing a site and preparing plans for a new model detention home. Excellent plans have been prepared, but the entire matter has been held in abeyance by the war, the high cost of construction and other difficulties. It is hoped that the building may be soon started and that the city will not change its decision to erect a building which will be a model in all respects and a source of pride to Buffalo.

Elmira

A new chief probation officer was appointed during the year, and the work has been effectively organized and carried on. The city probation officers have served for the County Court without compensation.

New Rochelle

As a result of a campaign conducted by the Commission and the active interest and support of the probation work by the city judge and others the nominal salary of \$150 for the probation officer was increased last year to \$1,200 and an efficient man was appointed to give his entire time to the work. The work has developed very successfully.

Schenectady

A new woman City Probation Officer has been appointed in the place of Mrs. Ella D. McGill, who resigned to become Commissioner of Charities. The work has been successfully carried on.

Syracuse

The probation work has been efficiently carried on and the work of the volunteer organizations, the Big Brothers and the Big Sisters, has been of great assistance. The Commission urged that the salary of the Chief Probation Officer be made more adequate. A small increase only was allowed.

Utica

The long and successful work of the two probation officers of the City Court without adequate compensation has been rewarded by a substantial increase in salary to both officers, effective January 1, 1920. A more commodious building for the Municipal Detention Home for children has recently been secured and a new matron. The probation offices have been improved and the work has been placed on a more successful basis generally.

Yonkers

The Commission has urged that the city erect or secure a suitable detention home for children instead of confining them in unfit quarters in the city jail. The request has been supported by public officials, but no action has yet been taken.

Cattaraugus County

At the request of the county judge, a representative of the Commission visited the county and participated in a hearing before the board of supervisors to request the establishment of the position of County Probation Officer. The board established the position tentatively, but no appointment having been made by the County Judge, the salary was not continued. Another hearing and campaign was conducted late in the year, but no result has yet been secured.

Cayuga County

At the request of the Parent-Teachers' Association and an active committee of women an effort was begun to secure needed improvements in this county, including the creation of a County Children's Court, the securing of a woman probation officer and

a detention home for children. The judges and civic organizations interested have strongly supported the suggestions of the Commission, but no appropriation has yet been secured.

Chautauqua County

The work of the new County Children's Court established by law in 1918 developed slowly for a time. Early in 1919 the board of supervisors provided for a probation officer to serve in the Children's Court exclusively and to devote half of his time to this service. A very able man was appointed on March 29th and has been carrying on the work successfully. The board of supervisors also provided for a county detention home which has been established near Fredonia. The services of an excellent couple were secured, their home having been remodeled in part to serve for this purpose. A very interesting beginning has been made in establishing an effective county-wide court system for the detention and care of children. The results promise much success.

Chenango County

The former humane society officer who had served as probation officer having resigned, the Commission co-operated with the county judge in securing an appropriation of \$700 from the board of supervisors for the work of the Humane Society and the work of County Probation Officer combined. An able man has been appointed and is developing the work successfully.

Erie County

Complete equipment, an adequate number of probation officers and clerks and thorough case work characterize this office. Rural probation work has been extended throughout the county with three officers devoting full time to it. All officers have received increased salaries.

Jefferson County

The salary of the County Probation Officer has been increased.

Kings County

Investigations having shown the great need for additional probation officers, the Commission in co-operation with all of the

county judges, recommended that three additional officers be provided. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed two additional officers. Excellent men have been secured for these positions and the work is developing successfully.

Rochester and Monroe County

The Commission recommended the appointment of an additional probation officer and a clerk for the adult probation office. Mr. Alfred J. Masters has handled all of the adult probation work for the county and all men probationers from the Rochester Police Court for many years and has had many more cases than one officer should handle.

A campaign was carried on and with the active and earnest support of the project by County Judge Gillette, the board of supervisors granted the request. As this report goes to press an able man has just been appointed Assistant Probation Officer and the work promises to develop very successfully.

Nassau County

As a result of a very active campaign conducted by the Commission in which a great deal of interest and support for county probation work was developed, the board of supervisors established the new position of County Probation Officer at a salary of \$2,500, the largest salary which has, as yet, been provided for a new position of this character. Ample traveling expense and the use of an automobile were also provided. As a result of a very successful civil service examination, Francis J. Hamill was appointed County Probation Officer. He established his office in the courthouse at Mineola, and has been developing a very effective county-wide service. He has recently been granted a clerk by the board of supervisors.

Court of General Sessions, New York County

No change has occurred in the probation system in this great court. The work is still carried on by privately paid agents of various societies. The work should be co-ordinated and regular salaried officers employed.

Onondaga County

After a thorough investigation by the secretary, recommendations were made to the judges and board of supervisors that the work of the three County Probation Officers, who have been serving separately and with separate offices, be consolidated, with the appointment of one of the officers as Chief Probation Officer. Clerical assistance and larger salaries were recommended for all of the officers. The recommendations met with the approval and active support of County Judge Cobb. A hearing was held before the board of supervisors and the matter was actively followed up. The recommendations have been adopted in general by the board of supervisors and Mr. William F. Hodge has been appointed Chief Probation Officer. A consolidated office for all three officers is now being arranged in the courthouse. Greatly increased effectiveness of the work is to be expected from this consolidation.

Ontario County

Several conferences were held to consider the plan of appointing referees for the County Children's Court or the appointment of an additional probation officer to serve in Geneva. The amendment of the Children's Court Act, providing for referees, passed the Legislature, but was not approved by the Governor. No further steps have been taken. The work of the County Children's Court has been very successful and covers all parts of the county.

Saratoga County

An active and prolonged campaign was carried on to secure an appropriation from the board of supervisors for establishing the position of full-time County Probation Officer. An ineffective fee system through which deputy sheriffs have served in various parts of the county has been in effect. The system has been condemned by the county judge and others who have investigated it. In spite of this fact the board of supervisors has as yet taken no action.

Suffolk County

During the year the death of Henry H. Preston, who had served for many years as County Probation Officer, occurred. Charles J. Odell was appointed his successor. The Commission conducted an active campaign in co-operation with the county judge, the probation officer, and others, to secure a substantial increase of the very inadequate salary of \$300 paid. After several hearings before the board of supervisors and a campaign by letters through the newspapers and otherwise, the board of supervisors granted the request and the probation officer was given a substantial increase in salary and is now devoting his whole time to the work.

Tompkins County

As a result of a campaign conducted by the Commission the new position of County Probation Officer was established. Following the results of a successful civil service examination, Robert A. Hutchinson was appointed on April 15th. The work has developed slowly but effectively. Much of the probation work has been in the courts of justices of the peace throughout the county.

PROBATION AND THE PRISON POPULATION

The total population of all the public correctional institutions in New York State on June 30, 1919, i. e., persons convicted and serving sentence in all prisons, penitentiaries, county jails, reformatories and training schools for children maintained by the State, cities or counties, was 11,749.

The total number of persons on probation throughout the State on the same date was 15,685. In 1918 for the first time in the State's history the probation population exceeded the population of all public correctional institutions by 1,881. This year the excess of probationers increased to 3,936.

The table which follows shows the variations in the total population of public correctional institutions compared with the total number on probation at the close of each statistical year:

TABLE XIV

POPULATION OF PUBLIC CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS EACH YEAR COMPARED WITH
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION IN NEW YORK STATE

YEAR	Population of correctional institutions	Persons on probation
1907.....	12,053	1,672
1908.....	14,424	2,378
1909.....	13,859	3,162
1910.....	13,181	4,079
1911.....	13,869	5,391
1912.....	14,441	8,304
1913.....	14,559	8,668
1914.....	16,306	10,933
1915.....	17,159	11,903
1916.....	16,382	12,637
1917.....	15,462	14,556
1918.....	12,686	14,567
1919.....	11,749	15,685

It will be noted that from 1910 to 1915 the prison population increased rapidly, but not as rapidly as the probation population. Since 1915 the population of correctional institutions has rapidly decreased, in spite of an increasing State population, and the number of persons on probation has gone on increasing, passing the prison population in 1918. The decrease in prison population is due to a number of causes. Among these have been good times and plentiful employment. During the past two years the war had a marked effect, bringing down the prison population in 1918 to a smaller figure than it had been for many years. We believe that an even more important factor in this general decrease has been the constantly increasing use and success of the probation system. In many jurisdictions younger and first offenders are dealt with successfully on probation, whereas formerly they were either committed to institutions or turned adrift to later commit more serious offenses and ultimately land in the institutions.

COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS

Every year more counties are taking advantage of the law providing for the appointment of salaried county probation officers, authorized to serve in all courts of the county except those of first and second class cities. Besides the very important probation work which these officers perform in the County and Supreme Courts they are gradually extending their service in

the courts of small cities, towns and villages. Only through the county system can probation work by competent, paid officers be extended to the towns and villages and to many of the smaller cities. With the addition last year of probation officers in the counties of Nassau and Tompkins the number of counties having salaried officers is now thirty-five. Adding the two counties of Bronx and Queens which have officers detailed to give their entire time to probation work, and the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Chenango and New York which have county probation officers salaried from private funds, a total of forty-two out of the sixty-two counties of the State now have salaried county probation service.

Among these counties are some of the smaller counties of the State, as well as all of the larger counties. Some of the most effective rural probation work is being done in the smaller counties. Experience shows that there is no county in the State so small that it should not have at least one salaried county probation officer.

In the larger counties, during the past year, decided progress has been made in the extension and effectiveness of the work carried on. Many of the officers received increases in salary and more adequate appropriation for their necessary office and field expenses and for clerical assistance.

The importance of rural probation work is more and more appreciated and is being extended in many counties. County officers in twenty counties received cases on probation from the courts of 108 towns and villages during 1919.

Most successful work is done in Erie county where a staff of three full-time, salaried officers devote their entire time to rural probation work. The county is districted and the officers travel in circuits, using automobiles in going from place to place, visiting their probationers and investigating. Cases were received last year from eighteen towns in the county.

In Steuben county the entire county is covered by one officer. He has a regular circuit each week which he covers in his own automobile, the county paying the running expenses. He receives reports from probationers in three offices in different parts of the county and visits all his rural cases.

The Commission believes that at the present rate of progress there will be no county without the service of a county probation officer in a few years' time. However, the system should now be established and made State-wide by law. An amendment to the Probation Law has been urged for the past two years, requiring that one or more salaried county probation officers be appointed in each county. Such a bill was presented to the last session of the Legislature and was urged by the Commission but failed of passage. It will be advanced again.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S COURTS

The model county children's court act drafted by the Commission for Chautauqua county and enacted in 1918 has been enforced and has brought about successful results. Last year after some delay the board of supervisors provided for a special salaried probation officer and clerk for the children's court and established a detention home. The county judge himself hears all children's cases in the northern half of the county but has appointed several referees, as provided for in the act, to serve in the southern part of the county. A more careful and discriminating treatment of children's cases has resulted and they have been kept away from the dangerous associations of police courts and jails. By short term commitments to the detention home children have been treated successfully without recourse to long term correctional institutions. The system in this county serves as a working model for other counties similarly situated.

The original county children's court in Monroe county and the court which followed in Ontario county have also been successful and their work is almost unanimously approved by the people in their own counties. The children are dealt with in a uniform manner by a competent judge and a trained probation staff. The children's cases are thoroughly studied, individually and socially, and treated with the care and discrimination which they can never receive at the hands of justices of the peace and in the police courts of the State.

The Commission believes that the plan of county children's courts should be adopted by other counties and that the time has come to consider a State-wide act to establish a uniform system of children's courts in all counties of the State.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS

The importance of the social work of the courts dealing with non-support and other domestic relations problems is being more fully realized. The domestic relations court is seen to be of as great social importance as the children's court. It requires similar methods and much the same equipment. Investigation preliminary to final disposition, private hearings and a large use of the probation system are as essential in domestic relations courts as in children's courts.

By an amendment to the Inferior Criminal Courts Act, the domestic relations courts of New York city established in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx took over the entire staffs and all of the work of the domestic relations bureaus of the Department of Public Charities, thus centralizing into the domestic relations courts the entire handling of these cases, including the receiving and the investigation of complaints, and the collection of money for deserted wives and other dependents.

A reorganization of the probation work of these courts has been begun in line with the most advanced methods in effect elsewhere in the country. In the Manhattan Court, probation officers have been assigned to interview privately both the woman and the man involved in each case. A social investigation is then conducted and in this way many cases are satisfactorily adjusted without any formal court hearing. Private hearings for all cases have been instituted, the public not being admitted. The hearing of these cases is conducted more as an investigation or an inquiry into the facts than a formal trial. Thorough investigations and more intensive follow up work have been instituted. The results promise to be very effective. These methods should be extended to other courts of the State.

In the larger cities a closer co-ordination between the work of the domestic relations courts and the children's courts should

be brought about. It is hoped that this may lead eventually to the establishment of a family court having within its jurisdiction all cases directly affecting the family life.

COURT CLINICS

Dealing with the work of the children's court, Judge James Hoge Ricks of Richmond says:

"I like to compare the modern juvenile court proceeding to a medical clinic. When a child is ailing physically the parent consults a physician. The physician, either personally or through his assistants, first seeks the symptoms of the ailments, and gets his physical findings. When he knows what these are he proceeds to make a diagnosis, and then to prescribe a remedy. Just so, the judge of the juvenile court should view each delinquent as one who is morally sick. The investigation of the probation officer and the physical and mental examination should disclose the underlying cause of the delinquency. In the light of these facts the judge should then proceed to deal with the child with an eye single to his welfare and reformation."

There is nothing in this statement that does not apply equally well to adult cases. It is generally agreed today that the principles of the juvenile court should be extended so far as practicable to adult criminal courts. One of these principles is the fundamental importance of correct physical and mental diagnosis. To this end it is agreed today that the services of physicians and mental experts are essential to the proper diagnosis and treatment of court cases.

Progress has been made in the State in securing the services of clinics. Except in the children's courts of the larger cities, especially New York city, Buffalo and Syracuse, where special court clinics are held in the courts or in the detention homes and where a majority of the children coming before the courts are thoroughly examined, private clinics supported by various hospitals or societies are used. Probation officers and judges are more and more referring doubtful or obvious cases of mental or physical defect to these clinics and with excellent results.

The clinics established in connection with the State hospitals for the insane have been extended during the past year and now serve most of the larger cities of the State. These and the clinics of institutions for the feeble-minded and those of public and private hospitals, together with the services of physicians of departments of health throughout the State have been freely used. The Commission is constantly recommending to courts and probation officers a still further use and development of clinical facilities in their localities. It believes that the larger courts should establish their own clinics, employing physicians skilled not alone in physical and mental ills, but having an acquaintance with delinquency and its sociological factors.

During the past year a joint committee of representatives of State departments interested in the development of clinics was established. The committee has met from time to time, the secretary of this Commission serving as a member thereof. The purpose of the committee is to co-ordinate the work of various State departments interested in the development of clinics throughout the State.

THE PAROLE WORK OF THE STATE

There has been no marked change in the parole work of the State during the past year. The paroling and subsequent supervision of defendants from the New York City Reformatory, the penitentiary and the workhouses is carried on with efficiency and success by the New York City Parole Commission. The Commission employs forty-five parole officers who give persons released on parole helpful and close supervision similar to that afforded by the probation officers in the courts. This work has become an established factor in the treatment of delinquents in the city and has generally approved itself to the courts and the people.

The parole work of the State institutions, on the other hand, is handicapped by the inadequate number of parole officers employed and the size of the territory to be covered. In all of the State institutions only thirty parole officers are employed—three for the State prisons; six for the men's reformatories (Elmira and Napanoch); four for the women's reformatories (Bedford Hills and Albion), and seventeen for the training

schools for children (Industry, Randall's Island and Hudson). Each institution with its small staff of officers attempts to cover the entire State. During the year ending June 30, 1918, 3,531 persons were released on parole from the State institutions. The number was not far different in 1919. Nearly 5,000 persons are on parole all the time from State prisons, reformatories and training schools. No parole system whatever has been established for the penitentiaries and county jails.

It logically follows from the above that very inadequate supervision and little practical help is now given to prisoners released from our State correctional institutions. To be sure the institutions, especially the reformatories for men, make large use of such volunteer supervision as they can get, particularly calling upon the chiefs of police, the probation officers and others for this service. It is admitted that effective parole work is absolutely necessary in order to make the correctional work of the institutions bear fruit. There is no doubt that all prisoners when released from institutions to again make their own way in the world are in need of much more than a parting admonition. They need just as careful supervision and just as much help as those placed on probation by the courts.

To meet this great need there should doubtless be more parole officers employed and better co-ordination of the parole work of the various institutions and some central State supervision of it. The Commission has been willing to undertake the investigation and supervision of parole work and has in the past supported a bill introduced by the State Commission of Prisons to make this possible.

To meet the immediate need for more parole supervision the Commission has urged that probation officers wherever possible undertake the supervision of paroled persons, at the request of the institutions, as authorized in the Probation Law. The probation officers of the State have supervised each year a number of paroled men and women and not a few children. During the past year 131 new cases were received on parole by probation officers. In most of these cases thorough supervision is maintained, regular reports being made in each case to the institutions releasing the offender. The Commission believes that this work

should be extended and greater co-ordination brought about between the probation and parole systems.

PROBATION IN THE FEDERAL COURTS

In co-operation with the National Probation Association the Commission has been urging the enactment by Congress of a measure providing for the appointment of probation officers and authorizing the use of the suspended sentence and probation in the Federal courts of the United States. These courts now have no power to use probation. During the war new legislation has increased the scope of the United States courts and has brought new classes of offenders before them. For the year ending June 30, 1918, there were in the United States District Courts a total of 23,223 convictions in criminal cases. In addition 18,965 persons plead guilty, making a total of 42,188 offenders in these courts. Many of these were cases of young and first offenders, convicted of violating the post-office laws, such as stealing from the post-offices and the mails, violation of interstate commerce laws, such as stealing from freight cars, violations of the Food and Drug Act, the White Slave Act, etc. Many of these cases are reclaimable through probation, and the judges of these courts are almost unanimously agreed that they should have this power.

The Commission co-operated in drafting a revised Federal probation bill which was introduced in Congress and is still pending. This measure should be passed without further delay.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The principal duties of the State Probation Commission, as prescribed by law (section 30, chapter 54, Consolidated Laws, as amended by chapter 613, Laws of 1910), are as follows:

To meet at stated times, not less than once every two months; to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers throughout the State and to keep informed as to their work; to inquire into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers from time to time; to endeavor to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the Probation Law in all parts of the State; to collect and publish statistical

and other information and to make recommendations as to the operations of the probation system; to inform all magistrates and probation officers of any legislation directly affecting probation, and to publish each year a list of all probation officers in the State; to make an annual report to the Legislature showing the proceedings of the Commission, the results of the probation system as administered in the various parts of the State, with recommendations.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION

During 1919 many changes occurred in the personnel of the Commission.

On June 21, Commissioner Frank E. Wade retired from the presidency of the Commission and membership thereon through the expiration of his term as a member of the Prison Commission. Mr. Wade was the last remaining original member of the Commission, having been appointed by Governor Hughes in July, 1907, when the Commission was established. He was reappointed by the Governor in 1908. He was designated by the Prison Commission as its representative on this Commission in 1910, serving continuously as such until his retirement last year. Upon the resignation of Homer Folks in 1917, Commissioner Wade, who had been vice-president, was elected president of the Commission. The appreciation of the Commission for the long, efficient and disinterested services of Commissioner Wade were expressed in the following minutes and resolutions adopted by the Commission on September 11th:

"It is with profound regret that the Commission records the severance of its relations with the Honorable Frank E. Wade, its President.

"Mr. Wade was first appointed a member of the Commission upon its establishment in 1907, by the then Governor of the State, Charles Evans Hughes, and was reappointed by Governor Hughes in 1908. He became a member of the State Commission of Prisons in 1910 and was designated to represent that Commission on the State Probation Commission. He was redesignated each year until his retirement on the 21st of June, 1919. His entire twelve years

of service as member, Vice-President and President were distinguished by singular fidelity and devotion to the grave and important duties of his position; he contributed largely to the rapid extension and successful development of the probation system in the Nation and State. Animated by a profound love of justice, tempered with a warm and discriminating sympathy for the weak and unfortunate, he was ideally fitted by temperament and industry for the Presidency of the Probation Commission of the leading State of the Union.

"Resolved, That the Commission record this appreciation of the debt of the Nation, the State and the Commission to Commissioner Wade, and its sorrow at the termination of his relations with it.

"Resolved, That this memorandum be entered in full upon the minutes of the Commission, and that a duly attested copy be forwarded to Mr. Wade."

On July 10, Commissioner Edmond J. Butler was elected president of the Commission to succeed Mr. Wade, and Commissioner Alphonso T. Clearwater was elected vice-president to succeed Commissioner Butler.

On August 5, Commissioner Maude E. Miner ceased to be a member of the Commission through expiration of her term. Miss Miner was appointed by Governor Whitman on January 15, 1918, to succeed Homer Folks. During her short term as a member of the Commission she contributed unusually efficient service in promoting the probation work of the State.

On August 5, Mrs. Mary E. Paddon of New York city was appointed by Governor Smith for the full term of four years.

On June 21, the Prison Commission designated Commissioner Allan I. Holloway as its representative upon this Commission in the place of Commissioner Wade. Commissioner Holloway's term expired on January 6, 1920, and Commissioner Henry Solomon was designated in his stead.

During the year occurred the death of one of the original members of the Commission, Hon. Dennis McCarthy of Syracuse. Commissioner McCarthy served from 1907 to 1909 as the representative of the State Board of Charities.

Only one change has occurred in the staff. On September 30, Mr. John D. Lynn, 2d, resigned as assistant secretary of the Commission. Mr. Lynn had served in this capacity with efficiency since 1912. On November 17, Mr. Edward M. Toole was appointed assistant secretary.

RESUME OF WORK

During the past year the principal activities of the Commission have included the following:

1. Visits of investigation to courts and probation officers in all parts of the State, followed by reports and recommendations to the judges and probation officers concerned.

2. Special campaigns to secure the establishment or the extension of the probation system in a number of counties and cities of the State. Special efforts to secure more adequate salaries for probation officers, clerical assistance and other improvements in probation and court work.

3. The holding of regular bi-monthly meetings and one special meeting of the Commission in various cities.

4. Collection of monthly statistical reports from all probation officers of the State, both salaried and volunteer, and the tabulation and publication of the data resulting.

5. The publication and wide distribution of educational literature on probation including the Annual Report, the Manual for Probation Officers, the Report on Methods of Supervising Probationers, and many special leaflets and pamphlets.

6. Publishing and supplying probation officers with blank forms, record books, literature and information to assist them in their work.

7. Assisting in civil service examinations in all parts of the State for the appointment of probation officers in co-operation with the State and municipal civil service commissions.

8. Promoting legislation to improve the probation system.

9. Arranging for and conducting the following conferences:
(a) The Twelfth Annual State Conference of Probation Officers at Syracuse, November 9-12; (b) The Tenth Annual Conference of the State Association of Magistrates at Binghamton, February 21-22.

INVESTIGATION WORK

During the past year representatives of the Commission made eighty-eight visits to courts and probation officers throughout the State. In twenty-seven cities and counties thorough investigations were made of the probation work by a member of the staff. The probation work was studied through inspection of the probation records, observation of the work being done, and interviews with the probation officers, judges and others directly concerned. In each case written reports were prepared containing the recommendations of the Commission for improving and extending the service, copies being sent to the judges and probation officers concerned.

The investigations during the past year have indicated encouraging improvement in the development of uniform standards. A large majority of the probation officers are wide awake to the needs of their work and are doing very nearly the best that they can. Their records are often found to be inadequate and in many cases their field work is not as intensive or individual as it should be, but these defects are due in many cases to the inadequate number of officers employed and very commonly to an entire lack of needed clerical assistance. Some officers, it is true, have not made the most of the co-operation and assistance which might be found in their communities. The wide-awake and progressive probation officer will obtain the help that he or she needs. Such officers, however, are the very ones who call on the Commission most frequently to assist them. There are still the greatest divergencies in the intensiveness and effectiveness of the work. The Commission is endeavoring to do all that it can to strengthen the weak spots and to develop an effective service in all parts of the State.

A special effort has been made during the past year to visit all newly appointed probation officers, especially those who serve alone, and to assist them by furnishing them with a full supply of necessary literature, blanks and information. In each case the complete system of records recommended by the Commission is installed upon request. With such new officers we endeavor to keep as closely in touch as possible during the first year of their service.

Many special interviews and conferences were held with judges and others throughout the State to promote the probation work. On account of the size of the State, the increasing number of probation officers and the small staff of the Commission it has proved impossible to visit the probation officers with anything like the frequency which we would desire. The Commission believes that at least one visit a year to all the probation offices of the State by a representative of the Commission is highly desirable in order to promote uniformity of methods and effective work. It has been impossible to do this although the larger offices have all been visited one or more times as well as many of the smaller ones.

As the work of probation becomes longer established and better equipped and as the pioneer need for establishing new probation offices becomes somewhat less, the need for keeping up the standard of work and developing uniformity and efficiency therein becomes much greater. This can only be brought about effectively throughout the State by a State agency and only by this agency through local work and visits. In order to extend this important local work the Commission has asked the Legislature to provide it with an additional field agent, who is greatly needed.

EXTENSION WORK

Probation is still a comparatively new system, having been provided for by law in the courts of this State for only nineteen years. Each year the work has been growing and spreading but it is still true that there are many communities in this State which have scarcely heard of it. Although the larger city courts all have probation officers as a matter of course, many of the smaller cities and a great majority of the village and town courts still have no probation work. The need for educational propaganda and extension work to develop the probation system is still great.

Demands upon the Commission during the past year for assistance in establishing and extending the work have been as great as ever. Most of this work has been undertaken at the request of the judges concerned who have felt the need and the lack of probation work in their jurisdictions. Work has been

undertaken both to establish new offices in a number of counties where no probation work has been carried on and to secure additional officers and more adequate salaries or other improvements in offices already existing. In many cases it has been necessary for a representative of the Commission to make repeated visits to a community, organizing public sentiment, securing publicity and leading up to a hearing before the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, at which time requests for appropriations are made.

In carrying on extension campaigns representatives of the Commission made twenty-eight visits to various localities. Ten hearings were arranged and participated in by representatives of the Commission before boards of supervisors or city councils.

Besides many lesser efforts, the following special campaigns were conducted:

Tompkins county. Following preliminary correspondence and educational work, a representative of the Commission arranged for a hearing before the Board of Supervisors at which an appropriation for a full time county probation officer was urged. Probation officers from neighboring counties gave effective assistance. As a result a position was established for the first time in the county at a beginning salary of \$1,200 and necessary expenses. Excellent co-operation was had from the judges, social and civic organizations and others.

Nassau county. After many visits and much preliminary work to crystallize public sentiment in the county in favor of a well equipped county probation office, a hearing was conducted before the Board of Supervisors attended by representatives of all leading social and civic organizations, the judges and others interested throughout the county. Although only volunteer probation work had heretofore been carried on in the county the Board of Supervisors backed by public sentiment unanimously favored and granted the request made and established the position of county probation officer at a salary of \$2,500 and expenses. The use of an automobile was also provided for. An able and experienced officer was secured through the civil service. He has been given first class office equipment and clerical assistance.

Cattaraugus county. Upon the request of the county judge

representatives of the Commission visited the county several times, participating in two hearings before the Board of Supervisors. Although the request for an appropriation for a county probation officer was supported by all of the judges and by many organizations and people throughout the county, favorable action has not yet resulted.

Suffolk county. At the request of the county judge the secretary appeared before the Board of Supervisors to ask that the small part time salary heretofore paid to the county probation officer be substantially increased. No action being secured a campaign to enlist public interest and support was conducted throughout the county. Many letters were sent out and articles were printed in the country newspapers. As a result of the campaign and the constant efforts of the county judge the salary of the position was increased from \$300 to \$1,200 and the officer appointed is now giving his entire time to the work.

Onondaga county. After a thorough investigation of the needs of county probation work in this county recommendations were made to the judges and the Board of Supervisors that the three probation officers who had been serving separately be brought together in one office, and one of the officers be appointed chief to direct the work, receiving a substantial increase in salary. A hearing on the project was conducted before the Board of Supervisors, and the matter was consistently followed up. As a result the Board of Supervisors granted the request increasing the salaries and providing for a chief probation officer, also authorizing a consolidation of offices.

Monroe county. A campaign was carried on in co-operation with the county judge and chief probation officer to secure an assistant probation officer and clerk for the adult county probation office. This has recently resulted in the granting of the request and the future of this office is very promising.

Saratoga county. Repeated visits were made to this county and several hearings were held before the Board of Supervisors. The county judge, the district attorney, city and village judges and others joined the Commission in requesting that a salaried county probation officer be substituted for an inadequate system of paying deputy sheriffs on the fee basis to handle cases. The board postponed action and the matter is still pending.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE AND BLANKS

The Commission has continued to furnish information and educational literature on the probation system to probation officers, judges and other city and county officials, and to all requesting it, not only within the State but throughout the country and in response to many inquiries from foreign countries.

The principal publications sent out last year included the Twelfth Annual Report of the Commission containing the proceedings of conferences and the directory, the Manual for Probation Officers, the Report on Methods of Supervising Probationers, and a score of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with special phases of the problems of probation and socialized courts.

Although 1,300 copies of the Annual Report were published and sent out last year the Commission is unable to supply all the requests that are received. The report is sent to all judges and probation officers in the State and to many others.

The Manual for Probation Officers has continued to serve as a text book on the laws and methods of probation and is sent to all new probation officers, candidates for civil service examinations and to all others requiring information on the workings of probation.

The leaflets and pamphlets published are used to answer special inquiries and, many of them being of a popular nature, are used freely in extension campaigns.

The Commission has continued to publish and distribute to probation officers throughout the State blank forms and record books of every kind necessary for probation officers' records. Thirty-nine different kinds of blanks and record forms are supplied free to probation officers upon request. Many of these were republished during the past year and several revised. A new loose-leaf note book was issued during the year, containing blank pages for recording investigation data and information regarding probation cases to be entered in the field. These have met with much approval on the part of probation officers supplied.

During the past year a total of 33,251 blanks for probation officers' individual records and 103 blank record books of various kinds were sent out to all parts of the State.

The Commission has made a special effort to supply all new probation offices with a complete set of these blanks for probation records and is endeavoring to introduce the system wherever it is not used in order to secure uniformly satisfactory records throughout the State. It requests all courts where possible to have their own forms printed after the models supplied as we have found it impossible to continue to supply the large courts indefinitely.

OFFICE AND STATISTICAL WORK

Monthly statistical reports have been received from all probation officers throughout the State, both salaried and volunteer, as has been done since the Commission was established. All facts appearing upon these reports are tabulated and the results are given in this report. By this means the Commission keeps in constant touch with the work done by the individual officers throughout the State and is able to survey it in its entirety from time to time.

During the past year a total of 16,367 pieces of mail were sent out by the Commission. Of these 3,263 were signed letters; 5,813 circular letters and newspaper statements; 4,530 packages of literature, and 2,761 programs of conferences.

STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS

Every year for the past twelve years the Commission has invited the probation officers of the State and others interested to attend a conference for the discussion of probation problems and to hear inspiring addresses on various phases of the work. These conferences have always been held just prior to the Annual State Conference of Charities and Correction and in the same city.

The Twelfth Annual Conference was held in Syracuse on November 9-12, 1919. The conference was generally pronounced the largest and most successful we have yet held. One hundred and forty-eight persons registered as delegates to the conference, of whom fifty-eight were probation officers from all parts of the State.

A feature of the conference was the preliminary social gathering held on Sunday evening, at which informal talks with music and refreshments were enjoyed. Separate sessions were conducted for city and county probation officers on Monday afternoon. Animated and practical discussions and unusually able addresses by the invited speakers featured this conference. Seven sessions were held, including a luncheon and closing with a joint session with the State Conference of Charities and Correction.

The Commission sought the active co-operation of the probation officers of the State in making all arrangements for this conference. It desires that this conference shall belong to the probation officers increasingly. To that end a program committee was appointed last year to co-operate with the Commission in planning the program. After considerable discussion the probation officers have themselves decided that the present method of arranging and conducting these conferences is on the whole satisfactory. Most of them have felt that a formal State association of probation officers with the necessary expenditure of time and energy in organizing it, collecting dues, and all that goes with an organization of this character was unnecessary in this State, and that as much could be accomplished through the appointment of committees and their co-operation with the State Probation Commission as in the past. The Commission is glad to continue this work and feels that its efforts in conducting the annual conference are well repaid by the appreciation shown by the officers, but it desires at the same time to have the probation officers take an increasingly active part through their suggestions and co-operation in arranging the conference and in determining its policies.

The conference has proved most valuable not only in furnishing information on all phases of probation work but in the inspiration and encouragement it has given to those who have attended it. The promotion of mutual acquaintance between the probation officers is perhaps its most valuable feature, enabling them to co-operate more effectively throughout the year. For these reasons the Commission has felt that all cities and counties employing probation officers were amply justified in furnishing them their expenses to attend the annual conference. Only a bare majority of the probation officers who attended the con-

ference last year had their traveling expenses paid. Many came at their own expense. Probation officers who live at a distance can hardly afford to do this. Each year the Commission has urged the judges and the fiscal authorities to provide necessary traveling expenses and will continue to do so.

The addresses and discussions at this conference in part will be found in Appendix C of this report.

CONFERENCE OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES

The magistrates of all the city courts were first invited by the Commission to attend a conference in Albany in 1909. At that time an annual State conference of magistrates was planned. In 1911 the conference organized as the State Association of Magistrates. The Commission co-operated with the association each year in all of its work, its secretary acting as secretary and treasurer of the association. All judges of cities and villages and judges of county children's courts are considered members of the association.

The Tenth Annual Conference was held in Binghamton, February 21 and 22, 1919. Although the attendance was smaller than usual the discussions were unusually interesting. The conference was exceptional in numbering among its speakers Congressman William H. Hill and the Speaker of the Assembly, Thaddeus C. Sweet. The following committees were appointed to carry on active work during the ensuing year: The Committee on Legislation, on Constitutional Amendments, on the Care of the Feeble-Minded, on Bulletin and the Executive Committee. The proceedings of this conference were published in the last annual report of the Commission.

The Eleventh Annual Conference, held in New York city, February 13 and 14, 1920, was by far the largest and most successful that has yet been held. The registration numbered 108, of whom 39 were judges from all parts of the State. The proceedings, edited, will be found in Appendix D.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The selection of all salaried probation officers in this State through competitive civil service examinations is thoroughly established and its success now can almost be said to be no longer

questioned. The Commission was among the first to urge that all salaried probation officers be brought into the classified civil service, and the results have justified the position taken.

The success of these examinations depends, however, largely upon the use of competent examiners and the holding of an oral examination through which quality, as well as quantity of experience, interest, personality and all other qualifications which go into the making of a successful probation officer may be tested. Both the State and all municipal civil service commissions have adopted the oral examination and have complied with the recommendations of the Commission in every such examination held during the past year. The State Civil Service Commission has co-operated very closely with the Probation Commission in every examination for county probation officer during the past year.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City has held two examinations for probation officers during the past year, one of which is not yet completed. These examinations have consisted of a separate experience rating, a written examination, and an oral examination.

We recommend to all municipal civil service commissions the plan which has been adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, and which was used in all examinations for probation officers during the past year: No restrictions are imposed upon the candidates, except that they shall be twenty-one, citizens of the United States and residents of the county in which they may serve for at least three months prior to taking the examination. The examination consists of two parts. First a practical written test is held, consisting of questions on the Probation Law, methods, and dealing with cases. This part of the examination is given a weight of 40 per cent. The second half of the examination consists of an oral interview with an examination of the candidate's written statement of experience. Experience, education and personal qualifications are considered and rated competitively. This part of the examination is given a weight of 60 per cent. in the final credit. The oral examination is conducted in every instance by an examiner of the Civil Service Commission and a representative of the State Probation Commission, acting in concert.

From the experience of a number of years the Commission believes that the oral examination is essential to a proper rating and that experience should be rated in connection with the oral test. In this way it is possible for the examiners to get behind the applicant's written statements by verbal questioning and obtain a proper estimation of the real extent and value of the candidate's experience.

The Commission has recommended that, as far as possible, women should be admitted to examinations on the same terms as men. This has now been provided for by a rule adopted by the State Civil Service Commission during the past year.

During 1919 the following examinations were held in which a representative of this Commission assisted the State or a municipal civil service commission in conducting the oral examination or in preparing and rating the written papers, or, as in most cases, by doing both:

Onondaga county, January 25; examination for woman county probation officer. Four candidates.

Tompkins county, March 5; examination for county probation officer. Twenty-three candidates.

Nassau county, April 7; examination for county probation officer. Thirty-six candidates.

Elmira, April 18; examination for chief city probation officer. Three candidates.

Suffolk county, May 9; examination for county probation officer. Three candidates.

Cattaraugus county, July 26; examination for county probation officer. Nine candidates.

Chautauqua county, August 30; examination for chief probation officer for children. Two candidates.

LEGISLATION

No bills of importance directly affecting the probation work of the State were enacted by the Legislature of 1919. The Commission supported several measures which failed to pass. These were as follows:

A. 1508, by Assemblyman Duke; also introduced by Senator Walton; to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation

to probation officers and probation. This bill provided for the appointment of salaried probation officers in every county and otherwise amended and improved the Probation Law. It passed the Legislature but was not approved by the Governor. The Commission believes that the time has come for making the position of county probation officer mandatory in all counties. Thirty-four counties in the State now have paid officers. Every county should make some provision for this work. The bill only required that one or more county probation officers be appointed in each county and that some provision, no matter how small, should be made by the Board of Supervisors for paying such officer a salary. The bill was almost unanimously supported by the judges, probation officers and others interested throughout the State. It has been reintroduced in the Legislature of 1920.

S. 1859, A. 110, by Senator Burlingame and Assemblyman Donohue. Proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to confer equity jurisdiction upon children's courts and courts of domestic relations. This bill passed the Assembly but was not reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Commission has advocated the enactment of this constitutional amendment for several years. The original amendment was drafted by the Commission and introduced and advocated before the Constitutional Convention by Judge Clearwater, a member of the Commission. It was incorporated in the proposed constitution of 1915 without essential change but went down to defeat with the rest of the proposed constitution. It was introduced separately in the Legislature of 1917 and passed both branches. The amendment will permit the giving of broad equity powers to all children's courts and courts of domestic relations, enabling them to deal with the cases coming before them in a non-criminal or chancery manner. It will enable the Legislature to enact legislation in line with the best laws in force in other States. It has been reintroduced in the Legislature of 1920.

The Commission also supported measures to amend the laws governing the county children's courts in Ontario and Chautauqua counties to provide for the appointment of general referees by the judges of these courts. These bills were not approved by the Governor.

Chapter 502 strengthens the Vagrancy Law in relation to dealing with prostitution, containing a provision that any person placed on probation for this offense must receive medical treatment if infected with venereal diseases and that no girl or woman convicted of this offense shall be placed on probation except to a woman probation officer where one is available. This measure was supported by the Commission after we had secured its amendment in committee. It was enacted as a war emergency measure.

Chapter 339, amending the Inferior Criminal Courts Act to reorganize the New York City Courts of Domestic Relations transferring to the courts the staffs of the Domestic Relations Bureaus of the Department of Public Charities, was approved by the Commission.

The Commission opposed various bills to give war veterans preference in appointments and promotions under the civil service, and also a bill proposing to establish county civil service commissions. These bills all failed of passage, except S. 1959, by Senator Martin, which proposes a constitutional amendment giving veterans of all wars preference in appointments and promotions under the civil service. This measure to be enacted must be passed by the Legislature of 1921 or 1922 and approved by vote of the people at the election following.

The Commission believes that the enactment of this measure would be seriously detrimental to the probation service as well as to the entire civil service of the State. It would discourage candidates, other than veterans, from competing, inasmuch as they would be discriminated against in appointments and also in subsequent promotions. In examinations for probation officers it is of the utmost importance to base the rating of candidates upon experience and personal qualifications. It is difficult at best to secure experienced and able candidates in many instances. Nothing should be done to make this harder by favoring a certain group regardless of their real qualifications for the work.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission was granted a total of \$16,860 in the appropriation bill of 1919. For the year beginning July 1, 1920, the Commission requested an appropriation of \$19,750. The increases

requested were for larger salaries believed to be imperative because of higher living costs, and for one additional employee. The Commission requested an appropriation of \$1,500 to employ a field investigator who is very greatly needed on account of the increasing need for investigation and field work in order that we may keep in touch with the growing probation work of the State. We cannot fulfill the demands made upon us or even comply with the provisions of the law to keep informed concerning the probation work of the State and endeavor to secure the effective application of the probation law without this needed additional employee. The items received in 1919 and those requested for the ensuing year are shown in Appendix E of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the probation work of the State may continue to develop wisely and successfully, the Commission desires to bring to the earnest attention of the judges, public officials charged with its support, the probation officers and the public generally the following recommendations:

1. That every court should secure the services of one or more salaried probation officers appointed through the civil service. The larger cities should employ their own salaried officers who should devote their entire time to the work. Smaller cities should either employ their own officers or use the services of salaried county probation officers.

2. Every county in the State should provide for one or more salaried county probation officers. Such officers should serve in the higher courts, in the courts of small cities having no paid officers of their own, and in the town and village courts throughout the county. In the larger counties one or more special officers should be provided to handle rural work.

3. That a sufficient number of probation officers should be employed so that no officer would be required to supervise more than an average of fifty cases. If the officer is required to make many preliminary investigations the number of probation cases should be less than fifty. Whenever possible both men and women officers should be employed. For the handling of cases of women and girls women officers are indispensable. In cases of men and older boys a man officer is to be preferred.

4. That every effort be made to secure probation officers qualified by experience and training. They should give their whole time to the service. They should in general be paid salaries of not less than \$1,500, with suitable yearly increases for efficient service. In the larger cities a minimum salary of \$1,800 is to be preferred. The chief probation officers should be paid salaries commensurate with the importance of the work they perform.

5. That probation officers should be given suitable office quarters. The rooms should be so arranged that private interviews can be had with all probationers when they report. These rooms should be separate and apart from any court.

6. That officers should be given sufficient traveling expenses so that their important field work may not be curtailed. Traveling expenses should never be given in a lump sum in lieu of part of the salary. All probation officers so far as possible should have the use of automobiles. The expense of running and maintaining the same should be a public charge. The use of automobiles is especially necessary for county officers and others who cover large territories.

7. That all probation officers, where the amount of work justifies it, should be given clerical assistance. The important field work of probation officers in investigating and visiting their charges should not be curtailed by reason of having to do clerical work.

8. That probation officers be allowed their necessary traveling expenses while attending the State Conference of Probation Officers.

9. That the services of probation officers be used to a greater extent in making preliminary investigations of cases before they are placed on probation or otherwise disposed of.

10. That children's court sessions be held entirely separate and apart from adult sessions and if possible in separate quarters.

11. That all courts hearing children's cases secure the use of properly equipped detention homes to receive children arrested or brought before the court who may require detention.

12. That all courts secure the services of clinics or physicians and experts, and that as many cases as possible, especially those which give indication of mental or physical defects, be examined before they are placed on probation or otherwise disposed of.

13. That special clinics be established as a part of the work of the larger courts.

14. That domestic relations courts be established where possible and that all domestic relations cases be handled so far as possible informally, and after thorough investigation, and that probation be used to a greater extent in these cases.

15. That probation officers endeavor to make their work with probation cases more intensive and discriminating and that more adequate standards of case supervision be maintained.

16. That a greater amount of co-operation be developed between the probation officers and various organizations and individuals who may be of assistance to them.

17. That the services of volunteers be used discriminatingly to make the probation work more intensive and individual and to develop the friendly element in it.

18. That probation officers endeavor to do preventive and protective work so far as opportunity offers, co-operating with all organizations in their communities which are interested in the same.

19. That probation officers accept cases on parole from State institutions when requested to do so by the institution and that they be given the same thorough supervision as probation cases.

To further develop and improve probation work in the State the Commission recommends that the Legislature enact the following measures:

1. An act requiring the appointment of one or more salaried probation officers in each county of the State.

2. A State-wide children's court act providing for the establishment of county children's courts in every county in the State outside of New York City.

3. The re-enactment of the bill providing for the submission of the people of the constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to confer equity jurisdiction upon children's courts and courts of domestic relations.

4. An appropriation to provide for the appointment of a field agent by the State Probation Commission in order to better develop the supervisory work of the Commission.

The State Probation Commission desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies and aid extended to it by the judges and other officials, departments and organizations, to the press, and to the many persons who have been of assistance in its work during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMOND J. BUTLER,

President.

CHARLES L. CHUTE,

Secretary.

April 23, 1920.

APPENDIX A

Statistics of Probation for the Year Ending June 30, 1919

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TABLE 1a — Boys Placed on Probation

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month un- used	Total
CRIMES														
Albany Police.....	.....	14	5	17	3	8	4	5	9	5	6	7	.....	61
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	.....	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	7	7	3	14	.....	67
Auburn Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	3	.....	3	2	6	3	5	.....	37
Batavia Police.....	2	.....	5	5	.....	3	1	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	37
Binghamton City.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Buffalo Children's.....	15	17	9	11	26	23	16	13	15	17	9	14	.....	190
Cohoes Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Corning City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Cortland City.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Elmira Recorder's.....	3	2	6	13	5	.....	6	.....	11	6	3	4	.....	67
Glen Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glens Falls City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Hornell Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	6
Hudson City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Ithaca City.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Jamestown Police.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	14
Johnstown Recorder's.....	.....	.....	1	4	15	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	25	.....	25
Kingston Recorder's.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	3	12	.....	12
Leakawanna City.....	3	7	5	9	4	8	7	3	8	3	9	7	.....	73
Little Falls Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lockport Police.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13
Medanville City.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mount Vernon City.....	1	13	2	7	3	7	5	9	4	.....	1	7	.....	59
Newburgh Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	15
New Rochelle City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	11
New York City Children's, Manhattan.....	136	123	144	186	230	154	254	153	180	173	205	139	.....	2,067
Bronx.....	38	38	41	36	42	32	31	53	39	72	45	31	.....	451
Brooklyn.....	87	98	111	84	121	59	127	73	114	69	92	103	.....	1,138
Queens.....	99	11	42	32	48	21	16	32	24	25	13	27	.....	821
Richmond.....	29	6	20	26	9	10	8	8	12	13	13	18	.....	173
Niagara Falls Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
North Tonawanda City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17
Norwich Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Orangetown Recorder's.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Olean Police.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Oneida City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plattsburg City.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

TABLE 1a — BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month un-stated	Total
<i>Crimes — Concluded</i>														
Poughkeepsie City.....	.....	5	6	7	5	14	2	2	10	2	3	1	.....	57
Rome City.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Salamanca City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Saratoga Springs City.....	.....	2	2	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	18
Schenectady Police.....	9	28	30	14	19	30	2	4	1	4	2	4	.....	143
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	13	5	3	5	12	11	4	4	6	10	8	9	.....	90
Tonawanda City.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Troy City.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	8	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Union City.....	3	6	17	21	15	15	17	11	16	8	13	7	.....	149
Watertown City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	12	.....	18
Watervliet City.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	21	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
White Plains Police.....	.....	.....	8	22	46	28	23	17	13	12	13	4	.....	37
Yonkers Special Sessions.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Total for cities.....	378	404	473	521	659	460	573	434	493	400	460	432	.....	5,687
<i>TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —</i>														
Broome county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Cayuga county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Cortland county.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Delaware county.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	1	1	3	.....	22
Eric county.....	5	2	2	.....	4	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
Franklin county.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	16
Montgomery county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontario county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Orangetown county.....	5	2	1	1	2	5	2	4	1	4	5	1	.....	10
Orange county.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Rensselaer county.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rockland county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
S. C. Lawrence county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saugen county.....	1	3	3	5	2	5	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	24
Suffolk county.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	17
Westchester county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	17	18	22	15	8	14	21	9	14	12	13	12	.....	175

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

TABLE 1c — MEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month un-stated	Total
Crimes														
Albany Police	1	6	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	2	..	20
Amsterdam Recorder's	1	3	5	1	5	4	8	3	4	2	4	1	..	41
Auburn Recorder's	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	4	4	1	..	29
Binghamton City	18	5	11	3	3	1	3	1	5	3	1	3	..	60
Buffalo Children's	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	16
Buffalo City	190	207	182	151	241	174	192	197	108	182	185	191	..	2,260
Canandaigua Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coboes Recorder's	3	3	5	3	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
Corning City	..	3	2	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	25
Cortland City	..	3	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	4	1	1	..	17
Elmira Recorder's	3	7	4	7	2	4	3	4	8	4	3	6	..	55
Gloversville Recorder's	1	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	13
Hornell Recorder's	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hudson City	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ithaca City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Jamestown Police	1	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	15
Johnstown Recorder's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Lackawanna City	8	8	3	18	7	11	6	7	12	14	9	7	..	110
Little Falls Recorder's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lockport Police	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	..	19
Mount Vernon City	..	..	2	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	4	..	23
Newburgh Recorder's	..	..	1	..	1	8	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	22
New Rochelle City	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	11
New York City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Magistrates, First Division	207	226	210	193	199	293	251	260	302	263	329	291	..	3,024
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	174	181	158	223	180	213	235	224	231	227	189	224	..	2,459
Board of Magistrates, Manhattan	122	61	72	93	70	73	75	62	48	41	42	58	..	817
Special Stations, Manhattan	14	17	10	10	3	2	13	7	4	6	6	2	..	94
Special Stations, Bronx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Stations, Brooklyn	82	72	38	52	57	33	34	30	30	23	37	17	..	505
Special Stations, Queens	10	6	9	7	2	12	3	5	3	1	2	3	..	63
Special Stations, Richmond	3	1	..	14	2	4	16	9	4	4	2	3	..	26
Niagara Falls Police	5	8	11	..	6	21	1	1	6	9	8	7	..	123
North Tawawanda City	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	18
Norwich Police	2	1	2	3	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
Ogdensburg Recorder's	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Oranida City	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Plattsburg City	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Port Jervis Justice's	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Poughkeepsie City	14	13	3	1	10	14	27	1	3	2	13	1	17	1
Rochester Police			15	15				7	21	12				
Rome City	4	1	1		3	2	2	4			1		1	3
Saratoga Springs City	11	11	7	4	5	5					1		1	5
Schenectady Police	31	39	25	29	25	11	21	14	16	16	20		1	1
Syracuse Special Sessions		2	1		2				2	3			7	
Tonawanda City	5	13	10	20	13	15	15	19	16	30	14		14	3
Utry City	1				2	1	3	2	1					
Watertown City	1				5	2	3	6	1	4	5		1	12
White Plains Police	3	4	6	5	4	4	3	5	2	10	7		0	6
Yonkers City														
Total for cities.....	917	910	808	867	873	927	943	884	905	866	911		890	10,711
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Broome county		1				2		1	1				1	4
Cayuga county			2		1	1							1	8
Columbia county														7
Culton county	1	1	3	2			2	1	2	1	1		1	17
Delaware county		2	1	1										20
Dutchess county	10	1		1	4		2	7	3	1	7			7
Franklin county	20	0	12	12	5	4	2	8	8	6	8		22	119
Fulton county	2	3	2	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	1		1	22
Lewis county													3	2
Madison county			1			1	1	1			1		3	8
Montgomery county			1	1									1	3
Nassau county							1				1			3
Niagara county	1				1	4	1							1
Oneida county	1	2	1	2	3	3				4	2		2	20
Orondaga county		1	1		2		2		1	1	2		4	14
Rensselaer county		4		2	2		4		2		2		2	2
St. Lawrence county	1			2		4							1	10
Schenectady county	6	4	6	1	5	7	2	5	7	12	5		1	60
Suffolk county									1				1	1
Tompkins county										1			1	1
Westchester county	1		1				2				1			5
VILLAGES														
Elmira Heights													1	1
Fairport						1					1		2	2
Herkimer										1				1
Franklinville													1	1
Pleasantville										1				4
Sootia	1		2							2				2
Waverly													2	2

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

TABLE 1c — MEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month un-stated	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police	1	6	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	2	..	29
Amsterdam Recorder's	1	3	5	1	5	4	8	3	4	2	4	1	..	41
Auburn Recorder's	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	..	29
Binghamton City	18	5	11	3	3	1	3	4	5	3	1	3	..	60
Buffalo Children's	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	16
Buffalo City	190	207	182	151	241	174	192	197	168	182	185	191	..	2,260
Canandaigua Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cohoes Recorder's	3	3	5	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	..	5
Corning City	..	3	2	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	..	25
Cortland City	3	3	1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	17
Elmira Recorder's	3	7	4	7	2	4	1	4	8	4	3	6	..	55
Gloversville Recorder's	1	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	13
Hornell Recorder's	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hudson City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4
Ithaca City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Jamestown Police	1	3	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	15
Jonestown Recorder's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lackawanna City	8	8	3	18	7	11	6	1	12	14	9	7	..	110
Little Falls Recorder's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lockport Police	2	..	2	4	1	5	1	1	3	2	4	1	..	19
Mount Vernon City	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	23
Newburgh Recorder's	3	..	1	..	1	8	2	..	2	..	4	1	..	22
New Rochelle City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	11
New York City	207	226	210	193	199	293	251	260	302	263	329	291	..	3,024
Board of Magistrates, First Division	174	181	158	223	180	213	235	224	231	227	189	224	..	2,459
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	122	61	72	93	70	73	75	62	48	41	42	58	..	817
Special Sessions, Manhattan	14	17	10	10	3	2	13	6	4	6	6	2	..	94
Special Sessions, Bronx	82	72	38	52	57	33	34	30	30	23	37	17	..	505
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	10	6	9	7	2	12	3	5	3	3	2	3	..	63
Special Sessions, Queens	3	1	..	14	2	4	1	4	1	4	2	3	..	26
Special Sessions, Richmond	5	8	11	1	9	21	16	9	6	9	8	7	..	123
Niagara Falls Police	2	3	2	3	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	18
North Tarrytown City	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Norwich Police	2	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	12
Ogden Recorder's	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ogden City	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plattsburgh City	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Port Jervis Justice's	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

[illegible]

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

TABLE 1c—MEN PLACED ON PROBATION—(Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month un- stated	Total
TOWNS														
Allegany county, town of Cuba			5	1										5
Essex county, town of Monah														1
Greene county, town of Athens	1													1
Onondaga county, town of Manlius				1		4	1							5
Oswego county, town of Pulaski			1		1			5	1					7
Saratoga county, town of Corinth		4												12
Total for towns and villages	46	33	39	29	23	34	24	20	23	34	36	37	4	392
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS														
Albany Supreme and County	6	5	3	2	5	2	1	9	2	6	1	1		21
Bronx Supreme and County	1	2	4	2	4	7	12	1	15	2	14	5		71
Broome Supreme and County				8					1	1		4	6	41
Cattaraugus Supreme and County			1				2			1				13
Cayuga Supreme and County	3				1		2		2		1			8
Chemung Supreme and County					1	3		2	1		1			6
Chenango Supreme and County					1		1	2			1		4	10
Clinton Supreme and County										2				4
Columbia Supreme and County		1			1		1		1	6				1
Cortland Supreme and County					1				1					1
Delaware Supreme and County		1	4		4		1		1		1			2
Dutchess Supreme and County	4	1				9	24	36	31	23	4			36
Essex Supreme and County	11	9	20	2	16	46	2	2	7	6	26			302
Franklin Supreme and County	1				5	5	3			1		6		20
Fulton Supreme and County							3	3	7			1		23
Genesee Supreme and County										1				3
Jefferson Supreme and County				1	3	2		1			5			1
Kings Supreme and County	20	26	25	31	29	27	32	23	44	35	26	34		12
Lewis Supreme and County			3							1				352
Madison Supreme and County				3	1		7	9	1	7	7			4
Monroe Supreme and County	7	1		9	3	1		3	3			12		5
Montgomery Supreme and County				2	1									66
Nassau Supreme and County												1		7
New York Supreme and County	53	28	53	50	44	53	83	77	85	70	73	117		785
Niagara Supreme and County	1		1	1	30	4	7	6	3	1	1	11		34
Oneida Supreme and County			1	2	21	5	6	11	2	13	6	9		75
Onondaga Supreme and County	4					2	1	20	7		8	16		94

Ontario Supreme and County	1	143	169	187	192	204	234	260	199	233	290	29	2,345
Orange Supreme and County	3	...	1	2	6	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	7
Oswego Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	16	1	44
Otsego Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	15
Putnam Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	7	...	4	2	...	4
Queens Supreme and County	8	3	6	4	...	...	3	6	...	...	3	...	53
Rensselaer Supreme and County	...	3	12	1	5	...	4	17	2	3	...	...	12
Richmond Supreme and County	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	44
Rockland Supreme and County	...	6	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	3	...	18
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Saratoga Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	6
Schenectady Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	2
Schoharie Supreme and County	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	4	...	3	4	...	23
Stauben Supreme and County	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Suffolk Supreme and County	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sullivan Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Tioga Supreme and County	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Ulster Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	5
Warren Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	1	1
Wayne Supreme and County	...	8	2	5	2	1	5	...	...	5	2	...	54
Westchester Supreme and County	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	11
Wyoming Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for supreme and county courts	131	74	143	169	187	192	204	234	260	199	233	290	2,345
Grand total	1,064	1,017	960	1,065	1,068	1,153	1,171	1,148	1,193	1,099	1,180	1,217	13,448

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

TABLE 1d — WOMEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month un-stated	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police.....	1	4	5	6	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	.....	34
Auburn Recorder's.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Binghamton City.....	4	4	2	.....	4	2	.....	2	3	2	4	3	.....	31
Buffalo Children's.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	10	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	32
Buffalo City.....	24	28	30	17	20	25	28	21	33	34	42	42	.....	344
Cannadagus Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Corning City.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland City.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Elmira Recorder's.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Gloversville Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Jamestown Police.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Lackawanna City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mount Vernon City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newburgh Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	25	30	38	33	50	53	54	36	50	57	68	58	.....	532
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	34	39	36	30	19	26	24	32	38	31	24	379	.....	379
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	8	6	10	10	11	36	13	11	9	8	12	6	.....	140
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	3	2	3	3	3	2	13	1	5	5	7	3	.....	3
Special Sessions, Queens.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
North Tonawanda City.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Onondaga City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburgh City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rochester Police.....	.....	13	1	5	4	4	5	4	4	8	.....	4	.....	1
Saratoga Springs City.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Schenectady Police.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	2	3	4	2	1	4	1	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	6
Tonawanda City.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Utica City.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Watertown City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14
Total for cit.ev.....	109	136	146	113	130	165	157	130	158	152	167	199	.....	1,732

TABLE 2a — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Disorderly or ungov- ernable child	Improper guardian- ship	Juvenile delinquency	Truancy	Other and unstated	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	1	.....	59	1	.....	61
Amsterdam Recorder's	3	.....	64	.....	.....	67
Batavia Police	5	5	5	5	1	21
Binghamton City	10	.....	25	2	.....	37
Buffalo Children's	2	.....	20	1	.....	32
Cohoes Recorder's	26	.....	156	7	1	190
Cornwall City	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Corning City	2	.....	0	.....	.....	11
Edinboro Recorder's	1	.....	4	5	.....	5
Elmira Recorder's .....	.....	.....	52	5	.....	57
Glen Falls City .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Glen Cove .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hornell Recorder's .....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Hudson City .....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5
Ithaca City	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Jamestown Police	2	.....	9	3	.....	14
Johnstown Recorder's	22	.....	3	.....	.....	25
Kingston Recorder's .....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	12
Lackawanna City	5	.....	51	17	.....	73
Little Falls Recorder's	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Lockport Police .....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	13
Mechanicville City	5	.....	44	10	.....	59
Mount Vernon City	1	.....	4	10	.....	15
Newburgh Recorder's	1	.....	2	8	.....	11
New Rochelle City	427	228	1,412	.....	.....	2,067
New York City Children's, Manhattan. Bronx	96	79	273	3	.....	451
Brooklyn	256	110	718	3	56	1,138
Queens	59	34	212	.....	.....	321
Richmond	11	.....	126	.....	.....	171
Niagara Falls Police	7	.....	9	1	.....	3
North Tonawanda City	1	.....	3	1	.....	17
Norwich Police .....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4
Ogdensburg Recorder's	4	.....	3	.....	.....	10
Olean Police .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Oneida City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plattsburg City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Poughkeepsie City.....	.....	.....	.....	51	6	.....	.....	57
Roma City.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Salamanca City.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Saratoga Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	18
Schenectady Police.....	14	.....	.....	119	6	4	.....	143
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	14	1	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	90
Tenafords City.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Troy City.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	.....	.....	25
Utica City.....	.....	.....	.....	80	63	.....	.....	149
Watertown City.....	6	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Watervillet City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Plains Police.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4
Yonkers City.....	11	2	.....	32	18	.....	.....	37
Total for cities.....	1,003	512	3,919	190	03	.....	.....	210
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —								
Broome county.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Cayuga county.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland county.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Delaware county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Errie county.....	1	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....	22
Franklin county.....	1	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	16
Montgomery county.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Oneida county.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3
Onondaga county.....	.....	5	.....	26	2	.....	.....	10
Orange county.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	33
Rensselaer county.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Rockland county.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Lawrence county.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Steuben county.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Suffolk county.....	1	.....	.....	23	3	.....	.....	24
Westchester county.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
VILLAGES								
Carthage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Heights.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	3
Lyons.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	43
Medina.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4
LeRoy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5
Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Waverly.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Total for towns and villages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for cities and towns and villages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for cities.....	1,003	512	3,919	190	03	.....	.....	5,687

TABLE 2a — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	Disorderly or ungov- ernable child	Improper guardian- ship	Juvenile delinquency	Truancy	Other and unstatd	Total
TOWNS						
Albany county, town of Colonie.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Greene county, town of Athens.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nassau county, town of Floral Park.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county, town of Hempstead.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Saratoga county, town of Corinth.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Schenectady county, town of Glenville.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county, town of Nakayuna.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Schenectady county, town of Rotterdam.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total for towns and villages.....	10	6	259	4	.....	289
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Chautauque Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	26	4	.....	32
Clinton Supreme and County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Monroe County, Children's Part.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara Supreme and County.....	27	25	214	.....	.....	266
Ontario County, Children's Part.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rockland Supreme and County.....	3	8	30	.....	.....	41
Total for supreme and county courts.....	33	33	273	4	.....	343
Grand total.....	1,046	551	4,451	206	63	6,319

TABLE 2b — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Disorderly or ungov- ernable child	Improper guardian- ship	Juvenile delinquency	Truancy	Other and unstatd	Total
CRIMES						
Albany Police.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Auburn Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buffalo Children's.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	10
Corning City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elmira Recorder's.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Gloversville Recorder's.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ithaca City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Johnstown Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Newburgh Recorder's.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
New York City Children's, Manhattan.....	186	184	55	.....	3	428
Bronx.....	38	71	5	.....	.....	114
Brooklyn.....	164	108	31	1	5	309
Queens.....	26	30	6	.....	1	63
Richmond.....	7	21	.....	.....	.....	28
Oneida City.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saratoga Springs City.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Schenectady Police.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	11
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	5	4	8	.....	.....	17
Tonawanda City.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Utica City.....	.....	.....	4	19	.....	23
Watertown City.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
White Plains Police.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Yonkers City.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Total for cities.....	451	419	139	25	11	1,045
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN						
Cortland county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie county.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Oneida county.....	6	10	6	5	.....	27
Orange county.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Steuben county.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	7

TABLE 2b — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS PLACED ON PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	Disorderly or ungov- ernable child	Improper guardian- ship	Juvenile delinquency	Truancy	Other and unstated	Total
VILLAGES						
Carthage.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
LeRoy.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
TOWNS						
Allegany County, town of Cuba.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saratoga County, town of Corinth.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for towns and villages.....	14	11	11	9	.....	45
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Chautauque Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mourree County, Children's Part.....	13	44	7	.....	.....	64
Ontario County, Children's Part.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	14
Rockland Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for Supreme and County Courts.....	14	57	9	.....	.....	80
Grand total.....	479	497	169	34	11	1,170

TABLE 20 — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other intermediate measures	Total
CITIES												
Albany Police.....	...	2	1	17	...	15	...	6	...	1	4	29
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	...	4	1	15	...	10	...	1	1	6	1	41
Auburn Recorder's.....	...	1	1	10	...	2	1	24	...	1	1	30
Binghamton City.....	...	6	2	15	...	11	...	7	...	1	6	60
Buffalo Children's.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16
Buffalo City.....	142	...	184	317	3	380	7	466	153	254	324	2,260
Canasdaigua Police.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Catskill Recorder's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Corning City.....	...	3	6	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	25
Cortland City.....	...	1	1	10	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	17
Elmira Recorder's.....	...	...	2	18	...	22	...	3	1	4	5	55
Gloversville Recorder's.....	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	13
Hornell Recorder's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Hudson City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ithaca City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jamestown Police.....	...	...	7	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	15
Johnstown Recorder's.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lackawanna City.....	...	22	41	20	...	11	...	4	...	1	5	110
Little Falls Recorder's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
Lothrop Police.....	...	...	5	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	1	19
Monticello City.....	...	1	...	9	...	2	...	7	1	...	2	23
Northburgh Recorder's.....	...	3	3	7	...	4	...	2	1	...	2	22
New Rochelle City.....	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	11
New York City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	...	...	569	2,394	3	...	...	...	23	35	...	3,024
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	75	...	695	1,531	...	...	6	83	65	3	1	2,459
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	...	3	3	...	70	361	2	...	151	...	227	817
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	45	6	11	84
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	...	31	7	...	11	186	3	...	172	2	93	503
Special Sessions, Queens.....	...	2	...	...	1	25	...	...	14	...	31	63
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	...	5	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	6	25
Niagara Falls Police.....	...	6	24	32	...	9	...	49	2	...	1	123
North Tonawanda City.....	...	3	1	2	...	4	...	8	1	...	2	18
Norwich Police.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5

TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (Continued)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanor	Total
<i>CITIES — Continued</i>												
Ogdensburg Recorder's	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	12
Oswego City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Plattsburgh City	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Port Jervis Justice's	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poughkeepsie City	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	13
Rochester Police	2	15	17	43	..	68	..	14	16	4	7	186
Salamanca City	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Saratoga Springs City	..	2	1	5	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	17
Schenectady Police	..	..	4	2	..	12	..	..	2	53	..	34
Syracuse Special Sessions	..	17	14	33	..	47	3	81	2	..	4	253
Tonawanda City	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	10
Troy City	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Union City	..	19	..	47	..	43	..	33	1	3	28	174
Watertown City	..	..	3	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	12
White Plains Police	..	..	3	5	..	8	..	3	..	1	5	26
Yonkers City	..	6	3	5	..	26	..	4	2	..	16	62
Total for cities	80	303	1,615	4,560	89	1,341	24	853	665	384	797	10,711
<i>TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —</i>												
Broome county	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
Cayuga county	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	8
Clinton county	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	7
Cortland county	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	11
Delaware county	..	5	2	4	..	3	..	3	1	1	2	29
Dutchess county	..	9	10	4	..	22	..	7	2	4	27	119
Erie county	3	9	39	6	..	6	..	10	..	..	1	22
Franklin county	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fulton county	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Lewis county	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Madison county	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Montgomery county	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nassau county	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Niagara county	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7
Oneida county	..	4	3	6	..	1	..	3	..	2	1	20
Ontonaga county	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	12

Orange county	3	72	59	64	1	57	6	21	44	14
Rensselaer county	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Lawrence county	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Schenectady county	1	10	9	14	1	16	...	8	1	60
Suffolk county	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tompkins county	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westchester county	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Total	3	27	59	64	1	57	6	21	44	354
VILLAGES										
Elmira Heights	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fairport	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Franklinville	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Herkimer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pleasantville	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Warsaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOWNS										
Allegany county, town of Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Essex county, town of Monah	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Greene county, town of Athens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Onondaga county, town of Manlius	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Oswego county, town of Pulaski	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
Total for towns and villages	...	4	6	5	...	13	...	...	10	38

TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	Adult con- victed for delin- quency	Assault third degree	Dis- orderly con- duct	Dis- orderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prosti- tution	Public inter- ference	Vag- rancy	Viol- ation of ord- inances	Other misde- mean- ors	Aban- don- ment	Assault	Burg- lary	Forgery	Grand larceny	Other felonies	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS																		
Albany Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	8	7	21
Bronx Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	30	12	71
Broome Supreme and County	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	9	4	15	3	41
Cattaraugus Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	13
Cayuga Supreme and County	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	8
Chemung Supreme and County	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	5
Chautauque Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	10
Clinton Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4
Columbia Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
Cortland Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	9
Delaware Supreme and County	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2
Dutchess Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	6	4	36
Erie Supreme and County	...	28	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	29	44	13	54	...	69	48	302
Essex Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	3	...	1	6	20
Franklin Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	6	3	23
Fulton Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Genesee Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jefferson Supreme and County	...	46	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	28	2	11	10	2	28	8	12
Kings Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	352
Lewis Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Madison Supreme and County	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Montgomery Supreme and County	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	2	33	7	66
Montgomery Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	7
Nassau Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New York Supreme and General Sessions	...	38	1	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	79	...	15	54	35	294	46	785
Niagara Supreme and County	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	3	6	...	13	...	34
Ontario Supreme and County	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	4	8	8	10	...	23	5	75
Ontario Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	26	1	28	12	94
Orange Supreme and County	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Orange Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
Oswego Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	11	2	3	9	...	8	6	44
Oswego Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	15
Putnam Supreme and County	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Queens Supreme and County	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	4	...	5	8	56

Roosevelter Supreme and County	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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TABLE 2d — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF WOMEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanor	Total
CITIES												
Albany Police.....	1	6				2	3	16	5		1	34
Auburn Recorder's.....			1			3	6	20				31
Binghamton City.....	1										31	32
Buffalo Children's.....	9	10			5	75	27	89	84	33	12	344
Buffalo City.....							2					2
Canandaigua Police.....												2
Corning City.....		2	2	4					3			9
Elmira Recorder's.....						3	1		5			11
Gloversville Recorder's.....						1						1
Ithaca City.....												1
Jamestown Police.....			2							1		3
Lackawanna City.....		5				2				1		11
Mount Vernon City.....	2					1						3
Newburgh Recorder's.....				1				3				4
New York City.....												532
Board of Magistrates, 1st Div.....	33	135	23				385	8	1			370
Board of Magistrates, 2d Div.....		141	12				74	57	62			370
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	1				10	120					9	140
Special Sessions, Bronx.....												8
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	5	1			3	39	1				1	50
Special Sessions, Queens.....					1	1					4	6
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	1											1
North Tonawanda City.....						2						2
Oneida City.....												1
Plattsburgh City.....				1								1
Rochester Police.....						7	6	18	19	2		54
Saratoga Springs City.....	2							1				5
Schenectady Police.....		4				1			3		1	6
Syracuse Special Sessions.....						10	8			3		25
Tonawanda City.....							2	4				3
Tonawanda City.....	1					4		3	3		3	14
Tioga City.....						1						1
Watertown City.....												1
Total for cities.....	34	310	41		19	279	518	220	185	40	62	1,732

TABLE 2d — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF WOMEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	Adult contributory Delinquency	Assault third Degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Forgery	Grand larceny	Other felonies	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS															
Bronx Supreme and County													2	.....	2
Clinton Supreme and County															1
Cortland Supreme and County						1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County															1
Essex Supreme and County		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Supreme and County															
Fulton Supreme and County							1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Supreme and County															
Kings Supreme and County															
New York Supreme and General Sessions		1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Supreme and County						24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans Supreme and County															
Oswego Supreme and County															
Queens Supreme and County															
Schenectady Supreme and County															
Westchester Supreme and County															
Total for supreme and county courts		2	.....	.....	.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	11	5	20	27	111
Grand total	35	28	339	42	19	328	528	224	191	40	83	5	20	27	1,909

TABLE 3a.—RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF BOYS PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	50	7	11	..	4	72
Amsterdam Recorder's	25	4	4	..	1	34
Auburn Recorder's	6	3	1	..	2	12
Batavia Police	33	2	4	..	..	39
Binghamton City	39	6	8	..	..	53
Buffalo Children's	218	4	50	4	2	278
Buffalo Recorder's	2	..	..	..	..	2
Coches Recorder's	2	2	..	..	..	4
Corning City	2	..	..	..	..	2
Cortland City	13	1	1	..	..	15
Elmira Recorder's	50	3	4	..	1	58
Glens Falls City	3	..	2	..	..	5
Gloversville Recorder's	2	..	..	..	..	2
Hudson City	6	..	1	..	1	8
Ithaca City	9	2	1	..	..	12
Janestown Police	6	..	2	1	..	9
Johnstown Recorder's	25	1	..	..	..	26
Kingston Recorder's	15	1	3	..	..	19
Leakawanna City	54	2	5	..	1	61
Little Falls Recorder's	..	1	1	..	..	2
Lookport Police	3	..	..	..	..	3
Mechanicville City	3	..	..	..	..	3
Mount Vernon City	22	..	5	..	1	28
Newburgh Recorder's	30	1	2	3	1	37
New York City	1,642	192	224	17	1	2,076
Children's, Manhattan	433	59	59	3	..	529
Children's, Bronx	915	14	146	..	..	1,075
Children's, Brooklyn	293	16	28	..	..	334
Children's, Queens	164	6	9	..	..	179
Children's, Richmond	..	..	3	..	..	3
Niagara Falls Police	2	..	1	..	..	3
North Tonawanda City	5	..	..	..	..	5
Norwich Police	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ogdensburg Recorder's	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3a — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF BOYS PASSED FROM PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	TOTAL
<i>CITIES — (Concluded)</i>						
Oslen Police.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Oneida City.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Plattsburg City.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Poughkeepsie City.....	28	.....	9	.....	.....	37
Rensselaer City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salamanca City.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Saratoga Springs City.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	21
Schenectady Police.....	128	30	26	3	5	192
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	104	1	12	.....	.....	117
Tonawanda City.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Troy City.....	56	4	4	.....	.....	64
Utica City.....	99	26	23	3	3	161
Watertown City.....	7	3	5	1	.....	16
Watervliet City.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
White Plains Police.....	11	.....	3	1	1	16
Yonkers City.....	185	11	15	.....	.....	211
Total for cities.....	4,740	380	679	36	23	5,858
<i>TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —</i>						
Broome county.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Clinton county.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Cortland county.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Delaware county.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Dutchess county.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Erie county.....	20	.....	4	.....	.....	24
Franklin county.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Fulton county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lewis county.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery county.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Oneida county.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	19
Orondaga county.....	16	.....	6	1	.....	23

Orange county	4	1	1	1	5	14	2	17	163
Rensselaer county	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rockland county	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Schenen county	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13
Suffolk county	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10
Warren county	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Total	125	5	5	5	5	14	2	17	163
VILLAGES									
Carthage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Herkimer	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Lyons	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Medina	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
LeRoy	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Scotia	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Elmira Heights	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waverly	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
TOWNS									
Albany county, town of Colonie	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Greene county, town of Athens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nassau county, town of Floral Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nassau county, town of Hempstead	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schenenady county, town of Niskayuna	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total for towns and villages	60	2	2	2	2	5	1	17	85
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS									
Chautauque Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Clinton Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montgomery County, Children's Part	232	6	6	6	6	22	3	8	271
Ontario County, Children's Part	28	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	37
Warren Supreme and County	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total for supreme and county courts	264	10	10	10	10	31	3	12	320
Grand total	5,189	397	397	397	397	729	42	69	6,426

TABLE 3b—RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF GIRLS PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probation-ary period and discharged with improve-ment	Completed probation-ary period and discharged without improve-ment	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from over-sight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Auburn Recorder's.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Binghamton City.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Buffalo Children's.....	12	.....	3	.....	.....	15
Cortland City.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Elmira Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Gloversville Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hornell Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Johnstown Recorder's.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Kingston Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mechanicville City.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mount Vernon City.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Newburgh Recorder's.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
New York City.....	449	10	60	3	1	523
Children's, Manhattan.....	110	2	22	1	.....	135
Children's, Bronx.....	228	.....	32	1	.....	261
Children's, Brooklyn.....	64	1	4	.....	.....	69
Children's, Queens.....	45	1	1	.....	.....	47
Children's, Richmond.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Olean Police.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga Springs City.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Schenectady Police.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Utica City.....	19	.....	2	.....	.....	21
Watertown City.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Yonkers City.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total for cities.....	967	16	137	8	2	1,130

TABLE 3c — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF MEN PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	TOTAL
CITIES						
Albany Police.....	19	1	1	2	6	29
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	21	5	1	..	2	29
Auburn Recorder's.....	20	11	..	..	..	31
Binghamton City.....	67	2	11	9	3	92
Buffalo Children's.....	7	..	..	1	..	8
Buffalo City.....	1,832	64	180	204	48	2,328
Coltotes Recorder's.....	1	1	..	..	..	2
Corning City.....	1	1	1	1	1	20
Cortland City.....	18	7	..	2	..	27
Elmira Recorder's.....	56	6	..	5	1	68
Gloversville Recorder's.....	13	1	1	..	1	15
Hornell Recorder's.....	1	..	..	..	..	2
Hudson City.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ithaca City.....	4	..	..	..	..	4
Jamesstown Police.....	32	4	3	1	1	41
Johnstown Recorder's.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
Kingston Recorder's.....	2	..	..	..	..	2
Lackawanna City.....	74	8	5	7	..	94
Lockport Police.....	18	1	1	1	..	20
Mount Vernon City.....	3	..	..	1	2	7
Newburgh Recorder's.....	15	3	1	1	3	23
New Rochelle City.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
New York City:						
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	1,655	278	272	191	22	2,418
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	1,613	208	127	165	16	2,129
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	938	5	62	37	4	1,046
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	61	..	2	..	..	63
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	316	..	28	11	2	357
Special Sessions, Queens.....	51	..	5	3	..	59
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	15	..	1	1	..	17
Special Sessions, Westchester.....	94	13	6	17	..	130
Niagara Falls Police.....	17	1	1	..	..	19
North Tonawanda City.....	12	3	..	..	..	15
Norwich Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —	12	4	717	783	696	142	9,943
Orleansburg Recorder's Office	12	4					
Orleans City	1						
Orleans City	2						
Orleans City	2	2					
Orleans City							
Orleans City	6	1					
Orleans City	143	2		30		24	
Orleans City	3						
Orleans City	16	2		1			
Orleans City	36	2		1			
Orleans City	269	5		8		7	
Orleans City	8						
Orleans City	3	1					
Orleans City	78	39		17		11	
Orleans City	11						
Orleans City	5	1		2		3	
Orleans City	24	5		9		6	
Total for cities	7,615	696	717	783	696	142	9,943
Broomes county	4		1				
Cayuga county	3	2					
Clinton county	1						
Cortland county	13	4					
Delaware county							
Dutchess county	24						
Eric county	61	5		6		1	
Franklin county	18	8		1		1	
Fulton county	1						
Lewis county	5						
Madison county	2						
Montgomery county	4	1					
Niagara county	8						
Oneida county	23	1					
Orleans county	7						
Orange county	10	2					
Rensselaer county	1	1					
Rockland county	1						
St. Lawrence county	13						
Saratoga county	32	6		1			
Suffolk county							
Wenatchee county	2	1					
Total	233	32	8	13	32	16	302

TABLE 3c — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF MEN PASSED FROM PROBATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	Completed probation-ary period and discharged with improve-ment	Completed probation-ary period and discharged without improve-ment	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from over-sight	Unstated and other results	Total
VILLAGES						
Fairport.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Elmira Heights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pleasantville.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	5
Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Warsaw.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Franklinville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
TOWNS						
Albany County, town of Colonia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Allegany County, town of Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Essex County, town of Moriah.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Greene County, town of Athens.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Onondaga County, town of Manheim.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oswego County, town of Palaski.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga County, town of Corinth.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total for towns and villages.....	18	3	.....	2	18	41
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Albany Supreme and County.....	12	.....	4	1	.....	17
Bronx Supreme and County.....	63	9	5	.....	.....	77
Broome Supreme and County.....	16	1	1	4	3	25
Cattaraugus Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Cayuga Supreme and County.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Chautauque Supreme and County.....	7	.....	2	4	.....	14
Chemung Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Chemung Supreme and County.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Clinton Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbia Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corland Supreme and County.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Delaware Supreme and County.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Dutchess Supreme and County.....	31	1	5	.....	.....	37

Erie Supreme and County	187	5	36	11	9	248
Essex Supreme and County	6	1	4	2	1	8
Franklin Supreme and County	7	1	1	1	1	12
Fulton Supreme and County	7	1	1	1	1	8
Jefferson Supreme and County	20	3	3	2	1	26
Kings Supreme and County	266	42	32	17	1	388
Lewis Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madison Supreme and County	9	1	1	1	1	10
Monroe Supreme and County	21	10	10	4	2	37
Montgomery Supreme and County	2	5	5	1	1	8
Nassau Supreme and County	3	3	3	1	1	5
New York Supreme and General Sessions	667	74	74	20	18	783
Niagara Supreme and County	33	4	6	3	3	49
Oneida Supreme and County	39	2	1	4	1	45
Onondaga Supreme and County	50	6	6	4	1	70
Ontario Supreme and County	3	1	1	1	1	4
Orange Supreme and County	27	2	2	1	1	8
Orangetown Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	4
Oswego Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	4
Otsego Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	4
Putnam Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	4
Queens Supreme and County	37	2	4	2	1	31
Rensselaer Supreme and County	10	1	1	2	1	23
Richmond Supreme and County	32	9	3	2	7	53
Rockland Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	13
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	16	4	6	2	1	46
Saratoga Supreme and County	2	2	1	2	2	29
Schenectady Supreme and County	16	2	2	2	2	7
Suffolk Supreme and County	7	1	1	1	5	20
Sullivan Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	3	12
Tioga Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ulster Supreme and County	14	4	4	2	1	11
Wayne Supreme and County	2	1	1	1	4	24
Westchester Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	2
Wyoming Supreme and County	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total for supreme and county courts	1,664	88	226	97	100	2,175
Grand total	9,580	809	1,022	824	276	12,461

TABLE 3d — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF WOMEN PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probation-ary period and discharged with improve-ment	Completed probation-ary period and discharged without improve-ment	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from over-sight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	14	3	4	4	4	29
Amsterdam Recorder's	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Auburn Recorder's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Binghamton City	30	.....	1	2	3	36
Buffalo Children's	19	3	.....	.....	1	23
Buffalo City	190	2	64	9	1	266
Corning City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cortland City	2	.....	.....	4	.....	6
Elmira Recorder's	12	1	.....	2	.....	16
Gloversville Recorder's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jamestown Police	4	1	1	.....	.....	6
Lackawanna City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
New York City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Board of Magistrates, First Division	337	18	36	10	.....	401
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	222	40	25	27	5	319
Special Sessions, Manhattan	134	.....	7	16	1	158
Special Sessions, Bronx	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	63	.....	4	.....	.....	67
Special Sessions, Queens	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Special Sessions, Richmond	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Special Sessions, Richmond	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara Falls Police	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3
North Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester Police	32	1	9	10	1	52
Saratoga Springs City	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Schenectady Police	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Syracuse Special Sessions	19	1	.....	.....	.....	21
Tonawanda City	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Utica City	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Watertown City	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total for cities	1,127	60	160	86	16	1,458

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —									
Cayuga county.....	1	2							1
Cortland county.....	2								4
Dutchess county.....	5	1							5
Erie county.....	7								3
Franklin county.....	3								3
Madison county.....	1								1
Montgomery county.....	1								1
Oneida county.....	2	1							3
Onondaga county.....	12	1							16
Orange county.....									1
Stenben county.....	3								3
Total.....	37	5	4						47
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS									
Albany Supreme and County.....									
Broxg Supreme and County.....	2	1							3
Broome Supreme and County.....	6								7
Cayuga Supreme and County.....									1
Chautauqua Supreme and County.....	1								1
Chemung Supreme and County.....									1
Chenango Supreme and County.....	1								3
Dutchess Supreme and County.....	3								1
Erie Supreme and County.....	5	1							11
Essex Supreme and County.....	1								3
Franklin Supreme and County.....	1								1
Kings Supreme and County.....									
Nassau Supreme and County.....	35								41
New York Supreme and County.....									1
Niagara Supreme and County.....	32								34
Oswego Supreme and County.....									1
Queens Supreme and County.....	1								1
St. Lawrence Supreme and County.....	2								3
Steuben Supreme and County.....	2								2
Westchester Supreme and County.....	1								1
Total for supreme and county courts.....	93	2	13						115
Grand total.....	1,257	76	177						1,620

TABLE 4 — NUMBER OF PERSONS REMAINING ON PROBATION ON JUNE 30, 1919

COURTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
CITIES					
Albany Police	58	4	22	23	107
Amsterdam Recorder's	49	1	30	..	80
Auburn Recorder's	24	..	31	4	59
Batavia Police	21	..	..	..	21
Binghamton City	1	..	25	28	54
Buffalo Children's	106	7	13	22	148
Buffalo City	..	..	1,533	320	1,852
Canandaigua Police	..	..	2	2	4
Cohoes Recorder's	3	..	3	..	6
Corning City	11	1	21	4	37
Cortland City	5	1	1	4	11
Elmira Recorder's	26	3	35	3	67
Glen Cove	1	..	..	..	1
Glens Falls City	6	..	..	..	6
Gloversville Recorder's	..	1	13	..	14
Hornell Recorder's	4	..	4	..	8
Hudson City	..	..	1	..	1
Ithaca City	8	6	2	5	21
Jamestown Police	12	..	8	..	20
Johnstown Recorder's	3	..	2	..	5
Kingston Recorder's	8	..	..	..	8
Lackawanna City	21	..	59	6	86
Little Falls Recorder's	1	..	1	..	2
Lockport Police	12	..	11	..	23
Mount Vernon City	52	3	47	..	102
Newburgh Recorder's	15	5	22	4	46
New Rochelle City	11	..	11	..	22
New York City	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Magistrates, First Division	..	..	2,333	301	2,634
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	..	..	1,920	245	2,165
Special Sessions, Manhattan	..	..	430	51	481
Special Sessions, Bronx	..	..	23	1	24
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	..	..	203	23	226
Special Sessions, Queens	..	..	29	2	31
Special Sessions, Richmond	..	..	19	..	19
Children's, Manhattan	1,137	270	..	..	1,407
Children's, Bronx	201	63	..	..	264
Children's, Brooklyn	457	188	..	..	645
Children's, Queens	135	37	..	..	172
Children's, Richmond	91	29	..	..	120
Niagara Falls Police	4	1	83	2	90
North Tonawanda City	16	..	6	1	23
Norwich Police	1	..	4	..	5
Ogdensburg Recorder's	4	..	3	..	7
Olean Police	10	..	..	..	10
Oneida City	1	1	1	2	5
Plattsburg City	..	..	5	1	6
Port Jervis Justice's	..	..	1	..	1
Poughkeepsie City	39	..	11	..	50
Rochester Police	..	..	90	16	106
Rome City	8	..	..	..	8
Salamanea City	1	..	..	..	1
Saratoga Springs City	9	1	7	1	18
Schenectady Police	89	14	12	6	121
Syracuse Special Sessions	77	13	100	12	202
Tonawanda City	1	1	4	..	6
Troy City	7	..	3	..	10
Utica City	58	13	106	7	184
Watertown City	16	2	11	1	30
Watervliet City	1	..	..	..	1
White Plains Police	21	1	16	..	38
Yonkers City	28	..	26	..	54
Total for cities	2,870	666	7,343	1,106	11,985
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —					
Broome county	1	..	..	..	1
Cayuga county	1	..	8	1	10
Clinton county	2	..	7	3	12
Cortland county	6	1	5	1	24

TABLE 4—NUMBER OF PERSONS REMAINING ON PROBATION ON
JUNE 30, 1919—(Continued)

COURTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN—Concluded					
Delaware county.....	2	.....	5	2	9
Dutchess county.....	16	.....	33	.....	49
Erie county.....	18	.....	97	7	122
Franklin county.....	5	.....	8	.....	13
Fulton county.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lewis county.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Madison county.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Montgomery county.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Nassau county.....	3	.....	1	2	6
Niagara county.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Oneida county.....	2	.....	16	1	19
Onondaga county.....	30	29	17	24	100
Orange county.....	1	1	12	1	15
St. Lawrence county.....	2	.....	9	.....	11
Steuben county.....	28	9	55	3	95
Suffolk county.....	6	.....	1	.....	7
Tompkins county.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Westchester county.....	3	.....	2	.....	5
Total.....	127	40	293	57	517
VILLAGES					
Fairport.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Herkimer.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Lyons.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Patchogue.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Scotia.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Waverly.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
TOWNS					
Albany county, town of Colonie.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Allegany county, town of Cuba.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Onondaga county, town of Manlius.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Saratoga county, town of Corinth.....	2	2	10	1	15
Schenectady county, town of Glenville.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county, town of Niskayuna.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county, town of Rotterdam.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Total for towns and villages.....	61	4	16	1	82
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS					
Albany Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	25	1	26
Bronx Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	77	4	81
Broome Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33
Cattaraugus Supreme and County.....	1	.....	6	.....	7
Cayuga Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	14	1	15
Chautauqua Supreme and County.....	22	1	14	.....	37
Chemung Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Chenango Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Clinton Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Columbia Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cortland Supreme and County.....	1	.....	12	2	15
Delaware Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Dutchess Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	85	3	88
Erie Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	378	16	394
Essex Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Franklin Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Fulton Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Genesee Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Jefferson Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Kings Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	205	25	320
Lewis Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Madison Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Monroe Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
Monroe County, Children's Part.....	105	34	.....	.....	139
Montgomery Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Nassau Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
New York Supreme and General Sessions.....	.....	.....	963	62	1,025
Niagara Supreme and County.....	2	.....	79	2	83
Oneida Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	97	4	101
Onondaga Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	80	2	82

TABLE 4 — NUMBER OF PERSONS REMAINING ON PROBATION ON
JUNE 30, 1919 — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — <i>Concluded</i>					
Ontario Supreme and County			10		10
Ontario County, Children's Part.....	42	18			60
Orange Supreme and County			7		7
Oswego Supreme and County			63	3	66
Otsego Supreme and County			2		2
Putnam Supreme and County			4		4
Queens Supreme and County.....			75	3	78
Rensselaer Supreme and County.....			11		11
Richmond Supreme and County			39		39
Rockland Supreme and County.....	2		4		6
St. Lawrence Supreme and County.....			31		31
Saratoga Supreme and County			5		5
Schenectady Supreme and County			8		8
Schoharie Supreme and County			6	1	7
Steuben Supreme and County	1		49	2	52
Suffolk Supreme and County			6		6
Sullivan Supreme and County			1		1
Tioga Supreme and County			4		4
Ulster Supreme and County			1		1
Warren Supreme and County			6		6
Westchester Supreme and County			77	4	81
Wyoming Supreme and County			9		9
Total for supreme and county courts.....	176	53	2,729	139	3,097
Grand total	3,234	763	10,381	1,303	15,681

TABLE 5a — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF BOYS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police.....	4	3	4	2	5	2	1	6	.....	.....	4	.....	28
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	147	102	80	108	171	182	110	71	97	97	114	100	1,379
Buffalo Children's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	3	2	12
Elmira Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Hudson City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Ithaca City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Jamestown Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Lackawanna City.....	1	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	1	6	1	3	31
Longport Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Mount Vernon City.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
New York City													
Children's, Manhattan.....	102	105	176	219	291	208	290	183	219	211	253	183	2,540
Children's, Bronx.....	55	41	45	43	51	45	45	60	58	31	56	39	1,578
Children's, Brooklyn.....	158	170	162	125	163	133	163	134	186	111	132	170	1,871
Children's, Queens.....	41	14	39	35	54	21	22	35	23	31	16	35	366
Children's, Richmond.....	25	4	15	27	5	9	6	12	12	13	12	23	163
Niagara Falls Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
North Tonawanda City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Ogdensburg Recorder's.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oneida City.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Poughkeepsie City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Salamanca City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	10
Schenectady Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	16	14	8	7	19	11	10	16	8	13	10	12	144
Troy City.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Utica City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	2
Watertown City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	3	9	5	6	12
Yonkers City.....	8	1	3	.....	6	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	48
Total for cities.....	621	528	542	572	798	638	697	538	617	533	632	584	7,290

TABLE 5a — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF BOYS — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Broome county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Franklin county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Onondaga county.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	9	.....	7	28
Orange county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Rockland county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Steuben county.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Suffolk county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	4	1	2	2	2	2	10	7	1	10	.....	9	50
VILLAGES													
Herkimer.....	10	.....	4	8	2	34	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Waverly.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
TOWNS													
Greene county, town of Athens.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6	8	10	.....	3
Nassau county, town of Floral Park.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29
Nassau county, town of Hempstead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for towns and villages.....	13	.....	9	9	2	34	3	7	6	8	11	.....	102
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Chautauque Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Monroe County, Children's Part.....	7	17	7	7	8	.....	9	6	4	6	5	7	83
Rockland Supreme and County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Total for supreme and county courts.....	9	17	7	9	10	3	10	11	4	6	6	7	99
Grand total.....	647	546	560	592	802	677	720	563	628	557	649	600	7,541

TABLE 5b — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF GIRLS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police.....	6	3	2	3	15	19	2	12	1	4	5	12	3
Buffalo Children's.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	11	1	6	1	1	5	98
Elmira Recorder's.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Mount Vernon City.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
New York City:													
Children's, Manhattan.....	24	28	32	48	27	33	38	39	57	55	56	40	477
Children's, Bronx.....	8	6	9	7	10	3	4	4	17	8	7	13	102
Children's, Brooklyn.....	29	30	31	22	25	24	28	43	35	33	41	34	375
Children's, Queens.....	2	2	7	7	5	4	3	4	16	7	8	5	63
Children's, Richmond.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	5	30
Onesida City.....	5	5	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
Schenectady Police.....	3	4	5	6	7	3	6	8	3	2	4	5	7
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54
Watertown City.....	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total for cities.....	72	80	93	95	96	90	95	120	133	112	123	109	1,223
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Oneida county.....	3	3	4	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Suffolk county.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	3	3	5	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Monroe County, Children's Part.....	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	21
Rockland Supreme and County.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Total for supreme and county courts.....	2	1	2	4	2	6	7	2	4	1	1	1	30
Grand total.....	77	84	100	105	103	99	102	122	142	112	123	109	1,278

TABLE 5c—INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF MEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police.....	2	1	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15
Buffalo Children's.....	272	282	259	192	288	238	272	280	267	263	285	244	3,142
Buffalo City.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cohoes Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Corning City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Elmira Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hudson City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Jamestown Police.....	5	5	2	12	9	7	5	7	10	10	12	5	89
Lackawanna City.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lockport Police.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Mount Vernon City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
New York City.....	180	113	131	152	159	138	183	166	162	139	168	163	1,854
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	114	78	91	126	108	120	132	129	103	149	116	142	1,408
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	230	131	134	177	175	192	223	190	181	155	170	204	2,162
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	18	31	19	23	8	13	39	19	15	13	24	18	240
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	130	117	76	109	121	72	108	89	110	89	94	84	1,197
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	27	12	19	16	8	16	27	13	13	6	13	10	180
Special Sessions, Queens.....	4	3	5	3	3	11	9	18	4	6	3	5	64
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	.....	.....	11	14	9	17	16	14	.....	6	.....	.....	87
Niagara Falls Police.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
North Tonawanda City.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
Oakdale City.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	23
Port Jervis Justice's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	35	40	31	35	29	27	21	10	18	21	24	14	311
Utica City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Western City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	10
White Plains Police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total for cities.....	1,017	816	805	875	926	858	1,044	940	890	864	922	897	10,854

TABLE 5c — INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF MEN — (Continued)

COURTN	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Delaware county.....				1					1	1	1		1
Franklin county.....				1		2	1					3	6
Madison county.....						3	1		3				4
Niagara county.....					1								4
Oneida county.....				1	1		3	5	3	2	3		15
Onondaga county.....							1	4	2			1	7
Orange county.....		2				4							8
St. Lawrence county.....			2	2	1		1	1		3	2		9
Steuben county.....							2				7	6	16
Tompkins county.....													2
Westchester county.....													
Total.....		2	2	5	2	9	9	10	3	9	14	10	75
VILLAGES													
Fairport.....						1					1		2
TOWNS													
Onondaga county, town of Manlius.....					2		1			1		1	5
Total for towns and villages.....					2	1	1			1	1	1	7
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Broux Supreme and County.....	11	14	14	18	14	27	33	11	25	24	44	20	258
Chautauque Supreme and County.....						5	7	1	2		6	3	24
Dutchess Supreme and County.....			1	1		3							5
Eric Supreme and County.....	17	6	27	49	44	59	54	67	78	44	57	60	562
Franklin Supreme and County.....						4	3		4	1		2	14
Genesee Supreme and County.....										3			3
Jefferson Supreme and County.....					2	2	2	1			5		12
Kings Supreme and County.....									3				3
Madison Supreme and County.....	13	7	5	9	2								36
Nassau Supreme and County.....												3	4
New York Supreme and County.....	146	104	135	136	119	182	250	228	249	175	176	296	2,194
Sessions.....													
Niagara Supreme and County.....	2			1		7	8	6	2	4	16	4	48
Oneida Supreme and County.....	1				33	5	6	12	3	4	6	14	83
Onondaga Supreme and County.....	13			15	12	6	12	25	14	16	12	25	150

TABLE 5c — INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF MEN — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — (Concluded)													
Orange Supreme and County	3				14	3	4	2	1		1	15	4
Oswego Supreme and County					4			5	2				46
Queens Supreme and County			1										1
Rensselaer Supreme and County													1
Richmond Supreme and County			6	19	1	11	4	5	20	3	8	2	73
St. Lawrence Supreme and County			5	4			1				4	3	18
Steuben Supreme and County				1				2			2	3	15
Warren Supreme and County													6
Westchester Supreme and County	9		12	6	5	4	4	8	6	16	7	6	83
Total for supreme and county courts	215	131	204	259	250	318	389	373	412	294	345	456	3,646
Grand total	1,232	949	1,011	1,139	1,180	1,186	1,443	1,323	1,305	1,168	1,282	1,364	14,582

TABLE 5d — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF WOMEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CRIMES													
Albany Police.....	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Binghamton City.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	13
Buffalo Children's.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	2	.....	3	5	3	5	2	31
Buffalo City.....	37	36	36	1	24	18	20	20	43	36	41	44	378
Elmira Recorder's.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Lackawanna City.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10
Mount Vernon City.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
NEW YORK CITY													
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	69	42	68	85	65	69	93	73	91	84	104	83	926
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	84	73	73	46	38	49	53	53	76	56	67	90	757
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	24	23	32	34	35	70	51	31	37	33	52	23	445
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	11	10	9	3	18	8	25	3	12	19	21	1	148
Special Sessions, Queens.....	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	13
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Orangetown City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Police.....	5	11	.....	8	9	4	6	10	13	12	3	14	96
Schenectady Police.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	4	7	7	6	4	6	3	6	3	4	2	8	60
Utica City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for cities.....	248	215	237	192	203	239	270	215	283	248	305	277	2,922
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Madison county.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Oneida county.....	3	4	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	25
Tompkins County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total.....	3	7	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	31

TABLE 5d — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF WGMEN — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Bronx Supreme and County.....	2	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	5
Erie Supreme and County.....	9	3	4	3	5	1	2	3	10	5	2	10	21
Kings Supreme and County.....	7	10	12	6	7	3	17	19	14	5	5	13	63
New York Supreme and General Sessions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Oswego Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Queens Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Staten Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Westchester Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for supreme and county courts.....	18	13	20	10	20	9	23	15	25	12	12	27	204
Grand total.....	269	235	261	202	226	239	298	230	308	266	317	312	3,157

TABLE 6a — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF BOYS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CRIMES													
Albany Police.....	4	...	18	11	12	5	30	14	15	16	10	11	146
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	23	21	19	15	27	20	27	24	21	20	27	31	284
Auburn Recorder's.....	16	16	14	10	14	14	16	12	10	8	12	14	166
Binghamton City.....	153	92	123	106	110	92	102	111	109	100	101	101	1,319
Cobles Recorder's.....	4	4	1	6	3	4	4	15	3	2	1	1	43
Corning City.....	24	18	20	20	28	12	12	12	5	15	20	22	98
Elmira Recorder's.....	5	6	5	6	6	8	6	7	6	6	8	7	70
Glen Falls City.....	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	21
Glensville Recorder's.....	28	19	12	24	18	7	14	7	14	12	2	2	175
Hudson City.....	6	3	2	4	20	21	3	6	6	7	11	12	51
Jamestown Police.....	12	15	18	24	12	20	18	20	27	36	24	23	254
Lackawanna City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	5	12	9	12	61
Lockport Police.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	14	14	...	61
Mount Vernon City.....	5	4	4	6	21	15	21	18	20	16	10	8	165
Newburgh Recorder's.....	1,437	1,144	1,390	1,673	1,396	1,482	1,590	1,645	1,785	1,733	1,895	1,714	18,833
New Rochelle City.....	210	256	408	434	437	440	421	414	431	481	443	358	4,765
New York City Children's, Manhattan.....	341	175	398	527	442	530	627	585	606	636	530	571	5,968
Bronx.....	108	47	176	101	166	164	343	211	210	180	179	206	2,090
Queens.....	130	62	122	136	128	108	147	134	139	132	160	155	1,547
Richmond.....	...	...	...	6	6	6	3	4	4	3	3	4	30
Niagara Falls Police.....	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	14	10	14	12	...	72
North Tonawanda City.....	1	4	2	4	3	4	7	5	3	6	...	5	43
Ogdensburg Recorder's.....	6	6	7	20	6	...	6	5	4	2	1	2	65
Oneida City.....	16	30	29	35	36	38	43	45	41	63	45	51	456
Poughkeepsie City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	48
Saratoga City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10
Saratoga Springs City.....	2	5	5	6	5	4	3	2	4	...	...	7	53
Schenectady Police.....	50	52	47	23	43	45	51	35	55	35	51	41	528
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	120	132	130	148	190	190	128	141	132	140	136	140	1,727
Tonawanda City.....	...	...	...	2	5	8	3	3	2	17	17	3	35
Troy City.....	20	8	15	9	...	15	20	13	17	4	20	28	182

Towns														
Albany county, town of Colonie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Nassau county, town of Floral Park.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Nassau county, town of Hempstead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Total for towns and villages.....	18	17	28	14	39	37	24	45	26	28	26	24	316	
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS														
Chautauqua Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Clinton Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Monroe County, Children's Part.....	33	35	86	47	89	71	68	60	87	84	78	54	792	
Niagara Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rockland Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Staten Supreme and County.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Warren Supreme and County.....	2	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total for supreme and county courts.....	39	41	91	54	94	74	71	62	99	89	83	58	865	
Grand total.....	2,971	2,457	3,364	3,511	3,471	3,602	3,958	3,916	4,029	4,094	4,057	3,950	43,480	

TABLE 6b — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF GIRLS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CRIMES													
Albany Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	3	5	4	6	8	33
Auburn Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Binghamton City	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Buffalo Children's	15	12	12	12	7	9	14	15	9	12	8	14	139
Corning City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	11
Elmira Recorder's	3	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	3	.....	29
Gloversville Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Hornell Recorder's	1	1	1	.....	.....	6	12	12	12	10	12	12	172
Ithaca City	22	20	18	18	18	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Johnstown Recorder's	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
Mount Vernon City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	20	19	19	16	111
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	410	399	435	436	387	360	4,823
New York City, Children's Manhattan	409	435	178	486	415	473	111	107	136	128	125	125	1,475
Bronx	82	128	102	162	122	147	111	210	176	180	177	126	1,897
Brooklyn	130	170	170	139	171	192	211	83	68	62	77	88	1,790
Queens	35	52	66	45	79	103	32	74	72	74	57	57	662
Richmond	51	83	28	56	43	10	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25
Plattsburgh City	4	14	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Saratoga Springs City	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	12	12	12	128
Schenectady Police	9	9	8	6	12	10	12	12	14	12	12	12	256
Syracuse Special Sessions	8	12	21	20	18	20	27	30	25	31	20	24	286
Utica City	25	19	20	15	20	10	13	25	25	34	30	30	266
Watertown City	11	9	10	.....	10	10	9	7	.....	10	7	7	90
Total for cities	809	811	645	980	926	996	937	1,002	1,004	1,020	945	886	10,961
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Franklin county	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	12
Oneida county	4	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Oneida county	24	34	39	27	56	37	54	.....	56	63	78	.....	468
Orange county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Steuben county	6	5	2	4	6	4	5	7	10	10	6	8	73
Total	34	44	46	35	66	42	59	8	68	74	86	8	570

VILLAGES													
	2	1											3
Medina.....													3
BUREAU AND COUNTY COURTS													
Erie Supreme and County.....			3										3
Monroe County, Children's Part.....	76	11	39	76	35	21	63	56	26	47	40	53	533
Total for supreme and county courts.....	76	11	42	76	35	21	63	56	26	47	40	53	556
Grand total.....	921	867	733	1,091	1,027	1,060	1,046	1,066	1,100	1,141	1,080	1,47	12,090

TABLE 6c — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF MEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Crim.													
Albany Police.....	...	4	5	6	8	2	1	3	2	...	...	3	34
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	22	19	20	10	22	21	25	20	...	...	22	27	233
Auburn Recorder's.....	20	18	35	20	35	18	33	20	18	17	19	16	289
Binghamton City.....	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Buffalo Children's.....	5	2	4	5	17	...	12	24	25	...	24	10	161
Buffalo City.....	461	467	414	280	364	413	497	466	490	458	470	475	5,224
Cohoes Recorder's.....	...	...	...	3	5	3	5	3	3	3	1	17	43
Corning City.....	...	...	...	...	20	20	10	12	12	...	20	18	206
Elmira Recorder's.....	15	20	15	24	16	8	5	12	15	8	10	13	131
Gloversville Recorder's.....	12	18	22	6	16	15	16	14	15	14	14	14	203
Hornell Recorder's.....	34	17	17	18	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	26
Hudson Recorder's.....	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hudson City.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ithaca City.....	10	8	...	6	...	3	6	6	3	4	4	2	63
Jameson Police.....	...	1	3	...	6	...	8	9	9	7	6	7	8
Johnstown Recorder's.....	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	23
Lockawana City.....	52	48	52	71	67	56	42	48	64	71	64	76	711
Lockport Police.....	16	20	18	3	12	10	11	8	10	10	12	10	140
Mount Vernon City.....	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	10	30
Newburgh Recorder's.....	17	13	20	...	15	18	23	12	24	16	12	10	190
New Rochelle City.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New York City.....	788	867	862	973	1,377	1,315	1,080	949	1,013	1,041	897	749	11,580
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	972	993	849	911	1,160	1,183	1,399	1,112	1,046	1,110	1,266	1,182	13,153
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	99	84	79	134	115	100	94	128	108	116	97	122	1,332
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	23	...	32	26	12	19	18	19	16	...	20	19	210
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	42	...	39	40	58	37	89	63	76	...	70	72	511
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	...	...	26	28	30	34	12	18	27	21	16	24	263
Special Sessions, Queens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Sessions, Westchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niagara Falls Police.....	19	24	37	164	88	108	56	136	60	60	70	50	851
North Tonawanda City.....	10	13	19	12	9	8	10	3	2	4	3	4	81
Ogdensburg Recorder's.....	...	3	7	3	2	8	9	4	2	4	3	5	76
Pennetta City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittsburg City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Jervis Justice's.....	15	12	9	3	8	8	7	4	16	16	16	20	139
Poughkeepsie City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saratoga Springs City.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schenectady Police.....	...	6	2	2	3	6	2	4	5	4	5	3	39
Schenectady Police.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	341	303	330	241	230	264	268	281	246	284	214	248	2,960

Tosawanda City.....	10	5	17	10	13	19	11	13	8	28	0	10	164
Troy City.....	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	4	6	6	7	4	39
Utes City.....	64	68	48	48	39	51	44	61	63	94	73	75	728
Watertown City.....	3	7	3	...	4	6	4	6	6	7	4	5	54
White Plains Police.....	1	2	1	...	1	...	5	7	7	5	4	5	38
Total for cities.....	2,908	2,764	2,947	3,057	3,777	3,837	3,778	3,510	3,409	3,615	3,516	3,253	40,430
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county.....	6	5	6	7	8	5	...	5	3	3	...	3	51
Clinton county.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	4	...	8	10	11	48
Delaware county.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dutchess county.....	27	26	27	21	17	10	14	15	20	20	20	18	233
Erie county.....	105	116	94	93	77	105	118	73	74	68	78	73	1,077
Franklin county.....	24	13	13	11	9	13	15	17	9	8	12	10	154
Fulton county.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
Lewis county.....	12	12	11	10	9	10	14	15	11	8	...	15	137
Madison county.....	1	1	4	5	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	18
Montgomery county.....	5	5	3	4	...	...	4	2	3	2	3	4	35
Niagara county.....	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	3	26
Oneida county.....	12	10	5	5	3	2	...	2	5	6	5	4	60
Orangetown.....	11	13	18	14	20	12	9	12	12	16	11	14	162
Orange county.....	17	15	10	15	...	10	12	11	19	17	20	15	161
St. Lawrence county.....	8	4	5	4	7	7	2	19	5	6	7	17	81
Steuben county.....	...	24	24	30	30	28	30	30	35	40	35	30	336
Suffolk county.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tompkins county.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westchester county.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	2	5	4	27
Total.....	235	252	226	225	183	204	230	216	204	208	211	214	2,608
VILLAGES													
Fairport.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	1	2	3	14
Scotts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Onondaga County, town of Manlius.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6
Total for towns and villages.....	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	2	...	2	6	4	24
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County.....	11	...	2	5	13	15	12	5	9	15	14	9	110
Broome Supreme and County.....	42	36	54	37	41	51	39	32	42	37	26	47	484
Cayuga Supreme and County.....	8	...	10	...	8	6	5	2	3	4	...	6	12
Chautauque Supreme and County.....	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	13
Clinton Supreme and County.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	...	5	5	35
Columbia Supreme and County.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dutchess Supreme and County.....	20	20	23	25	20	12	15	17	20	22	25	20	289
Erie Supreme and County.....	343	373	329	222	300	330	335	270	296	333	397	306	3,889

TABLE 6c — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF MEN — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apri.	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — (Concluded)													
Franklin Supreme and County	8	9	8	4	7	6	9	11	15	16	14	11	118
Fulton Supreme and County	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	6	4	5	96
Jefferson Supreme and County	8	6	10	7	8	6	8	7	8	4	6	9	80
Kings Supreme and County	41	60	80	101	89	45	109	105	100	104	109	94	1,037
Lewis Supreme and County	8	10	10	12	10	9	10	9	8	10	11	10	107
Madison Supreme and County	7	14	10	16	15	7	6	4	4	5	5	2	78
Montgomery Supreme and County	9	7	6	7	5	7	7	4	5	6	5	6	67
Nassau Supreme and County	203	185	306	245	211	198	247	185	240	264	3	7	10
New York Supreme and General Sessions	22	37	32	54	68	62	47	35	43	45	280	220	2,804
Niagara Supreme and County	15	16	14	12	10	5	10	8	10	25	59	75	568
Oneida Supreme and County	50	49	46	44	43	44	35	29	41	34	48	23	1,622
Oranida Supreme and County	10	7	5	10	1	4	5	14	8	4	5	7	498
Orange Supreme and County	12	11	11	11	20	26	24	30	20	22	15	20	222
Oswego Supreme and County	6	6	4	3	3	6	1	6	6	8	8	9	33
Queens Supreme and County	2	2	2	1	3	2	19	23	24	33	25	24	238
Rensselaer Supreme and County	2	20	18	20	30	20	20	22	21	3	2	2	10
Rockland Supreme and County	22	19	18	21	18	22	20	22	20	21	21	20	244
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	20	18	30	40	42	40	45	30	25	1	1	2	356
Saratoga Supreme and County	20	18	30	40	42	40	45	30	25	1	1	2	356
Schenectady Supreme and County	20	18	30	40	42	40	45	30	25	1	1	2	356
Suffolk Supreme and County	20	18	30	40	42	40	45	30	25	1	1	2	356
Warren Supreme and County	20	18	30	40	42	40	45	30	25	1	1	2	356
Westchester Supreme and County	10	32	16	46	39	36	40	36	35	40	45	40	415
Total for supreme and county courts	893	932	1,026	949	1,001	965	1,048	904	997	1,120	1,177	1,089	12,061
Grand total	4,097	3,945	4,199	4,232	4,963	4,968	5,059	4,632	4,610	4,945	4,910	4,510	55,108

TABLE 6d — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF WOMEN — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN — (Concluded)													
Montgomery county.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Onondaga county.....	29	31	40	42	39	42	41	51	41	48	55	58	2
Orange county.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517
Steuben county.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	2
Total.....	34	41	47	45	44	47	45	61	44	53	62	69	592
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Bronx Supreme and County.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	4	3	4	4	3	.....	2	36
Cayuga Supreme and County.....	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	17
Clinton Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dutchess Supreme and County.....	2	2	2	3	2	.....	2	3	4	4	2	2	28
Franklin Supreme and County.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fulton Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kings Supreme and County.....	26	2	.....	21	20	18	29	27	22	10	6	21	202
Madison Supreme and County.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York Supreme and General Sessions.....	16	14	11	13	14	21	38	23	26	17	17	11	226
Onondaga Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Queens Supreme and County.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rochester Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rockland Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Lawrence Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steuben Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Westchester Supreme and County.....	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	.....	1	4	8
Total for supreme and county courts.....	49	31	21	53	49	50	77	63	62	89	32	46	579
Grand total.....	616	536	612	579	694	665	782	866	809	839	782	741	3,521

TABLE 7a.—MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN FINES

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	\$75 50	\$36 00	\$24 00	\$23 00	\$127 50	\$5 00	\$23 00	\$9 00	\$12 00	\$45 00	\$15 00	\$53 00	\$149 00
Buffalo Children's.....	1,993 75	1,608 00	1,608 00	1,182 00	2,090 35	88 00	1,266 00	1,064 50	1,586 50	1,081 50	1,326 50	1,618 45	602 56
Buffalo City.....	25 00	25 00	2 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	3 00	1 00	37 00
Corning City.....	30 00	10 00	6 00	123 00	6 00	3 00	37 00	15 00	60 00	27 00	10 00	2 50	111 50
Elmira Recorder's.....	33 00	33 00	60 00	123 00	37 00	32 00	27 00	15 00	15 00	5 00	20 00	16 00	96 00
Lackawanna City.....	4 00	3 00	3 00	26 00	30 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	350 00
Mount Vernon City.....	70 00	130 00	22 00	50 00	75 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	100 00	50 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	3 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Special Sessions, Queens.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Children's Manhattan.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Children's Brooklyn.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Niagara Falls Police.....	8 00	175 00	51 00	50 00	70 00	114 00	106 50	35 00	36 00	163 00	39 00	52 00	1,004 00
Poughkeepsie City.....	92 50	149 50	71 25	35 00	25 25	71 00	53 50	144 25	95 50	10 00	7 00	3 00	43 00
Rochester Police.....	22 00	18 00	5 00	35 00	25 25	71 00	53 50	144 25	95 50	42 00	44 75	14 50	636 00
Schenectady Police.....	10 00	11 00	9 00	32 00	26 00	43 00	21 00	2 00	6 00	61 50	16 00	28 50	15 00
Syracuse Special Sessions.....	11 00	11 00	9 00	32 00	26 00	43 00	21 00	2 00	6 00	16 00	7 00	34 00	123 50
Tonawanda City.....	22 00	18 00	5 00	35 00	25 25	71 00	53 50	144 25	95 50	42 00	44 75	14 50	636 00
Utica City.....	10 00	11 00	9 00	32 00	26 00	43 00	21 00	2 00	6 00	16 00	7 00	34 00	207 00
Watertown City.....	11 00	11 00	9 00	32 00	26 00	43 00	21 00	2 00	6 00	16 00	7 00	34 00	207 00
White Plains Police.....	22 00	18 00	5 00	35 00	25 25	71 00	53 50	144 25	95 50	42 00	44 75	14 50	636 00
Yonkers City.....	10 00	11 00	9 00	32 00	26 00	43 00	21 00	2 00	6 00	16 00	7 00	34 00	207 00
Total for cities.....	\$2,477 25	\$2,076 00	\$1,957 81	\$1,530 50	\$2,553 00	\$2,261 00	\$1,617 00	\$1,295 25	\$1,865 50	\$1,610 00	\$1,569 75	\$1,881 95	\$22,715 01
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county.....	\$1 25	\$5 00	\$13 00	.....	\$3 50	\$39 50	\$2 00	\$7 50	\$1 00	.....	.....	\$6 50	\$45 00
Cortland county.....	10 00	122 50	65 50	\$25 00	2 00	6 00	3 00	70 00	42 00	.....	.....	46 25	45 00
Dutchess county.....	9 25	29 50	31 00	17 00	15 00	8 50	24 50	14 00	8 00	\$34 00	27 00	7 00	892 75
Franklin county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 75
Montgomery county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Niagara county.....	12 00	10 00	10 00	5 80	34 50	3 10	1 70	4 70	20 50	12 50	2 00	4 00	71 00
Oneida county.....	4 00	18 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	101 80
Orangeta county.....	3 00	33 00	22 25	.....	1 00	4 00	3 00	.....	2 00	.....	.....	5 00	63 25
Steuben county.....	7 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	28 00
Total.....	\$196 00	\$224 00	\$144 75	\$118 30	\$154 00	\$166 10	\$113 70	\$96 20	\$73 50	\$46 50	\$36 00	\$92 75	\$1,461 80

TABLE 7a — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN FINES — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Cayuga Supreme and County	\$18 00									\$128 00			\$128 00
Chautauqua Supreme and County	10 00	\$10 00									\$6 00	\$2 00	18 00
Cortland Supreme and County	84 00	196 00	98 00	\$25 00	\$50 00	\$5 00	\$11 00	\$12 00		72 00	20 00	35 00	258 00
Dutchess Supreme and County		25 00		50 50	342 50	118 50	420 00	2,242 75	\$122 00	103 00	355 50	499 00	4,631 75
Erie Supreme and County						25 25			62 00			500 00	612 25
Essex Supreme and County										16 00	24 00	26 00	74 00
Monroe Supreme and County	147 00	157 00	165 00	302 22	98 00	162 00	251 00	150 00	173 00	211 00	97 00	138 00	2,051 22
Niagara Supreme and County	228 50	149 00	324 00	209 25	310 75	172 25	350 75	65 75	100 25	84 25	105 00	1,439 00	3,538 75
Oneida Supreme and County	50 00	20 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	30 00	45 50	100 00	23 50	95 00	153 00	552 00
Oswego Supreme and County	112 00	123 00	73 00	23 00	45 00	101 00	60 00	133 00	95 00	92 00	98 00	97 00	1,052 00
Queens Supreme and County				6 00									6 00
Steuben Supreme and County	79 00	50 00	75 00	80 00	60 00	50 00	60 00	10 00		5 00	5 00	20 00	494 00
Warren Supreme and County									10 00	10 00	10 00		30 00
Total for supreme and county courts	\$728 50	\$738 00	\$748 00	\$700 97	\$916 25	\$649 00	\$1,182 75	\$2,650 00	\$662 25	\$744 75	\$815 50	\$2,909 00	\$13,453 97
Grand total	\$3,401 75	\$3,038 00	\$2,850 56	\$2,349 77	\$3,623 25	\$3,076 10	\$2,913 45	\$4,050 45	\$2,601 25	\$2,401 25	\$2,441 25	\$4,883 70	\$37,630 78

TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	\$1 00	.....	.....	\$9 00	\$15 00	\$27 00	\$19 00	\$23 00	\$36 00	\$20 00	\$27 00	\$28 00	\$205 00
American Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 20	64 95
Birmingham City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 76
Buffalo Children's	190 99	\$38 00	\$66 00	39 50	127 05	35 70	42 99	34 00	20 31	33 40	47 56	8 15	881 45
Buffalo City	984 01	681 07	1,186 25	647 13	770 90	866 93	545 00	575 07	906 22	882 91	906 31	931 39	9,852 19
Camden City	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Cardinal City	12 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....	3 65	1 00	45 65
Chambers Recorder's	35 85	167 79	97 59	181 34	179 25	136 95	104 60	97 25	114 18	46 00	52 17	100 63	1,313 60
Gloversville Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden Police	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Lancaster Police	.....	.....	21 50	214 37	.....	119 00	160 00	90 00	22 00	9 32	73 50	17 50	883 77
Lackawanna City	83 48	51 60	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	11 00	8 00	15 00	8 00	53 00
Lockport Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 50	2 00	4 00	.....	21 50
New York City	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 65
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	51 00	177 30	98 25	170 50	58 00	81 00	353 00	95 00	176 00	563 70	320 55	114 00	2,238 30
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
Special Sessions, Bronx	76 50	214 20	174 50	62 00	673 62	537 19	281 50	185 00	129 10	189 00	325 72	142 00	2,990 83
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	.....	20 00	10 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	55 00	34 00	25 00	15 00	35 00	29 00	296 00
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Manhattan	171 00	81 60	11 00	73 50	39 62	63 44	110 00	18 00	171 90	5 00	119 00	252 58	1,176 84
Children's, Bronx	1 00	.....	41 25	55 00	129 00	4 00	3 00	858 00	104 00	60 72	31 25	10 00	1,297 22
Children's, Brooklyn	.....	30 00	.....	50 00	10 00	20 00	10 00	204 00	163 00	75 00	47 00	125 00	734 00
Children's, Queens	30 00	.....	21 59	22 84	32 50	.....	13 00	52 25	.....	.....	11 00	.....	282 18
Children's, Richmond	.....	.....	3 00	20 00	5 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls Police	36 50	11 75	16 50	44 75	41 00	141 40	47 00	37 00	66 10	39 15	16 00	19 00	516 15
North Tonawanda City	12 00	19 00	26 00	.....	14 00	.....	34 00	43 00	21 06	10 00	40 00	5 00	241 06
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Police	32 00	19 00	133 75	76 00	6 00	6 00	90 00	31 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady Police	30 30	16 68	8 00	.....	14 00	4 00	2 50	8 50	13 50	16 00	5 00	.....	783 83
Syracuse Special Sessions	150 00	160 50	121 00	136 50	195 00	174 25	113 00	16 25	14 00	9 15	5 60	10 00	63 50
Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	10 00	5 00	25 00	15 00	115 00	63 50	420 19	1,890 44
Troy City	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica City	59 58	85 50	65 00	70 50	43 77	72 52	47 62	4 00	39 10	3 00	1 00	54 50	668 79
Watertown City	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00	2 00	.....	.....	52 50	.....	25 20	42 00

TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES — (Concluded)													
Watervliet City				\$86 00	\$4 00		\$56 00	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$62 00	\$89 20	\$86 00
White Plains Police				2 00	3 00					1 00	1 00	2 25	215 20
Yonkers City		\$4 15											11 40
Total for cities	\$1,954 21	\$1,780 14	\$2,143 18	\$1,986 93	\$2,492 41	\$2,572 08	\$2,110 01	\$2,603 83	\$2,203 47	\$2,223 89	\$2,424 09	\$2,646 44	\$27,140 68
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Clinton county		\$27 00											\$27 00
Cortland county		2 25	\$5 00		\$37 00	\$2 00	\$2 50			\$1 25			50 00
Erie county	125 00	83 75	43 00	\$11 00	40 75	30 00	57 00	\$107 00	\$81 00	8 35	\$17 00	\$31 50	635 35
Franklin county		33 00	1 00	2 00	1 00	7 00	3 00	16 00	8 00	11 10	1 00	4 00	40 00
Niagara county							18 00						65 10
Onondaga county	1 40		1 60	3 00			15 00	10 00	15 00		4 75	20 00	9 00
Orange county		10 00	27 00	103 00	10 00	25 00							212 75
St. Lawrence county											8 75		27 00
Steuben county											1 00	2 00	3 00
Total	\$126 40	\$156 00	\$77 60	\$119 00	\$88 75	\$64 00	\$95 50	\$133 00	\$104 00	\$20 70	\$32 50	\$60 50	\$1,077 95
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	\$8 00		\$14 00	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$6 00		\$4 00	\$2 00	\$8 40	\$2 25	\$2 00	\$46 00
Chautauque Supreme and County									4 20			6 75	21 60
Cortland Supreme and County						257 50	\$27 75	35 75	16 00	12 35	21 00	2 00	12 35
Dutchess Supreme and County						630 91	413 32	391 00	815 24	466 66	653 28	3,235 92	367 00
Erie Supreme and County	628 00	818 05	2,707 00	435 50	557 72		358 00						11,752 63
Franklin Supreme and County							2 00	2 00	2 00	50 00			358 00
Fulton Supreme and County	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00							68 00
Jefferson Supreme and County	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	10 00		15 00						265 00
King's Supreme and County	226 75	82 50	753 84	207 45	362 00	354 04	141 50	117 00	405 00	402 00	784 50	825 00	4,661 58
Monroe Supreme and County	9 00	8 00	58 00	61 00	166 00	50 00	9 00	75 00	83 00	216 00	172 70	119 50	993 20
Montgomery Supreme and County	9 05	12 50	57 12	1 35			6 00	22 00	34 10	23 30	45 25	32 47	263 14
Montgomery Supreme and County													23 00
New York Supreme and General Sessions	1,032 75	877 36	1,021 15	925 25	766 46	704 50	971 50	1,063 00	1,431 18	1,131 25	4,740 06	1,616 25	16,315 24
Niagara Supreme and County	116 00	97 50	98 50	71 10	50 00	62 50	60 00	65 00	66 00	80 35	113 10	234 25	1,105 05
Onondaga Supreme and County	8 00	8 00			234 00	359 50	40 55	28 00	38 00	34 00	1,201 00	131 00	2,082 05
Onondaga Supreme and County	13 00	12 00	7 00	8 00	2 00			4 00	20 00	95 50	27 50	25 00	214 00

Ontario Supreme and County	63 00	33 00	19 00	25 00	12 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	17 00	6 00	11 00	65 00
Orange Supreme and County	22 00	15 00	20 00	64 00	12 00	22 00	26 00	16 00	4 00	30 00	33 00	280 00	231 00
Oswego Supreme and County	10 00	10 00	150 00	10 00	3 00	37 50	37 50	32 50	25 00	48 00	50 00	56 00	542 50
Queens Supreme and County	25 00	20 00	15 00	20 00	15 00	64 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	385 00	15 00	26 00	366 30
Richmond Supreme and County	8 00	8 00	127 00	6 00	5 00	9 50	.....	.....	10 00	27 50	15 00	42 50	640 00
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	8 00	8 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	208 50
Steuben Supreme and County	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 50
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 00
Total for supreme and county courts	\$2,235 55	\$2,054 41	\$5,114 61	\$1,919 95	\$2,205 71	\$2,563 05	\$2,143 12	\$1,923 25	\$3,010 47	\$3,059 34	\$7,898 64	\$6,675 64	\$40,821 64
Grand total	\$4,316 16	\$3,990 55	\$7,335 39	\$4,022 88	\$4,786 87	\$5,220 03	\$4,348 63	\$4,680 08	\$5,317 94	\$5,303 93	\$10,355 23	\$9,382 58	\$99,040 27

TABLE 7c.—MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Critts													
Amsterdam Recorder's	\$169 50	\$224 00	\$131 00	\$126 60	\$204 00	\$295 00	\$188 25	\$190 00	\$265 00	\$143 00	\$346 50	\$200 71	\$2,383 56
Auburn Recorder's	715 25	668 60	739 75	829 21	950 40	861 77	567 78	652 45	624 23	494 81	883 75	701 25	8,689 25
Buffalo City	4,900 19	4,711 10	4,778 05	5,051 85	4,577 97	5,216 03	3,890 00	4,040 61	4,357 90	4,373 50	3,969 78	6,216 45	56,063 43
Corning City	24 00	...	6 00	...	...	15 00	...	...	...	12 00	...	...	57 00
Cortland City	95 00	35 00	160 00	72 00	28 00	80 66	93 50	95 50	170 00	243 15	378 70	191 98	1,553 49
Elmira Recorder's	668 00	640 50	500 25	447 00	459 00	319 82	357 25	248 00	412 20	398 30	315 00	410 73	5,176 75
Glensville Recorder's	336 00	231 00	214 20	218 00	250 50	169 50	153 00	197 00	219 00	240 50	237 25	244 50	2,709 45
Ithaca City	96 00	86 00	84 00	95 00	84 00	84 00	80 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	89 00	89 00	1,042 00
Jamestown Police	62 54	79 17	114 75	29 00	15 00	5 00	...	23 08	46 16	46 16	...	22 55	443 41
Johnstown Recorder's	25 00	15 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	15 00	20 00	15 00	15 00	45 00	270 00
Lackawanna City	214 88	265 20	308 77	210 08	140 00	191 95	60 00	45 00	236 05	135 42	42 00	23 00	1,872 32
Lockport Police	57 00	20 00	...	...	25 00	97 00	77 00	56 00	81 00	50 00	62 00	60 00	585 00
Mount Vernon City	167 00	132 00	180 25	191 20	145 00	244 00	231 00	182 00	139 00	200 00	234 00	393 27	2,448 72
Newburgh Recorder's	87 00	84 00	104 00	83 00	76 00	80 00	85 00	97 00	62 00	72 00	95 00	135 00	1,060 00
New Rochelle City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 10	96 00	125 10
Board of Magistrates, Second Division													
Special Sessions, Manhattan	233 00	265 00	98 00	140 00	108 00	157 00	199 00	201 00	262 00	126 00	191 00	152 00	2,132 00
Special Sessions, Queens	25 00	...	7 50	...	...	...	38 00	...	...	...	...	...	70 50
Special Sessions, Richmond	...	...	...	12 00	...	40 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	90 00
Niagara Falls Police	468 00	438 00	411 50	592 50	543 50	620 55	569 79	814 10	839 14	770 13	761 37	774 03	7,542 56
North Tonawanda City	182 00	288 23	202 25	79 00	57 00	45 00	5 00	25 00	78 00	125 00	123 00	79 00	1,268 50
Ogdensburg Recorder's	...	...	...	25 00	...	7 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 00
Olean City	40 50	46 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 50
Plattsburg City	93 00	121 04	130 13	145 37	216 02	233 53	164 00	126 53	120 21	143 15	138 50	175 00	1,806 43
Port Jervis Justice's	42 00	...	28 00	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 00
Roughneck City	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00
Rochester Police	1,448 00	1,208 60	1,069 50	1,345 10	1,027 00	1,164 50	1,067 95	1,029 50	1,280 00	1,173 00	1,295 50	1,914 50	15,013 13
Saratoga Springs City	...	28 00	23 00	21 00	21 00	...	...	...	70 00	64 00	64 00	40 00	336 00
Schenectady Police	1,144 00	1,288 25	1,122 50	1,060 94	1,361 35	1,275 73	708 90	877 00	988 00	875 50	896 60	831 00	12,894 07
Syracuse Special Sessions	1,206 17	865 00	1,300 00	1,455 50	1,181 10	1,180 00	1,386 00	940 00	1,110 00	1,304 00	1,273 50	1,515 15	14,946 42
Utica City	893 50	993 00	864 00	690 50	886 00	683 50	641 00	737 00	792 00	919 41	1,048 00	827 00	9,974 91

Western City	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	40 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	553 00
White Plains Police	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	30 00	49 00	28 00	28 00	168 00
Yonkers City	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	3,377 00	1,985 00	1,198 50	1,324 50	1,441 50	14,710 41
Total for cities	\$14,993 03	\$14,090 71	\$14,014 40	\$14,073 82	\$14,073 82	\$13,500 84	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$166,074 61
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN—																
Cayuga county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	\$346 25
Clinton county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	130 00
Cortland county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	495 42
Delaware county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	473 75
Dutchess county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	106 50
Essex county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	382 00
Franklin county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	521 90
Lewis county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	810 00
Niagara county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	1,818 00
Ontario county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	76 00
Orangetown	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	143 00
Orange county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	10 00
St. Lawrence county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	786 00
Steuben county	32 00	1,08 50	1,121 0	1,385 00	1,178 00	1,025 00	32 00	32 00	1,038 00	1,182 41	56 00	42 00	82 00	88 00	97 00	\$5,848 82
Total	\$575 90	\$620 95	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$428 00	\$418 75	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$487 00	\$371 00
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS																
Cayuga Supreme and County	\$16 00	\$81 00	\$16 00	\$420 00	\$420 00	\$124 50	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$761 50
Chautauque Supreme and County	24 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	204 00
Cortland Supreme and County	102 50	42 50	34 00	35 50	35 50	34 00	30 00	15 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	44 00
Dutchess Supreme and County	2,249 22	2,159 48	2,398 35	2,338 58	2,338 58	2,376 12	2,303 86	2,456 47	2,456 47	1,875 91	1,652 85	1,512 22	1,512 22	4,878 89	1,739 41	28,586 34
Essex Supreme and County	200 00	20 00	20 00	47 00	47 00	43 00	332 40	16 00	16 00	70 00	24 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	1,764 00
Jefferson Supreme and County	100 00	100 00	100 00	120 00	120 00	153 00	143 00	80 00	80 00	90 00	96 00	85 00	85 00	66 00	62 00	1,191 00
Lewis Supreme and County	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	40 00	40 00	150 00	2 00	2 00	35 00	35 00	35 00	40 00	40 00	256 00
Madison Supreme and County	4 00	2 00	84 50	85 00	85 00	88 00	28 00	4 00	51 00	85 00	101 00	88 00	88 00	125 00	131 00	12 00
Monroe Supreme and County	46 00	30 00	200 00	210 50	210 50	190 50	198 75	221 00	221 00	215 00	262 16	210 50	210 50	236 00	283 00	950 50
Montgomery Supreme and County	231 00	28 00	262 00	210 50	210 50	190 50	198 75	221 00	221 00	215 00	262 16	210 50	210 50	236 00	283 00	2,700 41
Montgomery County	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	200 00
Nassau Supreme and County	89 00	99 00	299 00	106 00	106 00	99 00	170 00	128 00	128 00	140 00	135 00	304 00	304 00	178 00	220 00	1,967 00
New York Supreme and General Sessions	77 50	66 50	180 50	144 75	144 75	88 58	98 32	245 45	245 45	80 00	27 00	27 75	27 75	183 59	122 01	1,341 95
Niagara Supreme and County	135 00	180 00	231 00	251 50	251 50	191 50	265 00	338 50	338 50	343 75	272 50	292 50	292 50	284 00	284 00	3,089 25
Ontario Supreme and County	365 00	298 00	295 00	250 00	250 00	285 00	466 00	314 00	314 00	315 00	369 00	347 00	347 00	377 00	377 00	4,003 75
Orange Supreme and County	82 50	50 00	104 00	98 50	98 50	57 50	95 50	95 50	95 50	30 00	25 00	70 00	70 00	125 50	22 00	790 50
Orange Supreme and County	95 75	89 75	171 00	92 95	92 95	66 00	104 00	98 00	98 00	84 00	75 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	64 90	981 35

TABLE 7c — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES — (Concluded)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
— (Concluded)													
Owego Supreme and County...	\$44 00	\$83 00	\$52 00	\$28 00	\$30 00	\$40 00	\$21 00	\$82 00	\$38 00	\$45 00	\$32 00	\$60 00	\$555 00
Queens Supreme and County...	226 00	237 00	202 00	212 00	240 00	237 50	.....	609 00	500 50	705 50	375 50	410 00	4,057 00
Rensselaer Supreme and County...	.....	39 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00
Richmond Supreme and County...	86 00	85 00	87 00	49 00	23 00	67 00	65 00	60 00	80 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	762 00
Steuben Supreme and County...	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	110 00
Westchester Supreme and County	310 02	259 30	349 50	194 50	299 50	227 50	188 00	175 00	166 00	187 00	291 50	278 50	2,926 33
Total for supreme and county courts.....	\$4,302 49	\$4,167 51	\$5,023 85	\$5,194 78	\$4,448 20	\$5,152 33	\$4,363 42	\$4,406 66	\$3,817 01	\$4,173 47	\$7,509 98	\$4,267 57	\$56,327 27
Grand total.....	\$19,471 42	\$18,879 17	\$19,466 25	\$19,848 27	\$19,367 79	\$19,917 55	\$16,627 84	\$16,702 64	\$18,010 90	\$18,263 00	\$21,863 68	\$21,342 19	\$228,750 70

TABLE 7d — TOTAL MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Fines.....	\$3,401 75	\$3,038 00	\$2,850 56	\$2,349 77	\$3,623 25	\$3,076 10	\$2,913 45	\$4,060 45	\$2,501 26	\$2,401 25	\$2,441 25	\$4,883 70	\$37,630 78
Restitution and reparation.....	4,316 16	3,990 56	7,335 39	4,022 88	4,786 87	5,220 03	4,348 63	4,680 06	5,317 94	5,303 93	10,355 23	9,382 56	69,040 27
Support of families.....	19,471 42	18,879 17	19,466 25	19,848 27	18,367 79	19,917 55	16,627 84	16,702 64	18,010 90	18,263 00	21,853 68	21,342 19	228,760 70
Total.....	\$27,189 33	\$25,907 72	\$29,652 20	\$26,220 92	\$26,777 91	\$28,213 68	\$23,869 92	\$25,413 17	\$25,820 09	\$23,968 18	\$34,650 16	\$35,608 47	\$335,421 75

TABLE 7c—MONEY PAID DIRECT TO BENEFICIARIES UNDER COURT ORDERS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's	\$151 85	\$196 00	\$80 00	\$194 00	\$97 00	\$104 00	\$78 25	\$89 00	\$62 30	\$72 40	\$96 91	\$40 75	\$1,262 46
Buffalo City	12,636 75	14,286 26	13,846 96	11,675 58	13,230 71	13,136 09	12,418 41	11,992 10	10,960 94	11,638 01	11,413 65	10,414 54	147,651 07
Corning City	280 00	275 00	300 00	300 00	320 00	325 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	280 00	280 00	280 00	3,520 00
Elmira Recorder's	358 00	353 00	260 00	135 00	43 00	52 41	45 00	75 00	71 85	60 00	75 00	60 00	1,346 00
Gloversville Recorder's	35 94	47 87	10 50	135 00	43 00	52 41	68 23	46 55	71 85	51 02	72 00	54 14	553 61
Hornell Recorder's	88 00	94 00	190 00	50 00	70 00	101 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593 00
Jamestown Police	.....	.....	108 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 75
Lackawanna City	288 94	480 43	340 00	530 00	905 33	320 00	380 00	135 00	144 00	102 00	239 00	163 00	4,027 70
Lockport Police	463 00	176 00	107 00	98 61	65 00	78 00	185 55	217 25	280 80	112 70	161 00	226 35	2,171 36
Mount Vernon City	15 00	30 00	51 00	233 50	75 00	66 00	38 00	60 00	27 00	15 00	123 00	75 00	808 50
Newburgh Recorder's	280 00	315 00	185 00	90 00	110 00	156 00	175 00	175 00	175 00	150 00	185 00	240 00	2,236 00
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, First Division	8,650 00	8,200 00	9,205 00	8,675 00	9,521 00	10,262 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,513 00
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	958 00	1,850 00	1,575 00	2,126 00	1,806 00	890 00	2,204 00	2,525 00	2,458 55	2,828 05	2,733 15	2,765 00	24,717 75
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	184 50	77 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 50	25 00	68 00	57 00	795 50	1,057 50
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	65 00	28 00	28 00	.....	.....	12 00	12 00	9 00	28 00	68 00	400 50
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,978 00	1,601 67	1,851 20	1,170 00	20 00	81 00
Niagara Falls Police	660 50	580 00	783 99	927 20	1,094 00	808 00	1,540 20	.....	.....	72 00	.....	2,240 96	15,235 72
North Tonawanda City	.....	162 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 00	323 00
Saratoga Springs City	21 00	.....	.....	2,575 50	2,250 50	2,450 75	1,850 50	1,580 75	1,755 50	2,150 50	2,650 50	2,775 50	25,651 00
Syracuse Special Sessions	1,750 50	1,850 00	2,010 50	2,575 50	2,250 50	2,450 75	1,850 50	1,580 75	1,755 50	2,150 50	2,650 50	2,775 50	25,651 00
Tonawanda City	.....	74 00	125 00	125 00	70 00	430 00	79 00	60 00	548 85	540 00	583 00	745 70	506 04
Utica City	314 75	115 00	127 75	.....	280 40	430 00	280 88	282 45	548 85	540 00	583 00	745 70	4,248 78
White Plains Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 00	65 00	102 00	168 50	419 00	165 00	65 00
Yonkers City	100 00	148 00	242 00	233 00	191 00	364 50	.....	148 00	102 00	168 50	419 00	165 00	2,464 00
Total for cities	\$27,032 23	\$29,343 16	\$29,639 95	\$27,997 39	\$30,155 94	\$29,543 75	\$19,843 03	\$19,727 67	\$18,525 56	\$20,266 42	\$20,286 21	\$21,201 44	\$293,562 74
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN—													
Delaware county	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$24 00	\$288 00
Dutchess county	53 00	28 00	70 00	65 00	65 00	65 00	70 00	65 00	65 00	65 00	10 00	10 00	631 00
Erie county	.....	261 48	515 38	430 08	399 16	437 23	479 81	245 15	122 80	113 00	129 25	48 00	3,287 97
Franklin county	.....	17 89	17 89	44 56	31 30	28 00	28 00	38 00	46 00	36 00	73 00	15 00	388 75
Lewis county	.....	28 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	40 00	68 00	7 00	.....	12 00	24 00	291 00

Niagara county.....	163 65	131 00	105 71	115 00	60 00	.....	35 00	217 25	181 50	37 75	.....	.....	1,045 86
St. Lawrence county.....	260 00	250 00	250 00	250 00	250 00	260 00	280 00	275 00	280 00	275 00	280 00	275 00	125 00
Steuben county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,185 00
Total.....	\$499 65	\$722 48	\$1,010 98	\$956 64	\$857 46	\$840 23	\$956 81	\$632 40	\$726 30	\$675 75	\$528 25	\$535 63	\$9,242 58
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Cayuga Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Supreme and General Sessions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for supreme and county courts.....	\$3,210 20	\$3,178 60	\$3,337 69	\$3,541 83	\$3,304 51	\$3,519 75	\$3,673 50	\$2,673 05	\$3,357 95	\$3,000 00	\$2,780 15	\$2,750 95	\$38,328 18
Grand total.....	\$30,742 08	\$33,244 24	\$33,988 62	\$32,465 86	\$34,317 91	\$33,903 73	\$24,473 33	\$23,333 12	\$22,609 81	\$23,942 17	\$23,504 61	\$24,488 02	\$341,133 50



APPENDIX B

**STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1919**

STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS

COURTS	PROBATION OFFICERS DISCHARGING DUTIES DURING YEAR				PROBATION OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING YEAR			
	Salaried from public funds	Detailed from other branches of public service	Volunteers	Total	To fill new publicly salaried positions	To succeed other publicly salaried officers	As volunteers	
							New	Suc.
CITIES								
Albany Police.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batavia Police.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton City.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Buffalo Children's.....	4	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City.....	10	1	20	31	.....	.....	.....	1
Cohoes Recorder's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Recorder's.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Hudson City.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca City.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Jamestown Police.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Recorder's.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lackawanna City.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls Recorder's.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon City.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Newburgh Recorder's.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle City.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
New York City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Magistrates, First Division.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Magistrates, Second Division.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	16	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Bronx.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Queens.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Sessions, Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Manhattan.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Bronx.....	33	.....	.....	33	5	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Brooklyn.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Queens.....	12	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Richmond.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's, Queens.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS — *Concluded*

COURTS	PROBATION OFFICERS DISCHARGING DUTIES DURING YEAR				PROBATION OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING YEAR			
	Salaried from public funds	Detailed from other branches of public service	Volunteers	Total	To fill new publicly salaried positions	To succeed other publicly salaried officers	As volunteers	
							New	Suc.
VILLAGES								
Dolgeville.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Fairport.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Floral Park.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lyons.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Malone.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Patchogue.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Penn Yan.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Pleasantville.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Scotia.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sag Harbor.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Waverly.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
TOWNS								
Albany county, town of Colonie.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Allegany county, town of Cuba.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Greene county, town of Athens.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Nassau county, town of Hempstead.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Monroe county, town of Perinton.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Onondaga county, town of Manlius.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Saratoga county, town of Corinth.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Saratoga county, town of Milton.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Schenectady county, towns of Glenville, Mohawk, Niskayuna.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Wyoming county, town of Arcade.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals for towns and villages.....	2	.....	21	23	.....	.....	6	3
SUPREME AND COUNTY COUNTS								
Albany Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx Supreme and County.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Broome Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua Supreme and County.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]



APPENDIX C

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS, HELD IN SYRACUSE, NOVEMBER 9 TO 11, 1919.

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FOREWORD

The Twelfth Annual State Conference of Probation officers, called at the invitation of the State Probation Commission, was held in Syracuse on November 9 to 11, 1919. One hundred and forty-seven persons registered as delegates at the conference, sixty-seven of whom were probation officers from all parts of the State.

The conference consisted of eight sessions. There were four sessions devoted to papers and to informal round-table discussions of the problems of probation work. Two evening sessions were devoted to formal addresses, the last being a joint session with the State Conference of Charities and Correction. An informal reception for the probation officers was held, and a luncheon, at which admirable addresses were delivered. The conference was the largest yet held and was one of the most helpful and practical as well.

These annual gatherings of the probation officers of the State have proven very valuable in promoting the development of efficient, scientific probation work. The exchange of ideas and experiences in this work is most necessary. The inspiration and encouragement derived by the probation officers from these meetings makes them well worth while. The Commission urges courts and local authorities having control of probation officers' expenditures to authorize one or more representatives of every probation office in the State to attend this annual conference at the expense of the locality. The probation officers who attend secure information and gain inspiration which more than justifies the cost involved.

These conferences are arranged each year especially for the probation officers of the State, but all persons interested are invited to attend. The next conference will be held at Buffalo November 7 to 9, 1920.

In the proceedings which follow, all of the formal addresses and such of the discussions as seem of permanent value are published.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS

FIRST SESSION

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1919

WILLIAM F. HODGE, PROBATION OFFICER, ONONDAGA COUNTY: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Judge Shove who has done more along the lines of probation work in Syracuse than any other man. He organized the Children's Court in his own Court of Sessions; he has been interested in the Boys' Club; he has organized and developed the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, whom most of you had a chance to see last night, and has in every way lent himself and his heart to the work of general uplift along probation lines.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HON. BENJAMIN J. SHOVE, JUSTICE, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, SYRACUSE: Good morning, good people. This is one of the occasions where all you good people can respond, "Good morning, Judge," without incriminating yourselves. It is a very delightful Monday morning for me; this is rather an unusual type to greet at this time Monday morning. Speaking of that, you know I was really lonesome last Monday morning. In the city of Syracuse, of one hundred and fifty thousand people, last Monday morning I had five spectators and two arraignments. Of course, no one knows why; you can guess.

Syracuse bids you welcome. Nature is bidding you welcome. This glorious sunshine is very appropriate. That is part of your business, spreading sunshine, so nature joins with you this morning. If it hadn't been lost, I would, in behalf of the mayor, give you the key to the city. That was a golden key which was said to unlock the hearts of the people of Syracuse. It was thrown away years ago because we found we did not need it. Our hearts in Syracuse are all right, and you are not going to stay here long enough to find out much about our minds.

You all know that there is an inherent tendency in human nature mounting into danger and disaster in all workers in any and every kind of work of getting into a rut. That is a special danger in your work. I think your constant prayer each day should be, "Oh, Lord, keep me out of a rut." We get a case and we treat it successfully and it is very natural that we are inclined to think, "Now there is the method; now I have it; there is the key," and we forget that we are dealing with an individual and that each individual is a separate case in itself; that we have got to take that case into our mind's clinic and diagnose it carefully and prayerfully and apply our method, with variations, to that particular case. Now, that is the purpose, the function, the absolute need of a conference—the getting together of workers, exchanging experiences, telling of successes; yes, and be courageous enough, also, to tell of your failures. Appeal to each other for help in your conferences. That is what you came here for. Exchange experiences, acquire new methods. I have never attended a Conference of Magistrates but what I felt that I came away from the conference with a greater courage and better equipped to go on with my work.

And, again, remember the judges. Reluctantly I will have to admit that even we judges make mistakes. We are human; we are fallible. We have given you cases that we ought not to have given to you, and we will continue to give cases to you we ought not to give you.

Take the case that Mr. Bruns spoke of last night. That is a problem on our hands now. I don't see how I can help making a mistake in that case whatever I do. That is one of those cases where if I sent him away to a penal institution he is probably ruined for life. We will all feel, "Well it was the penal institution that helped to send him into criminal life." If we place him on probation and he makes the same mistakes as he has been doing for the past six months, then we will say, "Oh, well; that was probation; never ought to suspend sentence on him, but send him to prison for life." That is why I say be patient with the judges. In that day when we come to the time when penal institutions are put upon a scientific basis, when a man or woman is sent to a penal institution to be disciplined, to be trained and

kept there until that individual is ready to cope with the world and let out only when that person is ready to cope with the world and discharged by competent, scientific men and women, I say until that time we judges will continue to make mistake after mistake. All I can say with regard to this boy of Mr. Bruns' is that he will not be put on probation until I can see a radical change of heart from what I saw last Friday. The first problem is trying to get into that boy's mind some idea of the enormity of his devilish selfishness, robbing a hard-working mother and sister of their earnings. It is a curious thing and it is a wonderful test; you will see that type come before us and they will say, "Oh, Judge, give me this chance; I will never do it again; I will never do it again." The whole floor there in front of the desk is paved as another well known place is said to be paved. Then we will say to that type, "Now, what is the first thing that you will do?" "Well, I will never do it again." It is always negative. "I will never do it again," and while I have respect for penitence, I have sometimes kept individuals of that type day after day without hint or help from me as to what they will attempt to do first. "Now, you have got to go to work; what are you going to do with your spare money after you have paid for your necessities of life?" And nine times out of ten the answer will be, "I will save it," and sometimes a week or two weeks, they will puzzle with the problem; the turnkeys see he is struggling; he cannot get at what you are trying to get at. Don't you see, there isn't a particle of real repentance there? Why, that money and property he has taken would be burning into his conscience, if there were repentance; the first thing he would say is, "Every dollar I will pay back to that person." So that test comes first with this young man and I expect it will be two or three weeks before he wakes up to the fact that there is any obligation on him to restore that money. We hope it will scorch before we get through with him, and then when he has arrived at that stage, I propose to bring him into my office privately and turn the boy loose in regard to his mother. After he has finished with his mother, if there is a false note there, back he goes again. Then we will talk more about his sister and turn him loose on that subject. In other words, I can assure you that in this prob-

lem I will try to help my probation officers to this extent, that that boy has solved out some of the immediate necessary social problems of his life himself without any aid before he is released to prey upon the community again. At least, I can assure you of that.

I am going to say a little upon the importance of your work, even at risk of taking too much time. You know that you are each of you a potential redeemer—a terrifying word; I say a terrifying word with terrific responsibilities, and as your responsibilities are great, just to that extent so must your work be careful and painstaking. Keep out of the rut! If you good people received salaries today commensurate with the nobility, the importance, the great good to humanity of your work, you would be among the highest salaried people of the world. There isn't a particle of doubt about that, but don't expect it until the millenium is reached. When that time comes, you may expect perhaps to receive salaries as large perhaps as some of our wealthy people like conductors or plumbers or carpenters or masons. But remember this, you are giving up your life to humanity, and no matter what your faith may be, you cannot be in this work but what you believe in a Supreme Being. I have faith enough to believe that each and everyone of you will receive your great reward in that place where moth and rust doth not corrupt and thieves do not break through and steal.

Don't get into a rut! Be broad and remember all sides of your complex problem. Each one of you are bothered to death with the impatient, aggressive, we will say, hard-hearted complainant where restitution is being made. He will be after you every week for his money and oftentimes will act toward you as though you had confiscated the money and have got it tucked away in your pocket. That will be the complainant's manner toward you. Now just keep in mind we have got to deal with all kinds of people. Remember the point of view of the complainant; he is perhaps a poor storekeeper and cannot afford the loss of money or property; his time is lost attending court perhaps time and again with his witnesses, getting his case to a conviction. He doesn't understand probation. He only knows that sentence was suspended on condition that the defendant pay back

his property. He cannot understand why he cannot be paid right away, why the probation officer cannot take it out of his pocket and pay it. Perhaps in the days of the millenium we can do that, but we cannot do it yet. So I say, just be patient.

There is just one more thought before I close. We heard last night that there are parts in this State where the system and principles of probation are still being threshed out as some new method. There are people in the State, apparently, who consider it a fad. Just keep this in mind, that there is nothing sentimental about probation to the defendant; probation is punishment. Don't forget that for a moment, because any person who is deprived of his liberty to any degree is under punishment. Probation today has become accepted as just as necessary an element of the judicial system as is the prosecuting attorney or the witnesses. It is an accepted system and is punishment. You people will frequently have this problem on your hand, of the probationer who is fretting all the time because he is under your control; he is mad; he is impatient; he doesn't want to report; he doesn't see why he has got to report, and you are not getting near him. The judge can help you there every time. Just get your judge to point out to that probationer, "When I suspended sentence on you, I gave you your choice of being deprived of your liberty in a penal institution or of being deprived of a portion of your liberty under the probation system." See? "Now, if you are repentant of your choice; if you don't want this to go on; if you don't want to respond to our system, why I will give you your choice again today; you may take the penal institution today if you wish."

I was thinking last night of the first conference of probation officers that I attended a number of years ago. Arthur Towne was then in the State Probation Commission. In that first conference I think there were some six or seven probation officers who represented nearly all the probation officers in the State of New York at that time.

Probation has become an accepted judicial system. I want this conference to be one of the greatest conferences that has ever been held, great in its spirit, great in its helpfulness, great in its usefulness, and I wish you all a good time, good to yourselves and good to us; just a great, big, round, wholesome good.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are certainly grateful to Judge Shove for these inspiring and suggestive remarks. It is not my premise to express my appreciation to any extent, but to call on Mr. Edmond J. Butler, President of our State Probation Commission, under whose auspices this conference is held, for appropriate remarks.

HON. EDMOND J. BUTLER, PRESIDENT, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, NEW YORK CITY: I feel that I may say without hesitation that I voice the sentiments of our visiting probation officers when I extend to Judge Shove our gratitude and appreciation for his address and words of welcome. It is always a pleasure when we go to a conference to feel that the people of the conference city have a welcome for us, but there is an added pleasure when the probation officers go to a conference to find the judges of the courts so thoroughly interested in and so thoroughly alive to the needs of our work as to sacrifice time and convenience to come before us as the judge did this morning to give us the excellent advice he offered from his knowledge and his experience, as to how to make our work more perfect. When leaving Syracuse, I am quite sure that we shall not depart without feeling that we have been greatly benefited by our visit.

The judge has pointed out to you some of the means by which you may attain success in your work. To my mind, there are other elements necessary to advance the cause of probation. One is the education of the public up to the point where they will freely endorse the movement, freely endorse probation as a good thing. You cannot expect to develop that enthusiasm of public sentiment in your behalf unless you make good, or unless you give proper publicity to the good work that is being done in other parts of the State as an incentive for doing it where the work is not already in existence.

The second element necessary for your success is co-operation with the judiciary. Without this it would be very difficult to secure adequate returns for the service that you yourselves render. In the same proportion that you are helpful to the judge in making your preliminary investigations and keeping in touch with the needs of the court concerning the person's discharge to the public community by the judge, you may expect the reciprocal benefits that will come to you by the co-operation, advice and

support of the judge. It is very gratifying to meet men who are so willing to help us on the lines presented by Judge Shove. I might cite quite a number of such cases throughout the State where the cause of probation has been advanced materially by the assistance of the judges.

Now, unless we develop public approval in behalf of probation and establish and maintain co-operation with the judges in our work, we cannot hope to advance very fast. But I am not pessimistic in that regard. I realize that we are advancing. The changes in the practice of criminal procedure in the State, the history of our prisons and reformatories, shows that probation has taken on a position in the State of New York, if not elsewhere, that gives promise of its maintenance and of its practical development along very good lines.

When the work of probation was inaugurated in our State some ten years ago as a public function, it was not a new idea. It had been going on for centuries as the work of volunteers and the time will never come when we may conclude that we can make a complete success of our work without the aid and co-operation of volunteers. It was felt, however, that the work to be effective and productive of the best results required organization, system, continuous service, and compensation of a character such as could not be expected or demanded for a volunteer service. It was this plea, which was presented for the inauguration of our work, which no doubt gained for us the opportunity and approval sought for an effective organization to help both our wayward fellow-beings and the State at large. Have we made good?

I think the statistics of the work done and the results attained are ample justification for our existence as a department of the State. I know some may claim that statistics are often stretched to prove a claim, but the outstanding feature of our work which must appeal to all impartial minds is the fact that we now have under our care and supervision, residing in their own homes and communities and enjoying the reforming and uplifting influences of an army of people interested in their welfare and restoration to good lives, a number of offenders against the law in excess of those incarcerated in all of the reformatories and prisons of our State and that the results thus far attained prove conclusively that a large majority of these probationers will make good.

I am quite confident that our conference in Syracuse will be most successful. We anticipated a hearty welcome and I think the event of last evening, the kind co-operation of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters and the others who were concerned in launching the proceedings last night gives every assurance that our conference in Syracuse will be one long remembered with sincere pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN: The first part of the program deals with "Broken Homes." There isn't a probation officer who has worked for any time along probation lines who has not almost at once run up against the broken home. Nine times out of ten there is where the trouble has its root, which brings the boy and girl or the husband or brother before some criminal court, and frequently before they reach the court, the charity organization has been dealing with that same family. The experience and knowledge thus acquired cannot help but be very beneficial to the probation officer, because it is an individual problem and any light that can be shed on the individual from any source is what the probation officer is looking after.

Miss Colcord, who is to speak to us on this subject, has had a very lengthy and successful experience along the lines of social work and I take great pleasure in introducing her at this time.

BROKEN HOMES—HOW CAN THE COURT AND THE SOCIAL WORKER CO-OPERATE TO MEND THEM

MISS JOANNA C. COLCORD, SUPERINTENDENT, CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY: First of all, I want to say something about the problem of family desertion as it appears not just to the group of probation officers or to any one group among the social workers, but as it appears to us all. We all agree in a general way that the causes of family desertion are complex; but I am not sure that when we do so we fully grasp how complex they are. Whenever I see, as I frequently do, statistical attempts to block out what is the cause of most of our problems, it always makes me feel down-hearted. I have seen attempts to assign by percentages how many cases of desertion were due to intemperance, to temperamental difficulties, to unfaithfulness, and all the different factors that we all know to

have a bearing on the subject. The thing we sometimes fail to do, I think, when we assign a cause is to go back to what was the *cause of that cause*; in other words, we don't always go to the primary causes. When we go back of the obvious causes, to those primary causes, don't you think we usually find that they relate to the individual make-up of the person concerned? If it were not so, you could say that intemperance and any one of a half a dozen things combined would always lead to family desertion, and we know that isn't so. We know some families where the handicaps are just as serious as in the deserted families but which never got as far as desertion. Many people whose marital relations are unsatisfactory nevertheless go on living together with a fair degree of success and maintain a permanent background of family life for their children. Why is it that some families break up which have no more apparently serious handicaps? They furnish the serious problems with which you have to deal in probation, and they furnish the serious problems with which we have to deal in the family field.

The doctors have a good phrase; I have sometimes used it. They speak of causes that *lower the threshold of resistance* to disintegration; causes that make that particular medical case more subject to infection, to breakdown of tissue. The thing in which we are primarily interested in social work is to get at what it is, given all these handicaps, that lowers the threshold of resistance to where *social* disintegration begins to take place. For example, take the case of the young couple, the man a young Italian of the second generation who went into vaudeville and in the course of a few years got married to a young Jewish girl who was a cabaret singer. They traveled together and got along pretty well until the first baby came. Then he took Sadie home to live with his parents. They were born in Italy; they had a different language and background and of course different customs. The arrangement was increasingly unsuccessful, and after a couple of children had been born, Harry deserted. Was it difference in racial background; was it difference in religion; was it the irregular and unsettling employment of the young people that caused that desertion? A social worker dealing with that particular problem might have assigned any one of those causes,

according as his interest and prejudices ran, as the sole cause operating in this case. But would every young couple thus handicapped have come to shipwreck? Of course not. What then lowered the *threshold of resistance* in that particular case? To understand this we have got to go back into the *souls* of the people concerned. We have gone a long way as it is in recognizing the complexity of environmental causes. We have got to still recognize them to get back to spiritual causes, and having that in mind as often and as strongly as I do, I believe that the quality we need probably more than any other is imagination—the type of imagination that makes it possible for us to get under the other person's skin, into his mind, that makes us understand not only him, but the effect of our own approach upon him.

Now, the type of imagination that we want to develop is, I think, the type that will prevent us from forming judgments in advance. It is my experience, and I think it has been yours, that a man who deserts his family usually succeeds in justifying his action to himself in some way or other. It isn't very often that he knows right along from the beginning and admits that he is doing the wrong thing. The psychiatrists have described to us a very interesting process that human minds go through; I think we all recognize it when it is pointed out to us; we do the thing we want first and then we use our brains to invent and work out a satisfactory explanation to ourselves and to others of why we did it. They call that "rationalization." Your deserting man who has rationalized his action by some such process as that is in no condition to be gone at by denunciation, accusation and such methods. If you approach him in the attitude of "well, you are wrong; I know you are wrong and you ought to know you are wrong," you don't get much of anywhere.

I am not advocating in the treatment of desertion anything that is sentimental. It would be sentimental to accept offhand the probability that the deserter was right. But if you can bring an open mind to it, not feeling that the deserter is probably right, but being pretty sure that he thinks he is right, there is your beginning, it seems to me. The diagnosis of the causes that led to desertion, and the way in which your plan of treatment has got to be adjusted to meet those particular causes is too involved

a subject to be gone into here; and I am not sure that the technique of your group differs so much that I would have anything to contribute which would be at all new. But the topic that has been assigned to me is "Broken Homes, How Can the Court and Social Worker Co-operate to Mend Them." I have this criticism to make of the topic: It seems to set court workers aside in a group by themselves as not being social workers. I should have preferred to word the topic "How Can the Social Worker Inside the Court and the Social Worker Outside the Court Co-operate?" I think the chief way, and the foundation of a right co-operation between those two groups is a realization that they are the same group.

Social work is a broad field. As I see it, it splits up into three main divisions: First, the mass workers: they are the people who work for legislation and make social surveys and do things that affect human beings in the mass. They have one kind of technique and philosophy. Second, we have the group workers—the people who guide the recreation and education of people in groups. Of course, they have a different technique and somewhat different approach. Then, third, we have the case workers, and what is a case worker? A case worker, as I see it, is a person who works with or for individuals to help bring about a better adjustment between the individual and the society he finds himself in. Well now, under that definition there is no difference between the probation officer, the family case worker, the hospital social service worker, or the person doing child placing. They are all trying to adjust the individual to his environment and the environment to the individual, to fit pegs into the same sized and shaped holes, and generally help this very complex society of ours to function.

To think of ourselves as court workers, probation workers, family workers, hospital social service workers, to think of ourselves at all as being in different groups with a different technique is rather hampering to the best basis of co-operation. If we are doing good case work, it doesn't much matter what particular name and organization we are doing it under; we are doing it with the same principles of investigation and treatment based upon investigation, and we are all working in the last analysis with the mind

of the human being, so that the first and most important asset of co-operation, outside and inside the court, it seems to me, is a realization of our common task. That being granted we have then to turn about and realize the difference in our specialized kinds of case work. Co-operation means a proper integration of the field. Because we are after the same thing, and using the same methods, doesn't mean that we must all run around in each others' tracks doing the same particular tasks. There must be a sympathetic understanding of what are the limits of our own job and of each others' jobs. I suppose that is even more difficult than the first point, because we haven't worked out yet a very scientific terminology. In this problem before us a sympathetic understanding on the part of the family workers of the difficulties under which the probation officer operates in the court, it seems to me, would help a great deal. We don't always go to the courts and know the probation officers as well as we ought. We certainly do not know until it is brought to our attention the difficulties of overload of work under which so many of them are operating. If we don't know how overloaded they are, we sometimes don't see why it is that they do not do certain things we think they ought to do. Similarly, the probation officers don't always realize the difficulties of the field of the case worker. Probation officers sometimes think of the family case worker agencies as relief societies. They really feel that the proper function of the family agency is merely to find funds for the plan that someone else has worked out. Of course if they stop to think they realize that no self-respecting professional worker could accept such a status. In referring cases from the court to the family agency, the probation officer, it seems to me, should have in mind the fact that he should be able to indicate the task that he expects the family agency to undertake—some adequate and dignified part of the plan that is important enough for another agency to be called in to do.

I suppose there are times when the family agency, having had a case referred to it, strays outside the boundaries of what you think that particular agency ought to do. That merely illustrates that before we embark jointly on a plan of treatment for a family we ought to understand each other's conception of how the dif-

ferent agencies are going to function. That is one of the big difficulties in co-operation, even with the friendliest spirit. In Philadelphia they have been making a study for the last year or two of the families handled jointly by the family agencies and hospital social service agencies. They have done it by reading the several case records in the different agencies and comparing the entries month by month, and they have found that even when they supposed they were co-operating very closely, having frequent conferences, and with every intention of working together, they were often quite misunderstanding and misunderstood. This shows that pretty close co-operation and pretty frequent conference is necessary if you are going to get anywhere on a joint plan.

Another thing which sometimes causes difficulties in co-operation between the workers inside and outside the court is the confidential nature of records. The family agencies have come through much tribulation to stand firmly for their relations with the families being regarded as highly confidential. Court records are in their nature public, and just how that can be gotten around is the job of the social worker inside the court to work out. If all courts to which probation officers were attached had judges like Judge Shove, I don't believe there would be very much work of that kind necessary, but in some instances it is the job of the social worker inside the court to protect the confidential nature of the reports made by social workers outside the court and keep material that should not get into court records from getting there. Of course, the free exchange of information ought not to be hindered.

Wherever there is a Confidential Exchange, so-called, I suppose it is axiomatic that the probation officer is one of the most important social workers to use it. The Confidential Exchange, for the benefit of those who do not come from city communities, is nothing in the world but a big card index with only sufficient information about each family on each card to make it possible to identify it, and an inquiry made by a properly authorized social agency to the Confidential Exchange elicits only the information as to what other agencies know the family. There is nothing confidential in the sense of information about the family being given

out. The inquirer then goes to the agency to find out what it knows. In smaller communities, where there is no Confidential Exchange, some sort of informal interchange of the fact of knowledge about the family ought to be set up. It is bad enough to mistake the point and work at cross purposes when you know you are both working on the same family, but when agencies are working in blissful ignorance of each other's interest the patient is likely to be over-dosed!

I did hope to be able to point out what seemed to me to be the next step to be taken by the social workers inside and outside the court, and that is devising means to keep cases from coming to court at all. That is just as much the probation officer's interest as it is the interest of the family worker and the community, and I should like to see plans tried out in a good many communities to make prevention an added function of the probation officer, so that people who felt their family life going askew needn't wait until they had to take their troubles into court, but could immediately go for consultation to a group of trained and expert social workers!

MR. EDWIN J. COOLEY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: It would certainly be like refining pure gold to attempt to add anything of value to the very clear presentation of this subject which Miss Colcord has given to us this morning. I do not know how many of you have had the opportunity to read "Broken Homes," the book of which Miss Colcord is the author. I am very glad, however, to have this opportunity to attest publicly to the value it has been to me and I feel that this book should be in the possession of every probation officer, particularly those who handle the problem of non-support, abandonment and family difficulties. The book is written with a very close knowledge of, and sympathy with, the problem. Its appreciation of the human angles involved in broken homes is aptly illustrated by the story of Mrs. Finnigan, to be found in the introduction. Mrs. Finnigan is found, by the social worker, on the morning when her case against Finnigan is to come up in the Domestic Relations Court, busily washing and ironing his other shirt in order that he may make a proper appearance and not disgrace the family before the judge.

In the Magistrates' Courts in New York City there are three large Domestic Relations Courts, one in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn and one in the Bronx. The cases from these courts constitute about 75 per cent of our entire probation problem. In the boroughs of Queens and Richmond a large proportion of our probation work also is with people who have family troubles. It must be obvious, therefore, that with this large number of distressed families, under supervision in social life, that it is very necessary for the probation service in the Magistrates' Courts of New York City to be in close and intimate co-operation with the social agencies and forces that can be of assistance in building up broken homes.

Co-operation is a hackneyed phrase, but probation officers as a rule have not got out of it all there is in it. It implies the recognition of the fact that anybody who comes into our hands as a probationer does not represent a single isolated personality. He represents the net result of many factors that have entered into his surroundings, and he is going to be affected subsequently by many different things. Co-operation means an effort on our part to bring into order and team work and to harmonize into effective results these different influences that are available and which if not thought about and, as it were, organized, will conflict one with the other and lead to an unfortunate result, whereas if they were all made to pull together and in the right way, they may have a beneficial result.

There is an admirable illustration of the efficiency of the principle of co-operation in the very problems that probation officers are trying to solve. The co-operation of forces that make for human delinquency is efficient and complete. Ignorance, inefficiency, intemperance, disease, and bad social, industrial and economic conditions co-operate to produce delinquency and other social ills. Opposing these united forces for evil, we have a collection of assorted laws, charities and other agencies, and the penal and reformatory forces of the State whose only working connection is an opportunity for co-operation. It requires no persuasion, patience nor education to produce team work between ignorance, intemperance and bad industrial conditions in their attack on the welfare of a man and his family. It often takes

all of these and more, however, on the part of the Chief Probation Officer to bring about a less efficient team work between the probation service and the social agencies of the community.

Probation officers must realize that co-operation spells both efficiency and economy — efficiency in getting results and economy in utilizing many agencies by team-play, with a minimum of ways and expenses and a maximum of inter-stimulation. A probation service which allows a man his release, and leaves untouched the home and neighborhood conditions, which with reasonable certainty will result in his return to the court, will not last. The community is coming not merely to expect, but it is going to demand the social co-operation of the probation system on a wide scale with the agencies of the community that are able to remove or remedy conditions which caused the delinquency.

One of the primary principles of social work is the principle of co-operation. The art of co-operation is a very necessary asset for the social worker. If probation officers realize clearly that they are the social workers of the courts, they will co-operate automatically. The first essential in any co-operation between the probation officers and the private workers is a mutual respect. The probation officers must respect the training, case experience, and the good faith, technique, and knowledge of the case workers in private agencies, and in turn, the private workers must respect the technique and knowledge and the specialized experience of the probation officers. Frederic Almy, former president of the National Conference of Social Work, said that the three requisites for social workers are the three H's—Health, Humor, and Humility—and the greatest of these is Humility. Part of our job is knowing how to co-operate with others; to get other people to help us. We must be co-operable for we want to develop more wisdom than singly would exist among any of us. We must aim to work together and not separately for the common good.

Some of our probation officers in the Magistrates' Courts in New York City have suggested to me that our name—"probation officers"—and particularly the word "officer," was unfortunate and oftentimes conveyed the wrong impression of our work. They were of the opinion that the word "officer" carried the idea to the public that we were perhaps a group of police officers

attached to the courts. They believe that if we were known as the social workers of the courts, or by some other title, that it would help us to secure a better informed and a more appreciative public opinion with regard to the character of our probation service. It is extremely gratifying to those who have been at the earlier meetings of these conferences to note the increasing importance which is given to the social side of our work and the decrease in emphasis upon the official side. Probation officers in these days are using their badges less and their calling cards more.

One of the essentials for any co-operation is the Confidential Exchange of Information which, of course, is a veritable center of co-operation. In dealing with delinquents and their families, unity of plan and knowledge of past history are essential and the maintaining of a confidential exchange is one of the most important and effective means of furthering and perfecting co-operation. Through the aid of this bureau, probation officers need not take a step in any direction to help a probationer without being assured of the advice and experience of all the agencies that have ever known the probationer or any of his kindred. Charitable directories, difficult case committees and social workers' clubs are also very helpful in developing the spirit of co-operation.

At the National Conference at Atlantic City this summer a paper was read advocating that there should be established in the Family Courts a group of social service workers who would not be probation officers. It further contended that members of a family should not be placed under or come in contact with a probation system when they come to court for advice and assistance. It seemed to convey the idea that the probation system operated to give penal treatment rather than social treatment. I do not think that there are many of us here who would agree to a plan of this kind. I am sure that we feel that the probation officers should do the social work of the courts. However, there is some food for reflection in the idea advocated in the paper of which I speak. It seems to me that it behooves us by training, reading, and conference to develop our capacity and service so that we shall be able to do as good case work as the social workers in the private organization. In other words, we must see to it that we measure up to our responsibilities and also to our opportunities.

The subject of prevention and protection is one with which we must concern ourselves in our family court work. As Miss Colcord points out in "Broken Homes," fifty years ago the interest now taken by the social and medical professions in the question of whether mothers are rearing their infants properly could not have been foreseen. The establishment of baby health stations or the activities of the Children's Bureau would have been looked upon as unwarranted interference between the child and its mother, whose natural instincts could be depended upon to teach her how to nourish it. This point of view is no longer held; and the community's duty to take an interest in the upbringing of its children is never questioned. Is it not conceivable that, before another half century has rolled around, the community may take the same intelligent interest in the conservation of the family, and that definite efforts, which are now almost entirely lacking, may be made to stabilize and protect it?

I believe that we should establish in our Domestic Relations Courts consultation bureaus to which people might come or be sent for advice on difficult matrimonial situations and without any court record being made. During the thrift campaign of 1918 several savings banks in the city of Cleveland conceived the idea that their depositors could be induced and helped to save more money if the banks opened a bureau for free advice to their patrons on household management. One thing that has astonished its management has been the great variety of problems concerning marital discord, centering about money affairs, which were brought to the bureau. The establishment of these bureaus in our courts, in conjunction with the probation service, would be a forward looking step.

In recommending the establishment of consultation bureaus, I do not want you to gather the impression that I am in favor of the quick reconciliations which have been a feature of the work in Domestic Relations Courts from the beginning of the movement. The wholesale attempt to patch the tattered fabric of family life in a series of hurried interviews held in the courtroom and without any information about the problem except what can be gained from the two people concerned, can hardly be of permanent value in most cases. As probation officers, we realize

how slow and difficult are the processes involved in character rebuilding, and we have learned the value of thorough-going preliminary investigation and skillful and devoted case work and treatment; therefore, we must be pardoned if we have a distrust of these short-cut methods.

As a result of a study made by Ernest H. Shidler at the University of Chicago covering 7,598 inmates of reformatories and industrial schools in a number of States, it was discovered that 50.5 per cent of delinquent boys come from broken homes. Since official records do not reveal the full facts in regard to the conditions of the parents, Mr. Shidler is inclined to think that the true percentage may be nearer sixty than fifty. This means that approximately six out of every ten delinquent boys come from homes in which the parents are not living together. This study more fully confirms the previous opinions in regard to the disastrous results ensuing from broken down homes. If for no other reason than for that of preserving the physical and moral integrity of the children, every effort should be made to conserve the solidarity of the family.

I am sure that all probation officers feel that a properly administered Court of Domestic Relations is one of the best social and legal instruments that we have with which to work intelligently, sympathetically and effectively in our efforts to build up broken homes. In the next few years I am certain that there is likely to be some more dynamic attack upon these problems in their inception, and I hope that the probation officers will be in the front ranks of any movement which aims to cope more adequately with these difficulties which are breaking down family life—"the great trysting-place of generations."

MRS. SUSY E. WOOD, PROBATION OFFICER, CITY COURT, MT. VERNON: I have about forty-two domestic relation cases, all in good health. I have sixty-five boys, and really the bad little boys are much easier to take care of than the domestic relation cases, where the man is a grown-up boy and hard to handle. In October, it pleased me mightily to report the collection of \$723.75, which was money collected from men, some of whom every time I saw them said they would never pay it, but they never left my office without leaving the money, so perhaps I have a little persuasiveness.

I have read Miss Colcord's book and I am going to know a lot more before I get through with this conference, getting all everyone has to offer. I find there are little things in the families that cause us much trouble. The man will come to my office and tell me something which to my mind seems a little foolish. Later I send for the wife, who comes and tells me some other little things. It appears to me that there must be some adjustment, making them both see that they are a little foolish in their plan of living, and I have been very successful along that line. Outside of the cases which come to me through the courts, I have many people who come and visit me. I have often wished I was almost as wise as Solomon because of the things that are asked me; things that never came into my life and which make me very thoughtful as to how others live.

I have two cases of wife desertion. I don't know whether that is a new problem to any of you or not, but these two cases were very similar. The wife in each case had a number of children; in one case, seven, and in the other case, eight. The man provided little money and only did that because I kept after him and insisted upon it. Each wife left all the children, seven in one case and eight in the other, with the poor man absolutely at his wit's end to know what to do. He came to the probation officer, thinking if she couldn't help him in one way that she could perhaps take the children. I told him that I thought his wife was tired and had no money for amusement and if he would come and see me we would talk it over and see what we could do to induce her to come back, and when she came back we would offer these things. After the woman was rested she missed her family and came back, and now while they have no more money than before, there seems to be a friendliness existing and the husband has decided to do better and pay more than he did.

Lack of cleanliness too is a disastrous thing in the families where the wife has so much to do, she is not as particular as she might be. The man comes home tired and he fusses and that causes disturbances.

I think Miss Colcord or Judge Shove said something about probation being a fad. I am a member of the Board of Education in my home town and one of the members of the board told

me very confidentially that he considered there was nothing in probation; it wasn't worth while; he didn't see why I had to hold an office like that. I invited him to come to my office on my busy days, Wednesdays and Saturdays, to see how many school children and men and women came to me for advice, but he hasn't tried to do that.

My school work helps me a great deal in reaching the cases. Through the children I get a knowledge of the home life and in visiting the homes I get an added knowledge, which, together with the word from the children, is very helpful.

I must refer to the police since Mr. Cooley has done so. The police in my town are my helpers. I have no volunteer workers, but if I have a case that I want to trace I simply ask the chief to get the police busy and they get me a great deal of information. I have found that the way to arrest is to simply call upon a policeman in the district where I want to catch my person and it is all right. They feel as though they were doing my work. That helps a great deal to let someone else feel they are doing your work occasionally; it gives them a sort of generous and kindly feeling toward you.

I believe there is a wonderful field of reconstruction in the position given to the probation officer. I happen to be the chief probation officer, the clerk, the visitor, practically the Pooh Bah in my business, and I sometimes wish we had more hours in a day and more days in the week, but if I can just take away with me a sort of concrete idea of how to reconstruct my work from you men and women who have worked so well and have the advantage of me in time of your work, I shall more than feel repaid for this wonderful conference.

MISS MADELEINE G. HOOTON, PROBATION OFFICER OF BINGHAMTON: MRS. Wood spoke about the number of people who came to her office as unofficial cases. I have been speaking to some of the probation officers regarding that same thing and we wish there could be some light on the subject, to what extent we may go with unofficial probation and if there is any way in which we can get some recognition for the great amount of work we are doing along those lines. It seems impossible to get along without doing it. Is there any way we can get recognition of that work?

MR. PATRICK MALLON, PROBATION OFFICER, BROOKLYN: Judge Shove made it very clear that the greater part of the probation officer's reward was to come in that land where moth and rust do not corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal. Therefore, Miss Hooton and the other probation officers have got to wait a little.

It seems to me that the great difficulty about the domestic relations work is to find the root of the difficulty. Now, this going into a family and straightening out things between a man and his wife is a task that I confess I would never dream of attempting. How can anybody interfere with any degree of success between a woman and her husband who has been the father of her children? I don't see how an outside person going in can have any hope of making a permanent improvement in those conditions, because, notwithstanding our splendid records, the real reasons of this disagreement lie so far back that not one case in a hundred is upon the record of the court or even of the charitable agency.

I think we do err sometimes in our sympathies with the defaulting husband. He has made the most sacred contract a man can enter into and has violated that contract as far as his refusal to support his wife and family is concerned, and he has thrown the burden of supporting those children upon the public. He ought to be compelled to bear his burden and there should be no hesitation in enforcing the law against him. A man who won't listen to his own wife will have very little respect for any other individual, no matter what name that individual may bear. As a rule, he is a coward at heart; he is a skulker and a man of the meanest character. The only thing that will reach that man is punishment, and if it is more generally known that the man who neglects his duty to his wife and family would suffer, I think there would be a very great improvement in the manner of a great many men toward their families.

REV. LEONARD A. BARD, PROBATION OFFICER, SCOTIA: With reference to this work in healing broken homes, one of the first cases I had was that of a broken home where the justice had sentenced the husband to pay a certain sum of money for the support of the family and to stay away from home. Later that hus-

band was permitted to return to his home. I don't know what the custom of other probation officers is and it is said fools rush in where angels fear to tread, but I appealed in that home to the force of religion in their life and secured from the husband his signature to the pledge of a recognition of the Almighty in their life as an aid to keeping that pledge, and when I left the home that afternoon the kiss of both husband and wife on my hand was an expression of appreciation in their hearts. I didn't have to wait until I get to that place where moth and rust do not corrupt.

MR. BERNARD J. FAGAN, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: In seeking co-operation, it seems to me that the best credit we can get is the amount of unofficial work we do for organizations which is repaid to us by the amount of co-operation we receive from them later on. In New York City we carry about a couple of hundred families unofficially without keeping any official records at all. While we haven't got the pre-care bureau, still I think some of you from New York City know in the Children's Court we give a great deal of our time to consultation and advice and we do a great deal of unofficial probation work without bringing the particular child or the family to court. You cannot get co-operative aid from an agency if you don't give some in return. I don't care so much for statistics in my annual report; they will tell their own story, but I cannot make the agencies of the community say what I would like to say about me and the court I represent without doing something throughout the year for them. I have stood at the cross-roads of Juvenile Social Service for some time acting as a traffic policeman helping to direct not only probation officers, but agents of other agencies to the right road, and I have discovered that we split more times on account of our inability or lack of fairness or of humility in being able to agree on what is the direct cause of the particular trouble in that family. Widely do we work apart because we do not agree on the obvious and primary cause of the family difficulty.

There is developing a need for a council of executives in large communities whereby the executives may meet in conference and

have something finally to say about what is the cause and what should be the program for the future treatment of the family. I think we have allowed to develop a group of field judges, and the supervisors who are responsible and have to answer for the actions of their field agents should know all about what our field agents are doing, and unless we can have a conference, a meeting of executives and compare notes, why the agencies and our field officers will not co-operate or work in harmony despite all the instructions and orders we may issue.

Social work is a matter of individual interpretation and if there are two souls on a case and they are not with a single thought, and do not meet in conference, nor do not see each other during the probation period, how can we expect to create harmony or co-operation? Probation officers should always make it a rule to learn what agencies have been in the home before you enter it, what did they do, and what are they now doing. How in the name of goodness can you expect the family to recognize you as the simon-pure, unadulterated saviour of that particular family? It cannot be done. Let us show the families a united, helpful and harmonious front.

The only way I can see to get credit for unofficial work is as Mr. Mallon truly said, getting it in the next world; but in this world you get material credit by the amount of splendid help and co-operation you get in your own particular community, by the service you render to the churches and the schools, to the charitable agencies and to the hundreds of other people who come to your care, and if you are a social worker don't attempt to assume an autocratic or know-it-all way when working with these agencies. You will find the community will respond and you will find that when you are seeking volunteers to assist you, you will not ask in vain. We are secretive about our work with families. Our probation records are confidential, not only by our court rules, but by decision of the Court of Appeals. We should, of course, permit duly authorized agents to see our records if they are going to be of some benefit to the family, and if they are not to be seen and consulted, why keep them? Why do we spend so much time tabulating and writing records if they are not to be put to use to assist that family later on? Great

care, however, should be exercised in this connection in order that unjust harm or publicity does not befall the family by a misuse of a history blank.

MRS. MARY E. PADDON, MEMBER, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: In reply to the question as to how to get co-operation, it seems to me that the Big Brothers and Sisters are the answer to that. In getting the co-operation of such organizations, you are doing a great deal of publicity work for the cause of probation and your own work, because every private individual who works for a cause is a great deal more interested and will boost it because of their individual part in the big scheme. I don't think there is any community too small to have some sort of Big Brother and Sister organization, and I don't think there is any community which hasn't got public-spirited people who will not co-operate for prevention as well as for the reformatory work after probation.

MR. JAMES A. GARRITY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, YONKERS: A good probation officer, in my opinion, working day by day, doesn't want credit; he becomes so active and interested in his own work that the day doesn't seem long enough to receive the many complaints. I believe honestly we are coming to the time when we are not going to take ourselves so seriously and that we are going to act more as a preventive agency. If you have gained the respect of your various communities, you probably have already had the experience that as time goes by you find more and more people coming to you with their tales of woe in preference to going down to court. Isn't that as it should be? Aren't we going to try and act broad-minded enough to keep our people out of courts, even though you and I may receive our salary directly from that court? I am absolutely positive that the judges throughout the State of New York are becoming familiar with the inner workings of the probation departments in their courts, and are keeping in close touch with their probation officers.

MR. ALFRED J. MASTERS, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, MONROE COUNTY, ROCHESTER: I am proud of my unofficial work. Many people come to my office and I give them the best possible

advice. We have no court of domestic relations in Rochester, but when those cases come into court they are referred to me as probation officer. If I can settle them out of court and effect a reconciliation I think I am doing better work, even if I do not get any credit for it, than I am after they have been placed in my care by the court.

We co-operate with all good persons who want to co-operate with us and are glad to have their help.

MRS. CARRIE R. CORNELL, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, MADISON COUNTY: When you are dependent on a board of supervisors for your salary, you have got to show them how much work you are doing, both official and unofficial, and convince them of its importance; otherwise they will abolish your position as non-essential.

PAROLE WORK—ITS RELATION TO PROBATION

JAMES J. DOHERTY, PAROLE OFFICER, NEW YORK CITY: Parole is not a thing apart from probation, but a part of the whole. Parole work is probation work. The difference is not in the work, but in the materials; not in the idea of probation, but in its development.

In the handling of any new commodity or idea its successful development is progressive.

The probation system is highly developed in New York City in the Children's Court, the Magistrates' Courts, and the Court of Special Sessions. Each court has a separate and distinct organization because each has its own peculiar angles. Each is highly specialized to handle its particular problems, yet all are part of the probation system, divided in that manner and administered separately for the sake of efficiency.

As a further development, even as crime is cumulative, comes parole, which is equally as distinct from any of the others as they are from each other. It is as much of the probation system as the others, handling all cases committed under the Indeterminate Sentence Law by the seventy-six judges of all the courts of criminal jurisdiction in Greater New York.

In the problem of parole, in addition to having many cases which have failed on probation, the material has been in contact

with the finishing school of prison and come out with an added evil influence to be overcome. Then we must consider in each case whether familiarity with the prison has bred contempt of the ordinary dread of its unknown horrors and disgrace, which is a deterrent factor and controlling influence on many placed on probation who have never been in the penitentiary, reformatory or other prison.

It would, therefore, seem to follow that while probation is developing all those fine arts in the prevention of disruption of the ties that bind to hearth and home, parole must first rehabilitate the individual and see that he is properly oriented and then concentrate on the subject in a more intensive manner than would ordinarily be necessary in the handling of first offenders. Close supervision and co-operation with other agencies, particularly noting previous probation records, is essential.

While the work of probation and parole is similar, both having for their object the prevention of waste in human material and the consequent protection of society at large, the practical operation of the work of parole demands the specialization of the work as a distinct organization from any of the others.

That the work of probation and parole should reach its full fruition it would seem that two things are necessary:

First. Opportunities for a frequent exchange of ideas and discussion of problems between the probation departments of a given locality, as for instance, the probation departments of the various courts of New York City and the Municipal Parole Commission, for their mutual instruction and consequent unification and strengthening of the whole system.

Second. That the compensation paid for this class of work shall be standardized in accordance with present conditions and made adequate to secure and retain men required by the work, so that it shall not come to pass that those filling the positions are not primarily men measuring up to the requirements of the work, but simply measuring up to the salary paid.

While recognizing and using all the potent factors advocated in the successful handling of probation cases, I would lay particular stress on the importance of steady employment with regular hours in a definite place at living wages. In order to

keep such a job and do the work, one must keep regular hours and avoid excesses, to be on time, and physically fit, and this, then, means a steady income, honestly earned which is a long step forward in the lives of many.

To visualize the work of probation and parole, take the hospital with its dispensary and hospital cases:

FIRST

<i>Dispensary</i>	<i>Courts</i>
Patients	Prisoners
Nurses	Probation officers
Case records	Case records
Doctor	Judge
Diagnosis	Verdict
Prescription	Placing on probation to proba-
Visiting nurses	tion officer

SECOND

<i>Hospital Care Cases</i>	<i>Parole System</i>
Those who, having been diagnosed as requiring treatment in the hospital and close attention, are kept until cured and then followed up by visiting nurses.	Those prisoners adjudged guilty and requiring prison treatment, released after a time and placed under supervision.

To visualize the material I would turn to the public press and there find the problem of the coal mines, a great industry. Not so many years ago, in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, hard coal, which is now a highly prized commodity, was considered of so little value that it was used as road ballast on the railways—

Before the advent of probation those found guilty of crime were cast into the scrap heap of society.

Then came the discovery that hard coal could be burned with excellent results, but they only took the large sizes, screening out the rest and throwing the balance into huge culm banks, where it accumulated for years, amounting to millions of tons—

Probation tackled the scrap heap of society and brought forth therefrom a considerable salvage.

Then came the discovery that the immense culm banks of millions of tons contained smaller sizes of coal, broken up from much handling, which by the use of a different variety of furnaces could be burned profitably. Reclamation began and continued apace, with the result that to-day the steam sizes of hard coal are such a factor in the commercial life of the country that their loss would paralyze industry.

Parole has reclaimed and is reclaiming 75 per cent out of the culm banks of human derelicts. To appreciate this it must be borne in mind that this human material consisted largely of failures from other reformatory agencies.

Probation and parole are and should be complements of each other, and the accomplishment of the fullest measure of success for both lies in the closest co-operation.

MR. JOSEPH P. MURPHY, CHIEF COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, ERIE COUNTY, BUFFALO: Mr. Doherty has well said that parole is only a part of the whole job, meaning the whole field of delinquency. It is an important part, however, and one that deserves careful and competent attention. The difficulty with the parole work of the State to-day, as I see it, is that it is undermanned. Parole officers have too much ground to cover and too many cases to supervise, in order to do the work efficiently. Whether it is practical to seek additional parole officers or whether as a matter of expediency it would be better to utilize the services of probation officers in the communities where the parole work is lacking, is the question, it seems to me, that ought to be decided. Some people seem to think that it is not possible for probation officers to handle the parole cases and do the work effectively. That reminds me of the story most of you have probably heard of a prison reformer who, while visiting a penitentiary, spoke to one of the prisoners and said, "What are you doing here? What are you in for?" The prisoner answered, "I didn't do anything; they just put me in here." And she remarked, "But they cannot put you in for nothing." Replying, he said, "Well, I'm here; they have done it." So it is in regard to the question of probation officers handling parole cases in the State of New York to-day. They are doing it and doing it effectively in many places.

In discussing the problem of parole, it is well to differentiate

between New York City and the rest of the State, because the problems in New York are much more complex and differ greatly from an administrative or organization point of view. It is quite necessary in New York to have a separate and distinct parole organization; you could hardly do the job in any other manner, but in the smaller communities up-State and in the larger cities and towns where it is not practical to have a parole officer, probation officers can be utilized successfully to supervise parole cases.

We have been handling parole cases in Erie county since 1911. During that time, we have supervised a considerable number of cases running up into the hundreds. We have received these cases from all of the penal institutions of the State and in addition thereto, have received them from reformatories in California; Lansing, Michigan; Mansfield, Ohio; Huntington, Pennsylvania; Rahway, New Jersey; Leavenworth Prison and others. We usually have an average of fifty under supervision and are making about three hundred (300) visits each year to the homes of these paroled persons. We treat these cases, in so far as constructive case treatment is concerned, practically the same as the probation cases. There is some little difference in the method of approach, but otherwise the case treatment is the same.

Parole work is largely an industrial job—relocating the paroled person suitably in some congenial position; it is a health job, because those of you who have handled cases from the State penal institutions know that many of these men are released from the prisons in rather poor health and it takes a considerable period of time before they readjust themselves physically to the new routine. It is a social job because the man needs to be brought into contact with his fellowmen and considerable readjustment is necessary in order to accomplish that part of the task. This job of readjusting the paroled person in his social relationships is one of the most important of the many tasks required of the probation officer and it is obvious that in order to do the work effectively somebody who knows the social conditions of the community intimately ought to be at the helm. The probation officer, fitted by his experience and temperament, with his knowledge of community conditions, it seems to me, can do the task and do it well.

MR. DON C. MANNING: May I ask a question right here? In your parole cases of men or boys who have been on probation to you and have been sent to prison and come back again on parole to you, what method do you use—the same as before he went to prison, or do you change your method?

MR. MURPHY: I cannot very well answer that question generally. That is an individual problem; it would have to be decided on the particular needs in each case. I may say, however, that we have handled quite a number of those cases and have handled them successfully. If it were necessary to readjust our plan of treatment, we have done that after a study of the case.

I see no difference in the handling of parole and probation cases, although there probably is a difference in the method of approach. I don't believe that it is any different, however, than if a salesman approached a prospective customer and after being "turned down" returns and by readjusting his method of approach sells his product. He tries in the meantime to learn from his failure in the first instance and after learning the customer's characteristics or needs, adjusts his methods accordingly.

MR. ARCH C. SCOBY: Don't you find that those who come back on parole will listen to you better than those who haven't had a taste of the medicine?

MR. MURPHY: Yes, we sometimes find that persons whom we had very little success with in handling from a probation standpoint are more amenable to the discipline of our treatment after release under our care from the prisons.

MR. ALFRED J. MASTERS, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, MONROE COUNTY: I would say that those cases that come back to me on parole, which I have handled before, are more amenable to discipline than they were before; they are more willing to take advice.

MR. MANNING: Concerning the problem of parole and probation, we feel that all the known modern methods of reform have been tried out and as a last resort the person has been sent to some institution for the correction of the defects which have not been overcome by the treatment of probation officers.

MR. MORRIS MARCUS: I still fail to see the difference in the methods applied in the treatment of children or young offenders who have never been in an institution and those that were committed and are paroled from an institution. Whether we assume failure on the part of the probation system or not, in the latter case, children are nevertheless sent to an institution and then paroled. During their period of parole they may commit an entirely new offense and then be placed on probation. In such a case in the City of New York we would have the probation officer and the parole officer of the institution practically doing the same thing. In that event the parole officer usually gives way, probably because of his magnanimous spirit and leaves the work entirely to the probation officer. That is real co-operation. This tends to indicate that similar work is undertaken by two agencies at the same time. It certainly cannot be in the methods of treatment that you may apply. If there is any difference it lies more in the attitude of the individual toward our methods. Does the person paroled from an institution and having had a taste of it respond similarly to the treatment of a social worker as one who has never been in an institution? When viewed from that angle, there may be a difference in the nature of the work of the two departments and perhaps justifying two distinct departments. Especially in reference to children, I believe that the one has more to do with the formation of character, while the other is looked upon more as a reformation work.

MR. CHARLES H. GOFF OF ERIE COUNTY: The comparison which was made of the clinic and the hospital treatment for the invalid and the probation and parole treatment for delinquents seemed to me to be very apropos. For over eight years I was a parole officer for the State Industrial School and during that time I used to think that something was radically wrong with the probation system, because when the boys were released from Industry under my care so many of them seemed to be pretty decent sort of boys and I couldn't see any reason why they should have been committed. After I went with the Erie County Probation Department, I had an abandonment case turned over to me to supervise and I will have to admit frankly I could not do a thing with that man. He was brought before the court and

committed and served about a year in Auburn Prison before he was released on parole. Much to my surprise he was paroled to me. Since he has been paroled, I couldn't ask for a finer fellow to deal with. Anything I ask him to do he does, while before he wouldn't listen to me. I couldn't get any co-operation or assistance from his family or from him or any one he knew, but now they are all pulling with me and I have no trouble whatever. I am handling him exactly in the same manner now as before he was committed. I believe that the probation officer can make a good parole officer and I believe the parole officer can make a good probation officer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, the question which we are all interested in as probation officers is the deterrence of crime and prevention of anybody who has had institutional treatment from getting back into jail. If the jail don't accomplish what it should, then the system is wanting. The question is, is the system employed outside of New York City at the present time by the institutions proper and adequate? There are only about twenty-five parole officers in the entire State and they have to supervise a vast number of persons released on parole throughout the State. Can better parole work be done if localized through probation officers than is being done by the parole officers who are attempting to cover the whole State?

MR. MARTIN McDONOUGH, PAROLE OFFICER, BUFFALO: I have been doing this work for some nine years and I think I can safely say without contradiction that about 75 per cent of the men placed on parole in Buffalo make good and get their discharge. Unfortunately there are a number of boys who come out on parole that are defective and need a different kind of treatment. We haven't any place for them; they shouldn't have gone to Elmira in the first place. Those boys have graduated from Father Baker's, Rochester Industrial School, then Elmira, and on through to Auburn. Most of those boys have passed through the probation system of Buffalo. The probation officers have done the best they could with them, but I think the reason for those men going right afterward is due to the treatment and discipline received in the institution.

MR. MURPHY: When one talks generally, your audience usually takes your remarks and applies them locally. I was not speaking of any particular locality. In Buffalo we are extremely fortunate in having our parole work done efficiently. We couldn't ask for a better man than Mr. McDonough from the Elmira Reformatory. As long as he handles the parole work we don't want it. He is a practical social worker and has had more experience than most probation officers; that is also true of Mr. Cook from Industry. His work is being done efficiently and well; but, as the chairman has said, it is not being done well in other parts of the State, and those are the instances that I referred to.

Now as far as the type of treatment in the institution is concerned, I can see no difference in the plan of treatment in the institution and that provided by the probation service. Both are trying to reach the same objectives—the permanent reformation and rehabilitation of the individual. We differ only in the physical conditions under which we labor. Everything that the probation officer tries to accomplish, the institution also tries to achieve, hardly any more, and the only reason that the courts in Erie county commit delinquents to the institutions is because it is not possible to apply our plan of treatment to the individual while he is at liberty in the community. This is usually because of certain influences that prevent us from achieving our objectives in the particular case, while the person is subjected to those influences. It then becomes necessary to commit the individual to the institution where, deprived of his liberty and placed under restraint, it is less difficult to supervise him.

If, therefore, the goal of the institution and the probation service is almost identical, if the objectives to be reached are practically the same, why cannot probation officers successfully handle parole cases? Personally, I would like to see the parole system placed on an adequate basis by the addition of an adequate number of parole officers, but unless that is practical and until it is done, I believe that probation officers can fill the gap and do it efficiently and to the advantage of the community.

MR. JAMES A. GARRITY, PROBATION OFFICER OF YONKERS: We are not against parole officers and I don't believe parole officers are against us. When we have our failures I don't think

the parole officers feel elated, and when the parole officer's case came back to us I am sure we don't say, "There is your parole system now—failure." It is purely a matter of co-operating together and working for the same end. The probation officer works for the best interest of the paroled person under his supervision and uses every known method to try and prevent him from going back to the institution again. If he fails that is no reflection on the institution.

MR. WILLIAM CONNORS, PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: I am unalterably opposed to any probation officer acting as a parole officer in the large cities.

In the Court of Special Sessions of New York City time after time defendants have denounced the probation officer and threatened his life. I have seen them throw things. There is a dent in the stone wall in Special Sessions where one hurled a huge inkwell at the probation officer who rendered a truthful report, as a result of which report the defendant was committed to jail for a considerable period of time. I have been threatened with death and have seen other officers threatened with death. A gangster who threatened one of our men is serving from twenty years to life in either Sing Sing or Auburn Prison. I wouldn't want to have him on parole when he came out.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Connor's statement is pretty broad when he says he doesn't think a paroled person should be supervised by a probation officer. The trouble is not that the parole officers are not capable of doing efficient work, but they are so few in number that they cannot adequately supervise the paroled persons who are scattered over the entire State.

MR. MANNING: The problem is to increase the staff of parole officers throughout the State and let each man be a specialist. There isn't a particle of doubt of the efficiency, good work and value of the probation officer to the community. He is a specialist in his particular line, and the parole officer from the various institutions becomes a specialist in the after-care of his inmates. I believe in order to be successful with the paroled inmate of any institution there must be a direct connecting link between the

officer and the institution. It is this connecting link between the institution and the officer that makes the difference between parole and probation.

MR. LEON J. WOZNIAK, PROBATION OFFICER, ERIE COUNTY: I have a man paroled from Auburn Prison who is making good and I am not using any other treatment than that used in any ordinary case.

MRS. MARGUERITE THOMPSON, PROBATION OFFICER, HERKIMER: I have a man from Auburn on parole and he is a cracker-jack; he is taking care of his family which he started doing when on probation to me. When he was arraigned on another charge before our judge he was told that because of his good behavior while on probation his sentence, which would have been five years, was suspended. This was at ten o'clock in the morning, and he with some of his friends proceeded to get drunk, and then started out to "get" me and our chief of police. We brought him back and at two o'clock that afternoon Judge Bell sent him to Auburn for one year. It was the best thing that ever happened to him. I helped his wife to take care of herself and baby while he was in prison. Now he is at home and is very much interested in everything and understands the force of the laws of this country which he would not recognize before.

SECOND SESSION

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 10, 1919

SECTION A—FOR CITY PROBATION OFFICERS

MRS. MAX THALHEIMER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, SYRACUSE, CHAIRMAN: The first speaker of the afternoon has been detained by important official duties in New York. However, she has sent as a substitute Miss Sara L. Rhodes, who is an experienced principal and good speaker.

Perhaps no problem in our work baffles us quite as much as the co-operation between the court and the school. I do not quite appreciate what is being done in other cities along these lines, but of late we felt that the teachers should be socialized and get a little bit more of the social vision because in many instances where they have known their pupils have been on probation, it has been almost impossible to satisfy them.

THE SCHOOL AND THE PROBATION OFFICER, HOW CAN THEY BEST WORK TOGETHER.

MISS SARA L. RHODES, NEW YORK PRINCIPAL'S ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.: I want to sympathize with you first because Miss Jones cannot address you and you have to listen to her substitute. Anyone who has heard Miss Jones speak will realize that it is very difficult for any one to fill her place. In speaking for her I comfort myself with the idea that if I don't know as much about it as she does there are not many who do.

I realize the existence of a feeling that there is not that co-operation between the schools and the probation officers that there should be, and I am going to ask you to listen for a moment to the point of view of the schools, as far as I can present it.

Of course it is not our main business to do probationary work, and please don't think we are hard-hearted in saying that. It is, of course, of interest to us because every child is of interest to us, but we have put into our hands another work. It is the *education* of every child. We have beside that a great many civic problems which have been placed upon us, one after another, and they accumulate. We don't lose any; we continue to gain.

We had first the mechanical Americanization work to do, almost single-handed. We didn't do it as well as it should have been done, but we did to the best of our ability. It meant the teaching of English and of governmental operations, etc. Then came the problem of the over-crowded class room, and that has never left us. Then, we have had to meet the agitation of different theoretical ideas which various people have tried to introduce into the school. Some of these would have been very good if properly carried out, but most were not properly carried out, and that of course tended to add to our troubles. Then we had the war work. There wasn't anything from the beginning of the draft to the end of the war (if it can be said to have ended) to which we did not give our time and energy, and that work isn't done as yet. We are still stamping anywhere from fifty to sixty thrift stamps before school every morning, and we are doing the Red Cross work this week. We are trying to energize the money out of the children, and we are trying to do house-to-house campaigning for the Red Cross after school. You see that we don't lose any of our problems, but keep adding to them.

Time is one of the most valuable things we have. There is much work to be done, and the additional work takes more time. Of course, in some ways allowances are made for failing to complete work, but we have our own ideals and standards and it troubles us if we fall below them, in the matter of education, especially plain reading, writing and arithmetic. This explains how it is that when a probation officer comes in and asks for certain records, that the mere demand upon our time adds one more drop to the feeling of pressure we have already. The officer's request sometimes means looking up past records. Those are filed away and have to be taken out and consulted and then they have to be replaced because they are liable to be called for again. All of this takes time for which we do not see any return. This reminds me of an incident. Last week a little boy eight years of age was told that he might concentrate on the Red Cross contributions for the week and let up on the thrift stamps. With the Red Cross, if the children brought in twenty-five cents they got a button. Those who couldn't contribute twenty-five cents would have their contributions accepted and their names would be

written on the blackboard. This little boy said he didn't want to give to the Red Cross. He said he wanted something for his money. We felt he didn't have the right social point of view at all, but after talking with him a little while we came to the conclusion that as he had been getting a stamp with the head of Benjamin Franklin in his Thrift Stamp book for each penny he paid, he felt he should have a receipt for his money in some similar form. Now, that is how the teacher feels. She feels she ought to have a receipt for her money in some return for her time spent on probationary work, and the return is not always evident to her.

I think if there is a lack of co-operation, it is largely because of the lack of information. The teacher doesn't always understand what probation means. She knows that we have tried in the schools all the methods at our disposal; we have tried the "personal interest" and the "call at the home," and the "follow-up" and the "transfer from one class to another," and the "transfer from one school to another" and all the methods that we have at our disposal. We have tried all those things and very often the first thing the probation officer suggests is one of those same things that we have already tried. The teacher sees no use in repeating it. She fails to understand that it is being attempted under a different line. She doesn't realize that the constant supervision or checking up at the home which follows the probation, the looking after the children by night as well as by day, and the new element introduced by the new personality and perhaps the influence of confinement in the Children's Society for a few days—she doesn't realize that all this means a new element in the problem and that the same efforts which have been made under other circumstances may prove of more value under the new circumstances.

These are the main reasons why you don't receive the co-operation that is your due. And I think perhaps now that you see the point of view of the school, you will appreciate it more.

There is another point. We don't get our "receipt for our money" in another way. We never know what happens afterwards. For example, I received on Friday a notice from the courts asking me about the return of two children to school. One

of those children I knew about, not through the courts, but incidentally through my attendance officer. That child had been a truant and had been sent to our school from another school. I was very much annoyed that we hadn't succeeded in breaking up the truancy. I felt it was due to lack of co-operation in the home. Although he was ostensibly in the charge of someone else in the same apartment who agreed with us as to the fact that he needed looking after, it really wasn't authoritative guardianship and I felt that the home had been to blame for not co-operating sufficiently. I didn't know why this child had been in court. I knew he had been away from home over night, but as I understand it now that boy had also stolen money from his mother. I had no official statement to that effect and I held my report over until to-day, thinking he would return on Monday and that I might receive some light on his offense. I haven't the remotest idea regarding the other child, and the only way I can find out why that child happened to be on probation is to spend quite a little time in hunting up the court, perhaps by telephone, or by writing. When he returns to school on probation I want to talk with him and assist him. How am I to know along what line I can proceed with that child? If I ask him to tell me what he has done, the chances are that I will not get the truth, because children are not very accurate in detailing circumstances. Probably, too, he doesn't want to state the extent of his delinquency. If I talk to him without knowing what the circumstances are, it will not make the proper impression.

There is another case which comes to my mind. It is that of a young girl who came to me voluntarily. She felt she had done wrong and gave a sufficient hint for me to follow up. The result of the matter was that she was placed in a home for wayward girls. I went down to the Children's Society rooms and did my best to find out what the interview with the girl was like in order to follow it up. I wanted to find out about the girl who led her astray. I couldn't find out anything about her. I was met with a courteous uncommunicativeness. I wanted especially to know about that child because I had taken the initiatory steps in that matter and I was interested in that girl because of her appeal for help. It would have been of further use to me if I could have

been informed on that matter, because within the last three weeks there has come an application for recommendation from an employment bureau asking about the other girl who, I felt, was at the bottom of the whole trouble. Because my questions of the officials were not answered, I haven't any information about the other girl. I don't want to prevent the other girl from getting a position in which if she desires to do well she can do well, and yet I feel that that girl should be watched in whatever position she is, especially as she is going into one of the large department stores. I have not had time to do as I wished and send a personal letter to this girl asking her to meet me at one of the elevated stations on her way to business in the morning, and telling her I will not interfere with her opportunity to work provided I know everything is straight. Then if I find she doesn't keep up to the mark I will certainly be justified in making trouble for her. I have no ground of information whatever, and yet I am sure that information in the case of the first girl would have revealed something which might have been of use to me. It is such things that hamper us, and we should like very much to have a little more enlightenment on these matters.

The reason Miss Jones asked me to speak to-day is this: I have a school in which I have a great many of the probationary problems. It is considered to be one of the socially low-grade schools of the city. In that school I have about 12 per cent of the lowest grade of negro children. The social workers who visit me admit that such is the case. I also have about 500 children from an institution. They came from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which is a very remarkable institution. Although they do not come into the courts, we have to handle some of them in the same way as we do delinquent children. In addition to that, we have a poor white element living in the vicinity of the negro element. Altogether the school has a low social grade of pupils and I have had a great many reports from the probation officers. I am deeply interested in the probationary work (although of course I have many other aspects of school work). I have never really grasped until lately the fact that the probationary world is an organized world of its own, which I must understand, if I am going to carry on my work as I want to. It isn't that I haven't

co-operated. I have always been willing to give to the probation officer time and yet this probation work has not been impressed upon me, and I feel I have not had the opportunity to understand it or that the knowledge has not been brought home to me as it should. In the schools where they have a better type of children and these cases are rare, they certainly are not going to have the opportunity to understand the probation work. I feel, therefore, that one suggestion which could be made, and which was suggested by Miss Jones in her brief talk with me before coming here, is that the pamphlets or records or reports of the probationary schools might be presented to the principals of the schools in some suitable form, so that the principals could understand better the work that is going on outside. It may seem that our co-operation is withheld or is ungracious. It is often because we don't understand the probation idea as well as we should that we don't give that co-operation that you would expect.

I feel that in our big city there are so many tremendous problems that we do want to help one another all we can. Anything which you can do to straighten out our point of view we certainly shall appreciate. I would suggest that any reports be made brief, however, because we get tons of pamphlets in a year and we hardly have time to read these. Anything that is brief, that is to the point, and forceful, is more likely to receive attention. If at the same time it could be managed that the principals could hear an address, perhaps once a year or once in two years, upon the topic of probation, that also might be a help to those principals whose children appear most frequently in the courts. Let it be known that they are asked to come through the Board of Education or in some similar way, and then present a brief and forceful talk on the subject.

Miss Jones was the pioneer of the probationary school, and struggled for its establishment and for its continuance. You know, of course, that her work is different from that of the ordinary public school; that she has in her school only one kind of children. There are none but delinquent children. They are of the type that would go to the courts eventually. Her work is preventive as well as correctional. She understands thoroughly

the point of view that is the ideal point of view for the principal. I represent the awful example. Perhaps after all it is just as well that I could come and let you see that there are things we should be glad to know and which would be helpful to us.

There is another thing I want to say. It may seem to you that the principals are over-anxious for commitments. I know in one case I had during the last year I thought that the probation officer felt that way. You can see, however, that there are two reasons for our desire for commitments. One is this: We know that other methods have been tried. The other is that we often know that the home influences are working against us. We believe that if the child were separated from the home and trained in different habits it would be a very great advantage to him. We don't realize, I suppose, that you are going into the homes and will counteract the effect of the home influence. I hope in the case I spoke of that the probation officer is going to assist in that very way, because I feel we have reached the limit of our ability. We could have made a success of the case if it hadn't been for that very deteriorating influence in the home. They would prefer to have the child committed. Then they don't have to pay anything for the expense of maintaining the child in the institution.

In closing, I should like to make a plea that the schools do some preventive work themselves with cases that never come to the courts. People from the neighborhood come in if they feel that the school is interested in settling cases out of court and they make complaints of the children and the things that they are doing out of school. We are expected to take a hand in the out-of-school work of that neighborhood. Such work is very often effective. That, of course, is preventive work which we try to do ourselves. Yet I know we sometimes can be seriously called to account for our sins of omission.

MRS. JULIA McN. O'CONNOR, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: Co-operation has been described this morning as well as the technique. I like to think of co-operation as being based upon religion, love of God, love of humanity, and love of service. I fear that the previous

speaker felt that there was lack of co-operation between the probation officers and the schools. My experience has been that we have had the heartiest co-operation. Of course, there are certain times when perhaps the probation officer feels she shouldn't be detained from twenty to forty minutes to obtain a school report; she has taken the initiative in visiting the school to obtain the school point of view regarding this child and the home. However, if we knew what was detaining the principal I think that we would not feel hurt. Our time is also limited. We cannot wait until the end of the term or the end of the month to give an account of our work. Perhaps we only have a day or two to make our investigation and we cannot spend more than fifteen or twenty minutes in the school.

Co-operation is largely a question of personality and depends a good deal on whether the social workers are congenial. In visiting a school, we should find out whether a child is obedient in school and has a good conduct mark and attends regularly. Perhaps the school has a visiting teacher. If so, then the visiting teacher has visited the home and can give us some pointers there. It is often questioned just how much should a probation officer tell the principal and the teacher. Some principals desire full information while others do not question us. "Johnnie was arrested for juvenile delinquency, based on stealing." That is quite sufficient. In the case of the girl, it seems a more serious matter. To illustrate this, I would like to speak of some concrete cases. A fourteen-year-old girl had been in the hospital for several months and had lost her baby. The trouble had arisen in the home. A lodger was father of the child. The law stated that that child must attend school as she was not eligible for working papers. Her mother was dead, and the father was looked upon with suspicion. A half sister, who was married, said she would like to take the girl. The court paroled the child to this sister who lived out of the district of the school in which this child had formerly attended. When I went to the school for the school report, the principal was busy and I went across the hall to see the clerk. One of the ladies in the office said, "Oh, my; that is not the type of girl we want here; she will contaminate the other children." The principal came

in and said, "What can I do, Mrs. O'Connor?" "I am interested in this girl." "Oh, yes; I know her; you are going to let her come back to school?" I said, "Yes, she has got to go to school, but they are not living in your district," and he said, "Please let me keep that girl." I said, I understood some of the people felt she might contaminate the other children, and he replied, "We will help her. If she goes to another school they will learn about this and it will cause further trouble." The child was questioned by me at the court as to which school she wished to attend. She said she would like a new school. I said, "Very well; go and get your transfer but be sure and see the principal." She came back in a day or two and said, "I have decided to stay in the old school; the principal wants me." The child had an "A" record and there was not the least breath of suspicion against that girl all the time she was on probation and since then she has been making good.

Co-operation is a very delicate matter. It seems to me it is as delicate as a spider's web; at times some part intangible, but if once broken it is difficult to repair. There is a school principal that I think very highly of whose nephew was brought into court. There never was an adjudication so it was a simple matter. However, there was a question in my mind as to whether I should see the principal for fear of the humiliation it would cause her. I went to school on another matter and said, "I would like to have you help me about a problem. There is a woman I think very highly of and her nephew has been brought into court and I don't know whether to talk to her about it or not. What would you do?" "Why," she says, "That is very difficult, but I know how I would feel if it were my nephew; I would want to know it." "Well," I said, "The boy's name is Johnnie so and so." I don't think I would be as courageous again. The wounded look that came into that lady's eyes I carry with me to this day. Finally she said, "Yes, that is my nephew," and wanted to know the facts and I told her. I was glad I did afterward because this principal helped me and the mother and the boy moved into a place where they have the co-operation of the landlady who watched over the boy when the mother was away.

Another case showing co-operation with the school. A girl was in the Children's Society. She was arraigned in court and placed on probation. The mother was dead and the father married his housekeeper. Both of them had served some time in jail. There had been a family row and the child had obtained a black eye. She said she wanted to stay at the Children's Society and I said, "You were given a chance in the Big Sister Home and you ran away from there to go home; you wouldn't stay in the Children's Society." "Oh, yes I would. I was here once before for several months and I love it." Of course, they couldn't keep the girl indefinitely; she was fourteen and qualified for working papers. I learned at the school she didn't have enough days. I asked to see the card and they found several months unaccounted for, during which time she had been in the Children's Society and should be credited with a certain number of days which would be sufficient to obtain her working papers. The child worked at the Children's Society Annex during the summer and did beautifully. There has been also contact in the court of domestic relations with the Big Sisters and some other organizations.

I could go on enumerating different cases where we co-operate with the schools in different ways. So far as truancy is concerned, it seems to me we could co-operate best by sending a list each week to the school of the children under our care. Some of the schools are following up that plan, but the work of some of the probation officers is widely scattered. If you are in a small district with a good many children in that neighborhood it would seem unnecessary to send a list to that school, but in New York we are divided according to religions — the children being assigned to either Jewish, Protestant or Catholic probation officers. Some of the Protestants have one case in school on the lower West Side and perhaps you wouldn't get another case until you get up to Thirty-sixth street. I believe that the first step should be a visit to the school.

MR. MORRIS MARCUS: Co-operation with schools and other social agencies requires a lot of tact. We know it is sometimes a delicate proposition to handle some of the school principals. I am glad that Mrs. O'Connor gave some concrete cases, but I

would like to hear more of them which will bring out some of the difficulties which we encounter. I am not prepared to give many definite instances where we have failed to find even substance for complaint, but I wish to bring out two or three general problems that have developed, not so much through lack of co-operation as the wrong kind of co-operation.

When will the school people get away from the idea that when they fail with a child nothing can be done? Almost daily we are confronted with this question—when a school principal claims that a child is disorderly and has been so in two or three grades and cannot be controlled in the class it should be committed to an institution. “We know him better than anybody else, therefore our word must be taken.”

I am sorry Miss Jones is not here. I was prepared to ask her this question and I am sure she would have enlightened us. I have the highest regard for her work in Public School 120, but the following case is puzzling. A boy in her school came originally from another public school because of some misconduct there. If he gets in trouble in Public School 120 he is put out on the street and cannot return to a regular school. That seems to be the rule. Hence there is nothing else to do but to commit that boy to an institution and if the truant school is filled he must go to a reformatory. The Children’s Court has only one alternative with that boy because if not in school he is on the street and may be arrested. Our efforts to place him in school fail because of the above-named and implied rule; he had been discharged from Public School 120, therefore he cannot return to another school and the court is then obliged to send him somewhere. This also seems to be based on the principle that once a boy is unmanageable in school he is unmanageable by anybody.

Another question arises. A boy or girl commits some delinquent act and is brought to court when the delinquency may have been mainly due to some transgression in the school because of his or her associates in school. A transfer from that school to another may be desirable and in such a case we meet with great difficulty. Principals are often reluctant and sometimes refuse to allow a boy to go to another school. I don’t know why, but I think one of the main reasons again is, “If we cannot manage

him he is good for nothing." There seems to be that rule that a boy or girl cannot be admitted to a school without a transfer from the previous school.

MISS RHODES: Is that official information about putting the boy on the street, or is that what the child tells? It is useless to take the child's statements, which is sometimes done. What the child says and what the official information is are not always identical. How did the boy get back on the street? Did he go directly from the probationary school or was he sent to another school as having improved?

Your absorbing point of view is the delinquent child. We have also to safeguard the rest of the children in the school who are not delinquents, but who are entitled to just as much consideration. There is a tremendous loss of time to the other children in a class while the delinquent child is being handled. It is appalling at times to see the way the other children have to be sacrificed for these peculiar children. They are entitled to some special consideration, but the other children should not be sacrificed. I hope you will consider very seriously this point of view.

I would like to know how the boy came back on the street. I was not aware he could be directly expelled from the probationary school.

MR. MARCUS: This very question arose before I left New York. Here are the facts: This boy was brought in because he had originally been a pupil at Public School 120, and at the suggestion of either the principal or Big Brother, or some other agency, who were involved in the case, the family sent the boy to a private boarding school or military academy, evidently because he was not wanted in school and I presume also that he was disorderly in a public school before he got into Public School 120. For some reason or other he did not remain long in this private boarding school, perhaps because the mother could not continue to pay and he remained there only for a short while; came back to the city and with these facts the case was brought to my attention. I also learned there had been an order or a request sent from the school to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to have that boy picked up on the street

and arrested and taken to the Children's Court. I asked, "Why can't he go back to school?" "Oh, he was discharged from Public School 120," was the answer. Of course this boy could be sent to another military academy or boarding school or some efforts be made to have him leave the city. If not, there was nothing left to be done but to arrest the boy. In other words, when a boy once becomes a pupil of Public School 120 he cannot return to a public school. If the principal of Public School 120 refuses to take that boy there is nothing else to do but to pick him up as a vagrant or truant and place him in an institution, unless the co-operating agencies are kind enough to find a suitable place outside of the city and provided that the parents can afford to do so. Unfortunately, it is not easy to do this. And even if efforts are made in that direction that boy can, in the meanwhile, be arrested and have a court action charged against him, which I fear may be the result with the particular boy I have in mind.

MISS RHODES: Was the boy taken to the school and Miss Jones consulted in regard to the case?

MR. MARCUS: They told me he cannot be taken back, but Miss Jones had asked the Children's Society to have that boy arrested probably because he was on the street. I have asked the Big Brother and other agencies to take it up with Miss Jones to see whether she would not take that boy back during the interval until we could find another institution for him.

MISS RHODES: So the case isn't closed?

MR. MARCUS: Such a condition may be possible. If Miss Jones thinks that the boy does not belong in the public school he must go to a corrective institution. In other words, a principal may indirectly have greater power than the court because a condition, as I have described, may necessitate the court to do only one thing and that is to incarcerate a boy, even if it is not inclined to do so.

MISS RHODES: Well, of course, we must also consider the point of view of the justice to the other forty or fifty or sixty children in the class.

MRS. SUSY E. WOOD, PROBATION OFFICER, MT. VERNON: Most all of the boys brought into our court come for truancy. There are oftentimes cases where they are brought in for juvenile delinquency in the matter of petty larceny. When I get them on probation I notify the principal of their school and then the principal sees to it that every time they are to report to me they have their little school slip, and if I am not satisfied with the work of the child the principal is notified and I ask what the trouble is. If in the school week the child is not behaving, the principal telephones me that that child is doing so and so and wants to know what I will do about it. I immediately have him sent to my office and we find for bad children they are doing pretty well. It is a real co-operation of the principal with the probation officer.

MR. JAMES B. HALBERT, DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: In the borough of Brooklyn and the other large boroughs of the City of New York, we find very excellent co-operation in most instances with the school principals. The greatest problem we have to deal with in handling our school work is the apparent lack of co-operation between the principal and the teacher handling the case. We are very often confronted with two separate and distinct reports on the same child from the same school, where the principal gives him a most excellent report in some cases and the teacher gives him a "C" or "D," or whatever mark may be necessary in her judgment. That, of course, nullifies the co-operation entirely.

Another thing we find when the boy is on probation, that the teacher doesn't give us the necessary co-operation or look at some of the things that that boy does in the proper light. For instance, I know of one particular case where a boy who was brought into court for a whole week was marked "D" simply because he yelled "Ouch," when some one stuck a pin under his seat. In Brooklyn we find a little lack of co-operation on the part of some of the principals where we are handling cases that come into court. Where cases are brought into the court in the morning and referred to the probation department for adjustment without any adjudication by the court, it is necessary to give an immediate report back to the judge within an hour or so. We have to call up the school and find out the record and it is rather annoying to have

some of the principals say, "Call up again at three o'clock." We haven't been able to get that properly straightened out. I am glad one of the principals of Brooklyn is present so that possibly she will do some good missionary work.

MR. PETER B. COOK, PAROLE OFFICER, INDUSTRY: I have had occasion to come in contact with these people and I wish to say just this in defense of the school teachers and principals.

Take the question of transfer. That is strictly against the law and is a hard and fast law in Buffalo. It isn't just the proper thing always to transfer children. The minute you start transferring a child they all would soon be after you for a transfer. Even in the commercial shops they couldn't be transferring the men from one shop to another. If a fellow gets a little sore on the boss, they don't always transfer him. Yet it isn't such a hard and fast rule but what in certain cases where a fellow is trying to be a decent fellow a transfer is made. I would like to have the law flexible enough to make the transfer easily where it can be proven the boy cannot get along with the teacher. Did you ever stop to think of what the problem is for the teacher with thirty or forty children in a room all day? It is a wonder that all the teachers are not in the same position as this one I am going to describe who came under my observation a few years ago. It made an impression on me and I wish all the teachers could feel the same way. Little Tommie, nine years old, at eleven o'clock in the morning was out in the hall for the sixth time; the teacher took him out with a stick raised like this—she determined and he defiant. "You will never bother me again in this school and turn this school upside down; I have had more trouble with you than any of the rest and this is the last time. I am going to break you now; this is the very last time." And then she looked at him and for the first time in her life saw the pinched cheeks, and the bleared eyes; it seemed as if his whole form was emaciated, starving and hungry, and when she kneeled down and said to that boy, putting her arms around his neck, "My boy, I love you," and with tears in her eyes, for the first time in her life she realized the importance of a personal contact with a half-starved, hungry lad. Needless to say that Tommie went in the room and from that day she had no more trouble with him.

MISS RHODES: I would like to speak of that question of transfer. It is not expected that the child will be definitely placed in his class until we have received the regular card, which is cumulative, and which shows the grade in which he belongs as well as conduct and lessons, etc. Is it not an injustice to the principal not to let her know that she is receiving an exceptional child? Why is it necessarily an injustice to the child if the principal knows the facts in the case? I think it is just to the principal to let her know what kind of a child is coming to school. Very often it is a serious thing for the other children. A child of this kind is often a menace. He will steal from the other children; he will pollute them, and do all sorts of things. You are in the position of a guardian for the other children. You forget these good, peaceful children are the victims of these boys and girls.

MR. PATRICK MALLON: The Department of Education either hasn't the power, or doesn't care to exercise the power, to discipline its own children. Many children who ought to be disciplined in the school are allowed to drift along and ultimately they are brought to the Children's Court and then the court tries to do what the school people have failed to do. The probation officers and attendance officers are about of the same grade of intelligence and the judgment of the attendance officer ought to be as good in ordinary cases as a probation officer, and vice versa. The difficulty with the schools is that they are not willing to face their responsibility of dealing with the children, and the teachers and principals want to show they can conduct their schools without the need of strict discipline, by what they call personality, and allow children to drift along entirely too long. Ultimately the boy finds his way to the court and then the court must treat it as a new case. Why doesn't the school department use the power it has to commit the children to institutions, or, if that isn't possible, get the powers extended or have greater facilities afforded them to deal with these boys? At the present time in New York there are hundreds of commitments that are lying in the office of the Superintendent of Schools because there is no room in the truant schools for those boys, and the boys are drifting around on the streets and the Children's Court is supposed to step in and deal

with them. Only after the school people exercise their own powers should the aid of the court be sought.

MISS RHODES: The discipline of the public schools is so limited that it is a travesty at times. You can say, "Please be good," or keep them perhaps a half hour after school. Each year we have less in the way of authority and more of what I might call the sentimental side presented to us. The result is that we must practically manage that child with our eye. What are you going to do with the child who says, "You cannot touch me," when you know that is true? That type of child will have you in court on the defensive and you know that perfectly well. Even if you can justify yourself logically, you are not justified legally, and to go through that process is very trying and I don't think we would gain authority in the end. The matter of corporal punishment is so well advertised as being forbidden that the children know you have no authority. Not long ago a child said, "Who are you anyway to tell me to do these things?" When you have a child like that, and you know absolutely there is nothing you can do, what are you going to do? However, as a rule that is not the kind of case we take to court.

Regarding the question of the overcrowded conditions of the truant schools, it is not the truant schools we need especially, but it is the probationary school and the visiting teacher who takes some of the work of the probation officer. Those are the two things we need. It has been my work during the last few months to report to the Teacher's Council of New York as chairman of the Committee on Truancy and Delinquency, on a questionnaire which the committee sent out concerning the reasons for truancy. We had answers from 158 schools covering about 260,000 children. We learned that among the Italian and Negro children we have the most truancy and the reason seems to be emphatically because of the lack of education of the parents. The visiting teacher would do a preventive work in those homes which the probation officer is unable to do because of lack of sufficient time. We need the probationary school, which gives the child the chance. An extension of that organized system is the thing for which our committee has been asking, and then your truant schools would

not be so overcrowded, because the probationary school has been a success. It raises the tone of the other schools at once if a child of that kind is removed. Every other child in that school has a better chance.

MR. HUGH C. HARRIS, PROBATION OFFICER, NEW ROCHELLE: I have two sisters who are school teachers in New York City. One had a very trying experience about a year and a half ago. A boy was arrested repeatedly for juvenile delinquency and petty larceny and every time he was arrested she would record him for truancy. He was brought into the school by the probation officer and delivered to the principal. The principal brought the child into the class again and insisted the teacher take the boy back in the class. The boy got on the teacher's nerves to such an extent that she was about to stay home from a nervous breakdown. The principal transferred the boy to another class in the same grade with the same result. He brought the boy back to the teacher and said, "You have got to take this boy; the law says he has got to go to school." She took the boy back and for the rest of the term it was a battle between the two. Every moment she thought the boy would get the best of her and the class, but she won out. At the end of the term the boy was promoted; he is still in school and doing well.

MR. KILLIP: Some years ago a principal of one of the public schools said they had a boy who was incorrigible and that his place was in the State Industrial School. He had been expelled from the public school. The father of the boy called on me to see if we could get him into another public school where there was a teacher who was very successful in dealing with her children. After talking with this principal she said, "Yes, we will give James a chance." A few days later the teacher called the principal into the room. James came into the room with a large toad in his pocket and commenced to have it hop. The principal said to send James from the room; she was interested in him and asked him if he was making a study of toads. "Yes." "All right, there are certain books in the library on toads," and she had him reading books on toads all day. The next day James went back to his room

and from that time on there was very little trouble with him. He graduated a year and a half later. Something like two years ago while going through Main street one day near the center of the city a young man, fully as large as I am, stepped up and said, "Good morning, Mr. Killip; I guess you don't know me. I am Jim, the tough of No. 20 school." "James, I am happy to meet you; where are you working? I haven't seen you for some time." "I haven't been in the city for the last four years; I am working at Schenectady and have a good position as electrical engineer at \$1,800 a year." He is twenty-two or twenty-three years of age and has very good prospects of advancement. I always felt that had he been sent to the State Industrial School as an incorrigible tough perhaps he would never have gotten anywhere else but would have gone through the old routine of looping the loop from one institution to another. I understand now he has been promoted and has a much better position in Schenectady than what he formerly had.

STAFF SUPERVISION AND CO-OPERATION

MR. MORRIS MARCUS, SENIOR PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: Supervision of the probation work of the New York Children's Court is not difficult. With a chief probation officer like Mr. Fagan, who is not only efficient but human, with our sincere and helpful judges who inspire the probation officers with the very faith and confidence they have in them and with the men and women who work untiringly with zeal and devotion, my task as a supervising officer is not only easy, but a much enjoyed privilege. And so do we find co-operation among the officers, with the judges and with other agencies not only comparatively easy, but most pleasant. It is a simple matter to enumerate the duties of supervising officers or the principles of supervision and co-operation, but the application of these principles and the methods used in the performance of these duties concern us deeply and seriously.

Generally speaking, the duties are as follows: Supervision and inspection of cases; conduct of the individuals and ratings with a view of promoting efficiency and loyalty; then the supervision of the group as a whole with a view of promoting uniformity

to meet the court desires and to satisfy the community. In the supervision of individuals we adopt the honor system, friendly criticism, encouragement. While we do not pass up dereliction and incompetence unnoticed, we also commend and encourage assets. We can supervise the field worker from the records he keeps without the necessity of following him in the field. Our system of keeping a chronological record of every case enables a supervisor to note pretty definitely, through the monthly inspection of the cases, whether any receives "absent treatment" and also whether the complaints or violations on any of the cases are followed up. Monthly review of cases is made in the presence of the officer, who usually satisfies the supervisor with a knowledge of his cases. We appeal more to a sense of fairness and resort less to censure and complaint. This tends to discourage shirking and carelessness. Occasionally, though you may find such a condition, that one with the least amount of work has many excuses, more requests for privileges and higher ratings, more grievances than the quiet and heavily burdened plugger. We are always ready to stand by and back up if necessary any complaints against any of our officers by outside agencies, especially such as may be made either inadvertently or through misunderstanding. And we continually stimulate pride in the work of each probation officer.

Co-operation implies contact with the court, schools, the public and other social agencies. It is advisable to impress the individual field worker with the fact that faults or criticisms with the individual is a reflection on the entire system. A peculiar function of a supervisor is to pave the way for better co-operation with the above-named agencies. We must know the court's wishes and desires at all times, we must bring about a uniformity of reports, know the peculiarities of certain schools and other agencies. In taking up the cause for the individual with these agencies, we relieve the burden and responsibility of the individual officer and make his task lighter. We must continually handle the co-operating agencies with tact and work with them and not against them. As a supervisor, I have had occasions even to help the creation of new co-operating agencies, as well

as the destruction of one or two unnecessary organizations. The individual officer cannot do this and is often reluctant to enter into any dispute and must necessarily avoid a clash with any social or co-operating agency, which we use in preventive work. We also work hand in hand with the district attorney's office where adults are involved.

There are still some other duties to be performed by a supervisor, such as training of new officers, the handling of special cases and tactfully transferring cases from one court to another, discussion of difficult cases at various conferences, explaining the attitude of the court, and above all, the equalization of the work and suitable assignment of cases. The deputy chiefs, as well as the chief probation officer, must necessarily be publicity agents for probation work and interpret the work to the community. We must always work with and not against, and the motto should be "co-operate and not compete."

In the assignment of work, we are confronted with a very serious and debatable question, which I want to bring to your attention to-day in particular. Bear in mind, that preliminary investigations should be uniform. They must also be of great assistance to the court. We have then two important elements to contend with, the quality and quantity of the output. Under the law, we are obliged to handle all cases that are given to us and in the best possible way. We realize the ideal toward which we aim, but cannot always attain that ideal if not equipped with the necessary conditions. Therefore, we must meet the problem with the machinery on hand in the best possible way. We know some of the plans that would bring about the ideal; for example, the district plan, specialization, where certain officers investigate special cases, a knowledge of cases and conditions in certain localities and that a man gains this knowledge by making investigations in his own particular district, and in all cases that he handles, and that suitable cases be placed on probation. But with a limited force and an inadequate clerical staff, these ideals will fall short in one particular or another. Our problem then is to meet the situation or the emergency as it presents itself, hence the question of the *separate investigator* arises.

Let us consider some of the reasons for and against the separate investigator plan and draw you conclusions for yourselves. By a separate investigator plan you develop specialists with keen perception and expert in detective ability. Not always do we find one gifted with the qualities of a field worker and the qualities of an investigator in the same person; that with more cases than can be handled ideally, through this plan, economy of time, efficiency and quality of the work will be promoted. There will be less interruption and the plan of the work of each individual officer is not upset. It is most essential for case work and most helpful for the judge in his determination, that thorough investigations be made. This plan will develop those who can provide such thorough investigations. It allows for the handling of special cases or investigations for other cities. Field supervision of individuals and families will be more ideal because more home visits can be made. While personality plays a great part, yet the qualities of a probation officer are not necessary for an investigator. Officers will become less lax, for when a probation officer makes his own investigation and it does not prove to be thorough or accurate, he still has the opportunity to either modify his findings or shape the circumstances to suit his findings at some future date. Under the separate investigator plan, a man must stand on his own investigation at all times. It cannot be changed to suit. Investigations will not be made hurriedly nor rushed. There is also a tendency to increase or decrease the number of cases according to the amount carried under supervision and finally the judge will be definitely responsible for placing children on probation; in other words, suitable cases.

A probation officer making his own investigations has a good start and is a good friend. He gains the confidence of the family from the beginning, but often the opposite effect must not be overlooked and act necessarily as an offset to the separate investigator plan. A probation officer must be judicial, firm, kind, etc., but an investigator need not necessarily have all these qualities. It is true that under this plan an officer will know the district

he works in thoroughly, but with a supervising staff this is not so important. A supervisor's knowledge of the district is sufficient. The same is true as to knowledge of co-operating agencies or conditions and circumstances in a certain locality. A supervisor who has such knowledge can easily apply it intelligently in the assignment of the work to the proper officers, and also act as a guide to them. The criticism that under the separate investigator plan investigations must necessarily be duplicated, is easily overcome, because conflicting reports very often reveal the truth better, hence no danger in two people making an investigation. Very often the real causes are not known in the beginning and sometimes long after a family is under supervision. Officers often emphasize different conditions or requirements in an individual, some laying stress on religion too strongly, others on education, etc. The argument that no man wants to have another make investigation of the cases that he is to handle is not a very strong one, because an investigation that is good enough for a judge to enable him to determine the disposition of a case should be good enough for a probation officer. However, with an adequate force, both systems can be utilized.

I firmly believe, however, that I favor the separate investigator plan under present conditions, though I leave the matter entirely for your discussion and consideration.

THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, BIG BROTHERS AND BIG SISTERS.

MRS. MARIE S. DENIO, PROBATION OFFICER, SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
"The nearer we come to those we befriend the better for us and the better for them."

The war has taught the men and women of to-day that time and energy must not be wasted, so instead of pink teas and clubs, men and women are now turning their time into usefulness in helping those not quite as fortunate as themselves.

The volunteer probation officer is worth educating only if he genuinely wants the realities. The volunteer is not always particular about realities. He may not want to accomplish anything; he may care just to be busy.

If acquaintance with real workers and real facts does not early deepen his capacities and stabilize and sober him, he need not long occupy the attention of the supervisor.

Evidently much depends upon the supervisor's knowledge of human nature. He must infuse in relatively undirected lives enough compelling reorganization to draw them into the desired channels to supply practically a deficiency in character and experience. The experienced worker and the exceptionally forceful worker are already under guidance, the guidance of their own effective qualities. It is always the ineffective, the strays, the young, the superfluous, the ideal, the superficial, the well-meaning and eager, but giddy volunteer, who taxes the patience and insight of the supervisor.

In Syracuse we have an organization known as the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement. This movement is based upon the most fundamental principle of human brotherhood. It is the giving of heart, head, and a practical kind of help that enables the Little Brother and Little Sister to shake off the shackles of a wretched environment. The membership of this movement is represented by all creeds and racial denominations, thus making it absolutely nonsectarian.

Every week the Big Brothers and Big Sisters are represented in court, where they study the procedure and also those brought before the judge, thus giving them the training that is so necessary for a volunteer.

When a case is to be given to a Big Brother or Big Sister the lists are scanned to see who is best adapted to handle such a case. For example: A man or boy who needs employment is assigned to a Big Brother who employs a large force of help. If a man or boy needs physical attention he is assigned to a Big Brother who is a physician. In other words, the cases are given to the Big Brothers and Big Sisters having the qualities lacking in those placed under their care or who can be most useful in making better citizens of them.

If for any reason the probationer violates his suspension of sentence and probation, the Big Brother or Big Sister who has the case in charge returns him to the Chief Probation Officer and the difficulties are usually settled outside of court. If the probationer is arrested during the period of his probation his Big Brother or Big Sister appears in court in his behalf if the case warrants, or if not those facts are also stated to the judge, who acts accordingly.

If all the cases of probation were cared for by the probation officer, it would be impossible to give the individual attention that is so necessary. The Big Brothers and Big Sisters can give this individual attention because of the number of cases under their care.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS, THEIR RELATION TO SUBSEQUENT PROBATION SUPERVISION

MR. WILLIAM A. CONNORS, PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: In the Court of Special Sessions in New York City, Parts I and VI, we investigate only adult men and women. We have always specialized on preliminary investigations. It is the "smart" type of men and women that we have for investigation. Not everyone of them expects to be placed on probation after preliminary investigation and the result is that every kind of an alibi for employment is presented and every kind of a plausible statement is made to you, with the result that after years of effort one becomes somewhat skillful in reading character and in making investigations.

The skilled investigator when he approaches the defendant will notice every detail. He should not antagonize the man or woman that he investigates. The main thing to do in beginning an investigation is to get the defendant to talk regardless of whether he wants to fool or deceive you. Then observe his general demeanor; observe in detail all of his acts, his general appearance, his clothes. If you see the fishy eye, or the lack-lustre eye, there is something wrong with his health. When you see that fishy looking eye, you suspect the drug addict or what they call the "Hop-head,"—the opium smoker. I have seen men who have done long terms in Sing Sing and Auburn who would stand at the bars and swing and hold them. That would tell a shrewd observer the man had served time before.

The preliminary investigation has a great bearing as to whether probation will be applied or as to whether the client will be committed to prison. Therefore all details should be taken into consideration and presented to the court on the day of sentence.

A thorough, painstaking investigator will know all of the conditions of the home and will know how to remedy any ill

condition found there. He will have a knowledge of the man's health. If his eyes need treatment, he can send him to an oculist. If his teeth are in bad condition, he will send him to the dental clinic. If he is in need of religious treatment, he will know where to send him for that. The skilled investigator becomes a skilled character reader. Without being a trained psychologist, he can read character after years of experience.

In Special Sessions we seldom, if ever, place a man on probation without a previous investigation and the results of that are shown by the fact that very rarely do our figures of absconders exceed more than 2 or 3 per cent.

TRANSFERS.

MR. THOMAS J. FLETCHER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CITY COURT, UTICA: I have had a few cases of transfer and haven't had any good results from them. I wanted to ask if a case is transferred to another city and it fails on probation, what can be done with them in that city? If a man is transferred to Utica, and violates his probation, what can I do? I have had two or three cases of that kind. One case I transferred to Ontario county. The man went there and I never received any money or word from the probation officer until I wrote him and he said the man had left the town. I asked the judge of Utica if we would get a warrant and he said we would have to retransfer him from the Ontario county probation officer back to our court. I would like to have the opinion of the probation officers on this matter.

COOPERATION WITH CHURCHES, SETTLEMENTS AND OTHER AGENCIES.

MR. JAMES F. O'KELLY, PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: The probation officers in the Magistrates' Courts and in the Domestic Relations Court feel that co-operation with the various agencies is not only desirable, but is absolutely necessary. In the situation we are placed, with an entirely inadequate force of officers to handle the huge amount of problems placed in our hands, it would be almost impossible for us to show results if we did not have the co-opera-

tion from the various agencies. It has been conceded that fifty or sixty or perhaps seventy family cases would be a large amount for one probation officer to handle in the Domestic Relations Court to accomplish anything like adequate supervision or to do any practical constructive or rehabilitation work. When you understand that instead of this situation prevailing, we are handling at least 280 and in many cases 300 family cases, you will realize that it is a herculean task and almost an impossibility for us to show results or to give the necessary time, attention or supervision to those cases that they require.

With the agency of the church on the one hand and all the other agencies combined in other various lines on the other, we have received as good co-operation as possibly could be expected and under the conditions I think our results measure up very good.

In our borough, when we get a probationer in charge it is an understood practice and generally believed that the officers, whether Catholic, Protestant or Hebrew, try to inspire the probationer not only with his moral and legal obligations to the court and society, but also with spiritual obligations to God and his family. We point out to him that his year on probation is only an incident in his life to be lived out and we in addition try to inspire him forcibly with a proper sense of spiritual obligations to his family. There are very few human beings after all who have not a belief in a Creator, and a belief of the eternal hereafter. We have found it a good plan that when we inspire those spiritual feelings and obligations and relations in the probationer and have pointed out to him if he realizes his responsibilities along those lines, that the period of the probation of a year is only a medium through which he can be brought back on the straight path and that his happiness and that of his family and the future of his children and the best principles of Americanization will be served as well as his own hereafter.

We have found the greatest co-operation from the Big Brothers and the Big Sisters. We have had particularly good co-operation with the National Desertion Bureau at 356 Second avenue, not only in Hebrew cases, but for all denominations where absconding and deserting husbands have left the State or nation. They have located cases outside of the State and nation and have returned them in many cases.

Now that the war is over and the after problems are making themselves felt, we are getting singularly good co-operation from the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. All of you realize that hasty marriages on short acquaintances have been entered into between men and women or boys and girls amid the blare of trumpets of war, and the infatuation of the uniform. Now that peace has been declared and the boys have come back, they see their war wives, as their wives see them, with different eyes, and the declaration of world peace in many cases was at the same time a declaration of family war between the newly weds. In those cases we have again had good co-operation from the American Red Cross and K. of C. in this sense. In many cases, the soldiers and ex-soldiers were haled into courts who were behind in their allotments to wives and an order was usually made. The men were not at all times making sufficient to meet their allotments; they were invariably in one of the many reconstruction schools and awaiting their allotment and we would perhaps not be able to catch up with correspondence and in other ways in tracing those matters with the national government. The Red Cross stepped into the breach and were the means of having temporary aid advanced in many cases upon the allotment. This had the effect of pacifying the wife when we couldn't get around the case and hold the matter in abeyance, and both parties were satisfied and a reconciliation after the party had kept company a second time and agreed with each other again was often effected.

MR. CLIFFORD H. KEEP, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, KINGS COUNTY, BROOKLYN: In answer to one of the questions of Mr. Fletcher as to transfers, I might say that in the County Court in Brooklyn where one of our own probationers is moving to another city, we get in touch with the probation officer in that particular city where he is to reside, and ask him to keep us informed of the probationer's habits and conduct, and if he doesn't do the right thing or moves away, all the information we can get is placed in the hands of the district attorney, who sends out an officer and extradites the probationer. He is then brought back before our judge. When we have probationers sent to us

from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States and we find they don't conduct themselves properly we notify the probation officers who originally had the case and ask them to consult with their judge as to whether they want them remanded and brought back to that State for final disposition.

Mrs. WOOD: We have adjustment classes in our schools and boys and girls who are in these classes have a rating of a 2-1 grade. They are kept in these adjustment classes until they can go out to work. Is there no way to take care of that proposition? It doesn't seem to me a child should stay there from five to six years of age until he is sixteen, marking time.

MR. JOSEPH P. MURPHY: You have hit upon a fundamental problem in the school curriculum. The trouble to-day is our school curriculum is not adjusted to the needs of that and many other types of pupils. We have a book curriculum adapted to a certain type of normal or average pupil, and the trouble is it doesn't show the relation of the thing the child is learning with what it ought to do. Until we have a re-adjusted curriculum with a much greater variety of manual instruction for the use of those children, we will have just such a problem. It involves the whole question of industrial training, manual instruction, pre-vocational training in the grades, and educational training later on.

Mrs. WOOD: Some are placed on probation because they are truants.

MR. MURPHY: I think it is a crime that the child is charged with truancy and treated as a criminal as a result of the improper school curriculum. I think it is one of the crimes of the present-day methods of treating that problem.

MR. JOHN I. COTTER: State statutes specifically provide that before a finding can be made in the Children's Court that the child is a truant, there must be evidence deduced that the child is not normal mentally. The section provides that the child is in perfect health and average mental condition; otherwise a finding couldn't be made.

MR. JAMES A. GARRITY, YONKERS: I might inform Mrs. Wood if she will take the matter up with the Child Welfare Department in Westchester county such cases will receive the attention that is necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN: All the discussion to-day was either against or in favor of the women teachers. As Chief Probation Officer in the Court of Special Sessions of Syracuse, I have had much better co-operation with the women principals than with some of the men. They have a very peculiar idea of the duties of the probation officer and after a boy has been placed on probation if he happens to turn around he has made a terrible mistake and very often I have been notified.

SECOND SESSION

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 10, 1919

SECTION B—FOR COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS

ARCH C. SCOPY, NIAGARA COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER,
CHAIRMAN: I have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. Joseph D. Senn, County Judge of Madison County.

SUGGESTIONS TO COUNTY OFFICERS

HON. JOSEPH D. SENN, COUNTY JUDGE, MADISON COUNTY:

I think I have one of the best probation officers in the State of New York. I am well aware that points of view differ in different jurisdictions and that the kind of probation officer who fits in one county might not fit at all well in another. However, there are some generalities that apply everywhere, and certainly the work of a probation officer can never be reduced to an exact science no matter how efficient the system may be.

A county judge's duties require a certain amount of discrimination, and this must be exercised before the party who is convicted is turned over to the probation officer. If I were actuated by sentiment alone and by my theories in the abstract, there are few people who would go to prison from my court. But every county judge receives his office with the understanding strongly implied that in administering justice he must have regard for established institutions as they are; that he must have a certain deference to that inexorable and sometimes unchangeable tyrant called public opinion, and cannot be revolutionary.

There is a class of criminals that we call hopeless. Again reverting to my ideals, I would say that no man is hopeless. I would accept the creed of the late Justice Jerome Fisher, "That all the sons of men are sons of God and that, therefore, every son of God is my brother." There are times when it is a little embarrassing to acknowledge the relationship. Nevertheless, I have to recognize the settled idea, which, in practice, is probably true that some men are hopeless; that they are like the boy who aches for a spanking and, therefore, ought to get it regardless of any

theories we may have about the undesirability of administering corporal punishment to children. Some criminals are uneasy and restless when they are out of prison and perhaps they have to be committed. If we do look at them in the light of being hopeless, then the only thing to do is to put them out of the way as long as possible to prevent them from committing crime, because one of the objects of judicial punishment is prevention of crime.

There are rare cases where it is necessary to make an example; where the collective public welfare is more important even than the welfare of the individual. Though it is a hard thing to do, we must sometimes take that position. To illustrate: I had a case of a young man who had committed forgery. He had never been in a prison before and ordinarily I would have given him a chance. Although this boy had no bad habits, in this one case he almost made a record of crime. He had to commit a series of frauds in order to perpetrate and consummate the major fraud of which he stood convicted. He was an agent of an insurance company, and he had an ignorant client who had taken out insurance with his company. He had reason to think that the wife thought that her husband was dead because he had been gone quite a long time, but he himself knew he was not dead, so he prepared fake insurance papers. He had the wife sign an application for insurance on her husband's death. The only paper he had to sign himself was the undertaker's certificate of death, which he forged. When he had all the proofs completed, and the wife's signature, who did not know what she was signing, the company was ready to send the check to the beneficiary. The woman noticed that for several days he was around her home and made excuses to come at about the time the mail man arrived. One day the mail man delivered a long envelope and the agent walked up to the woman and took it from her and said, "That's it; there's your check." He not only took what he had coming out of that check, but he contrived to get a good share of the main proceeds of the amount due the beneficiary. He was detected and convicted. I did not feel justified in suspending sentence in this case and turning him over to the probation officer, although many citizens of the town urged it. I thought that was

a case where the public welfare required that an example be made, and that was more important than giving the boy a chance. He was sent to the reformatory where he would have an opportunity to reform if he so desired.

I had another case that may interest you. We had a young man, tried for burglary, who was known as Goldberg. A young man named Colter had been sent to the Rome Custodial Asylum as a demented criminal by a justice of the Supreme Court of the City of New York. The judge was convinced that while he was guilty of the offense charged, he was demented and half-witted. He did not talk plain, he had that idiotic drool and blank expression of face; he had little, shriveled-up features for his age. In fact he had all the physical symptoms of a feeble-minded person. A burglary was committed in the city of Oneida, and this man was arrested and gave his name as Goldberg. Colter had escaped from the Rome Custodial Asylum. This boy said he was not Colter, but that the officers made a mistake and took him for Colter. He said that Colter was his half brother; his mother having been married twice Colter was the son of his mother's second husband and he was the son of her first husband, Goldberg. Two of the officials of the Rome Custodial Asylum were brought there. First came the physician who had seen him almost daily, and while at first he said it was Colter, after interviewing the boy, who answered his questions with thick speech and an idiotic drool, the doctor could not positively identify him. He also fooled his own lawyer.

Evidence in the case was sufficient so that the jury convicted him. Again I said, "Goldberg, have you ever been convicted before?" "No." "Now," I said, "stop right there, young man. Your name is Colter and you ran away from the Rome Custodial Asylum, and you have been lying about this all through the trial. I have been watching you and I could see the symptoms that you have been lying. For instance, you were very, very foolish, but when your counsel talked about your poor old mother you cried at the psychological moment. You were a perfect and consummate actor, but you are Colter. You are going to the Elmira Reformatory anyway, whether you admit you are Colter or not. Now, sir, don't go there as a perjurer or you will be in

a worse strait than you are now because that is more serious than the crime you are convicted of. Now is the time to make up your mind whether you are going to be a criminal or a man. You have the ability to be a man; don't go down there with the added crime of perjury on your list of crimes." After consulting at length with his counsel, he finally came back and admitted he was Colter. I said to him, "You have been working all your days in the darkness. Perhaps others are more to blame than you. It may be your environment among criminals, but don't think you can go on forever fooling people. Don't think you can commit crimes and not be detected. Turn away from the darkness and keep toward the light, then you will be the kind of man you were intended to be, good, upright, useful. I do not know whether you are going to take my advice or not; I have a strong suspicion you have no intention of doing what I say." Though he was again in tears and appeared very much affected, it was for the psychology on me. But I said, "If I believed that you were thoroughly repentant and that you did intend to turn square about, I would not turn you over to our probation officer, but I should send you to Elmira. I should send you there if you were my own son because you are not strong enough yet to walk alone if you determine to do right, because a man who has followed crime cannot immediately be a good man again." If a man has bad habits he cannot at once break those habits. He is liable to revert to them once again or more. You have all read about Valjean, depicted by Victor Hugo, how after the bishop had made such an impression on him, how after he had made almost a new man of him, how after the light had broken into his soul and he had gone with the bishop's blessing and good wishes, he still committed one more crime before he decided to be a good man, and that years after the influence of the bishop followed him through life and he lived a long and useful life under terrible difficulties, and he died hoping that he had lived and acted as the bishop would have him.

But that boy Colter was not strong enough to turn into the world if his resolutions were ever so good. He would have fallen again. After a year or so at Elmira he may be strong enough to stand alone and become a good man because he is bright.

We turn them over in most cases to the probation officer if it is a first offense, or if for any reason there is any promise or hope of reform. All that I have said about criminals being hopeless and impossible of reforming is subject to the belief I privately entertain that every man and woman can be saved if the right person and the right method is found. There is not a wise bishop for every Valjean, but if there were I believe that every criminal could be reformed outside of jail much better than inside, because the associations of a prison and the resentment of being sent there goes a good ways to hinder their reformation, no matter how good the system in vogue at that prison.

What kind of a person is needed for a probation officer? They should, of course, be of high moral character, but they must not be of that kind of high moral character that draws aside its skirts from contact with characters below their own standard. They have to be people full of human sympathy, who know how to communicate that sympathy, and who know how to make their charges feel that they are the best friend they have; yet they must not be so easy but that they will unhesitatingly report to the court if the subject is not in good faith fulfilling the terms of probation. If they have had troubles of their own, if they have had trials and have had to grow up amid surroundings which gave them some familiarity with the ways of the lower class, so much the better, because a person who is lily white in every respect is apt to misjudge a person convicted of crime in their charge who has been soiled and stained with crime or immorality. And they must not prescribe too high a standard.

One of the very first cases I had was that of a young man who robbed the New York Central railroad by giving information to others how to do it. It was a pretty serious offense, but this young man had all the characteristics of a man who was sorry for what he had done. He had the earmarks of a man who is sincerely repentant, and on account of family associations, and on account of the importance of saving him, I determined to give him a chance and turn him over to Mrs. Cornell. I was quite severely censured for it.

Now, this fellow had a checkered career after he was placed on probation. It turned out there were other blots on his char-

acter. He was living with a woman not his wife, and once when he came to see me about some point concerning the terms of his probation I told him I knew that. I said, "You get right out and get away from that woman." He had some story, and I said, "I don't care anything about your story; if you don't promise me right now and don't prove to me that you fulfill it, that you have left that party and abandoned that situation, I will send you to prison." He promised somewhat reluctantly. Mrs. Cornell found out that the only job he had was bartender in a hotel. Now, that didn't look very good to her, but she is a woman of common sense. After much investigation she was convinced that for the time being it was all he could do, and she did not turn him in for being a bartender. She gave him to understand that she did not approve of the position he held, and informed him that he must get out as promptly as possible. In time he did get another position and at the time when his probation expired he was doing well and giving promise of being a reformed man. He was worth saving, even though he had wronged a great corporation.

If I could give any advice to a probation officer it would be, "Never despair; never give up trying to save; don't draw rash conclusions; be as near like Valjean's bishop as you can; don't talk too much to your people; don't at first hold up too high an ideal; don't enforce too strict a standard because sometimes they cannot change their habits too suddenly." It is a fatal mistake to think that a man on probation who does not at once abandon all bad habits and forever lay them aside is hopeless. Don't give them up because at first they disappoint you. Good results will follow conscientious work, and if the work is conscientiously followed I don't know of any calling as high as that of probation officer.

HOW CAN THE PROBATION OFFICER WORK TO ADVANTAGE WITH JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

HON. B. C. MEAYS, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, BALDWINVILLE, N. Y.: The subject assigned to me covers a great deal of territory. You know that every case varies; every case is different from the case just ahead of it, and after twenty years of experi-

ence in justice's court work I have come to the conclusion that there can be no fixed rule governing the disposition of cases before a justice, or over which a probation officer has control, and that the work of the probation officer and the justice is along the same general lines.

The relation must be very close if we wish to succeed. The justice of the peace receives the complaint and perhaps starts the proceedings, but the probation officer must follow it up with a very thorough investigation so that he is able to report to the justice the exact situation. This brings them very close together; their relations must be such that each has full confidence in the other, and I believe that this is one of the advantages to the justice more than any other perhaps—feeling that he has gained the entire confidence of the probation officer and that the probation officer has confidence in him and that they can work mutually together.

The work of the probation officer must produce results; it must bring the probationer into a better life; make him appear a better man; make him do better, and if that is done it certainly will work to the advantage of the justice. The justice in the country is known all over his neighborhood. He may be a magistrate of a town of a few hundred, or he may have within his jurisdiction a village where the population reaches into thousands, but at any rate he is personally known to practically all the citizens of that section. Of course you know that magistrates as well as probation officers are freely criticized and if the probation officer can demonstrate to the general public that his work is a success, the magistrate's work will be much easier in the community.

Another thing which I believe should be important in the mind of the probation officer is to emphasize the fact that probation is a corrective institution rather than a penal institution. Many people think that by placing a person on probation he is being punished. I don't believe that that thought should be allowed to enter into the minds of the general public. Especially it should be kept from the probationer. I think he should be made to understand that it is a corrective measure rather than a penal one because it makes the probationer feel much better; makes

him feel that he has a chance to succeed; it makes him feel that he is not humiliated as he would be if sent to prison and it has a beneficial effect all around.

I believe that reports of the probation officer's work should be scattered and distributed throughout the community in which he works. I think that does more good in the rural sections than it does in the city. The rural people are apt to wonder where probation work has its results and what effect it has upon the probationer, or what good it does. If they can receive reports in some way showing that the probation officer working in the community is doing good work and bringing about good results it will have much to do with the progress of probation work, specially in the rural sections. Probation work is new to a great many ruralites; many people in the community don't know what it means; many people think that it is of no importance. I have had men say to me, "What was done with such and such a case?" "Well, he was placed on probation." "Well, that don't amount to anything." I don't believe that those sentiments should be expressed, and the only way to prevent it is by educating the people to the fact that probation really benefits.

Another thing which the probation officer should do is to make the probationer understand that probation is for his own benefit as well as for the benefit of the community. Make him understand that the system expects of him progress and that he will have good results if he will obey the commands of the probation officer; make him understand that the work which is laid out for him will improve not only his general condition but the condition of the community.

There are cases handled by the S. P. C. C. which I believe the probation officers might take up and work with to a better advantage. In Onondaga county we have an S. P. C. C. which takes up investigations of destitute children, children whose parents have neglected them, and some who have been abandoned. I believe that this is good work for the probation officer for this reason: The S. P. C. C. believes that their first work is to have the child committed to some of the orphan asylums or institutions. There is a great chance for the probation officer to work under

those conditions and not send that child to an institution where he is to remain until he is sixteen years of age, but give him a chance; see that he is placed with proper relatives if his home surroundings are not good, or see that those home surroundings are corrected. That imposes on the probation officer a great amount of work, and under some conditions perhaps the probation officers are not able to do it, but I believe that probation work should be extended so as to cover at least a great portion of those cases.

The probation officers should have the probationers make more frequent reports to magistrates. Usually the probationer reports monthly to the probation officer rather than to the magistrate, and then the probation officer reports to the magistrate. I believe that much good will come if the probationer is occasionally required to report to the magistrate. Give the justice or magistrate a chance to talk with him and see for himself the conditions under which the probationer is working; whether he is improving or not.

I believe that a thorough examination on the part of the probation officer of the physical and mental condition of his probationers, especially children, should be had. If a probation officer is making an investigation of the conditions of a child or the home surroundings, I believe that one of the first things that should be done is to inquire into the mentality of the child and into its physical condition.

There are no uniform blanks for the reports of probation officers to the magistrates. Now in this county the probation officers make monthly reports to the magistrates. I believe it would be well if there were a printed blank such as could be used for various cases coming under their charge and in such form that they could be filed for future reference by the magistrates. I have been receiving reports for a good many years from probation officers and I often wish that I had the reports in such shape that they could be filed for future use, because I have had the same child before me at different periods more than once and I often wish I could look back to the probation officer's report of previous offenses. Without any particular form of blank for these reports it is

impossible to keep them on file, and I believe that the probation officers would do well if they could get some uniform system of blanks for this purpose.

One thing I think that probation officers should do more than is being done now is to interest the general public in probation work. I have referred to that before but it seems to me that much benefit would come both to the system, to the probation officer and to the magistrate. I believe the general public would join in this probation work gladly if they only understood the system more than they do to-day. Of course the magistrate and the probation officer have charge of the work now and it is seldom that the general public gets interested in this work, but if it could be brought about that the probation officers could speak before societies or could take the matter up with different agencies whereby the good work of the system could be discussed and the general public made aware of the benefits which are derived from it I am sure that we would have much more encouragement in this work and a good deal better results.

In order to aid the magistrate, it is necessary that probation officers be of easy access, and that is the source of some trouble to a country magistrate. If you are living some distance from the city or village where the probation officer is stationed it is not always easy to get hold of him. I think that all the means available should be used to make that access easy and quick, and then of course the probation officer should be able to respond as soon as possible to a call, for sometimes calls from country magistrates are as important and necessary as in the cities, and a thorough investigation on the part of the probation officer is very essential.

Another thing which magistrates, especially in the country, recommend as very essential is a proper recommendation on the part of the probation officer. That does not mean that the magistrate is necessarily obliged to follow the recommendations, but I think that the probation officer should make recommendations as to the disposition of cases that come under his investigation before the defendant is sentenced.

I expect that the probation officer in making his investigations will first inquire into the surroundings of the child, as to whether

or not they have proper home surroundings, proper food and clothing, and whether or not they have proper associates. I believe that one thing which should be more carefully investigated is whether or not the child has proper recreation; whether the child's surroundings are such that he has a proper playground; a proper place to amuse himself; a proper place to go. Those things to my mind are very essential and very necessary. Proper companions of course are one of the very important things and I know that probation officers as a rule are very particular in seeing that they have the proper companions and the surroundings are as well as can be provided for them.

Many boys and girls stop school too quickly. A boy who is fifteen or sixteen years of age and somewhat backward feels that he has gone to school long enough. His parents don't care whether he goes longer or not and perhaps they get him some work to do. Those things work to the advantage financially of the parents, but not to the child. I should like to see conditions such that the probation officer could say to that child: "It makes no difference whether or not you have passed school age; you must go back to school. You are in need of more education and I want you to put in at least one more year in school."

You are the physician for those who are placed in your charge. You are to minister to their needs. Oftentimes the boy, the girl, or the adult, placed in your charge is sick—sick at heart. He has committed some offense perhaps which seriously affects him and if you can be the physician who will prescribe some method by which the mind of that boy or girl or adult is eased so that he can feel that he has a better life ahead of him, if you can prescribe some method by which he can feel that he is not shunned by society or that he is not cast out entirely, you have done your full measure of duty and you will have assisted the justice or magistrate, and the community will be much benefited as well as the individual.

MISS MARIAN L. DAVIS, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, ROCHESTER: My work is mostly in the city though I am a county probation officer. I should like to cite one case I have in the town of Brockport, about two miles out in the country. There is

a feeble-minded woman with five children. Her husband seems to be a bright man. I can't understand how he married the woman. He is working on quite a prosperous farm, and they have a good sized house. About the only thing I have been able to find the woman can do is to can fruit. Her husband has to come home after his hard work and do all the dishes, and the washing. The last time I went there they had a tub filled with clothes that had been soaking for three months. You know the condition of the clothing and the water.

I have had compassion on the woman on account of her physical condition and have not brought the children into court again, but just as soon as I go back I am sure I will have to bring the case back on account of the children. The last time I was there, quite a cold day, I found three children out without shoes and stockings. When I spoke to the woman about it she said: "They won't take cold." I spent a whole hour talking about her responsibilities, trying to tell her how to bring up the children, how to keep her home, making out a schedule for washing, ironing, baking and taking care of the baby. After I did this all she would talk about was the weather, so it didn't go very deep. The only thing we can do is to bring the family in through the Children's Aid Society, and we are going to have the woman examined and if that is done it will have to be a case of commitment. I feel sorry for the husband because he certainly is patient. A man who has to come home every night and work, and all day Sunday wash, iron and bake, with his wife doing absolutely nothing, is a man to be pitied.

MES. MARGARET J. DOWNES, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, SYRACUSE: There are a number of justices of the peace who do not begin to know about a probation officer. They do not seem to know how to put a person on probation. Again as county probation officer I am somewhat hampered in regard to travel. We have a limited amount allowed to us. One month my expense account was \$20, and somebody thought it was exorbitant. We have no way of getting around except by paying car fare, and I sometimes get out in the country and often am not able to hire a conveyance of any kind. I had to go to Amboy and I know I

waited fifty-five minutes for a train. A girl met me and took me where I was going but I had to wait until late in the afternoon to get back in order to make train connections. This makes it impossible for us to visit as often as we should. We had a case of a young lad who had stolen seven times before anything was done about it. The matter was brought to the attention of Mrs. Tormey, our deputy sheriff, who brought the boy before the justice and we talked about it and asked why he was not brought in before. He said they were afraid the boy or his family would burn their barns down.

I had another case here lately of two young lads who held up people on the highway with a gun. I think someone telephoned to report it to the office seven or eight times that day but I did not happen to be in the office; and they also telephoned the sheriff's office. Mrs. Tormey brought the boys in before the justice of the peace but they were let go without supervision. Probation would certainly have been a little effective in that case because there had been several complaints, and they said it was not the first time it had happened.

As a general rule city probation officers have a judge there who understands his business, but most of the justices around the county usually have to be educated regarding probation work. We have to educate them individually and sometimes practically have to beg for work, and ask them to put cases on probation. There are few justices who understand probation. Some think it is a terrible form of punishment while others don't know what it is. By the time you are through educating them they are out of office and someone else is in.

In regard to visiting, don't you think that rules and regulations should often give way to common sense? Do you think it should be a hard and fast rule that you must visit a case just so often? I try to make it a rule that if a probationer is getting along nicely to let him alone. If anything is going wrong, I check it up.

I have placed several girls in very nice homes in the city and county. I have fourteen cases where the conditions would not warrant me leaving them in the environment I found them. I have placed the girls in homes with some very good women, and

I know it would embarrass that family and that girl if I went regularly once a week or even once a month. Those women are volunteer probation officers and if anything goes wrong they 'phone or come to see me.

Judge Meays spoke about reporting to magistrates. I think it is a good idea and don't see why a magistrate could not be appointed a volunteer officer. I had a case where the boy was truant and the magistrate very kindly consented to have him report to him once a week on account of living in an out-of-the-way place, but he did not accomplish much because the boy eventually landed in Rochester.

MRS. E. W. GRIFFITH, PROBATION OFFICER, UTICA: There is one very serious issue. I am not only probation officer in the City Court but I am also agent for the S. P. C. C., and I think that if in any way those two were made to seem as one it would be almost a crime for the S. P. C. C. work. For instance, as agent of the S. P. C. C. I had nearly a hundred orphans last fall. Now the probation officer's work is more or less of a criminal nature; at least, they usually deal with misdemeanants. If those children who were unfortunate in losing either father or mother, or both, and who are under the supervision and care of the S. P. C. C., would have to be brought in touch with me as a probation officer I think that certainly would be a bad thing.

MR. CHARLES H. GOFF, PROBATION OFFICER, ERIE COUNTY: Judge Meays spoke about recommendations by the probation officer before sentence. I work in fourteen townships in the lower part of Erie county. I have taken this up with the sixty odd justices of peace and police justices I have to work for. If I had to write up reports, as we do for the County and Supreme Courts, for every one of those judges who gives me a case I am afraid I would have my troubles. I have taken the matter up with my judges and they have almost invariably told me that they know their cases—the home environment, conditions, surroundings of every person that comes before them probably better than I would know it after investigation because they are dealing with cases right in their own home town or township. Of course if my judges want recommendations or written reports, I am glad to make them, but they claim they do not need them.

I quite agree with the speaker in regard to recreation facilities for children. A big need in the rural communities as I see it to-day is facilities for taking care of child life as is being done to some extent in cities. Both myself and the other rural officers in our department take every opportunity to educate not only the citizens in the towns and villages but our justices and anyone who shows the least desire to learn anything about probation or welfare activities. Only in that way can we have probation understood by the people in rural communities.

The speaker spoke of having records sent on cases retained, as I understand it. Why not call on your probation officer for that record? He has it. Why make us duplicate our records? In our department with the writing, keeping up case histories, records, etc., we have all the work we can handle efficiently. If you were a justice in Erie county and wanted the reports on any delinquent before you and if we had the case in our office we would gladly furnish you everything we had on it. But why make us duplicate our work when all you have to do if you want the report is to ask us for it and you get it almost immediately?

JUDGE MEAYS: The point is, you make monthly reports anyway; why not make them complete?

MR. GOFF: Now we don't make written monthly reports to our justices. We make a monthly report to the State Probation Commission but we don't make monthly reports to justices of the peace. I make a verbal report every time I see the judge about any cases on probation from his court under my supervision. That is probably more often than monthly.

So far as the physical and mental examinations are concerned, we are very fortunate in Erie county in having a clinic for children in Buffalo, and they give us examinations for any child in the county. The same thing holds good for adults, so that we get the physical and mental examinations in every case if they are desired or found necessary.

I can hardly see the need for having probation work extended so that it takes in the work that should be done by the Children's Aid Society or the S. P. C. C. I quite agree with Mrs. Griffith who said she thought the work was separate and distinct.

The idea seems to be well rooted in the rural communities that probation is a terrible punishment, and it is absolutely wrong, and I believe that it is the duty of not only every probation officer but the duty of every justice of the peace or any other citizen who may come in contact with anyone in rural districts to rectify that feeling. It is not punishment; it is a corrective measure, constructive and educative.

UNOFFICIAL PROBATION WORK.

MRS. CARRIE R. CORNELL, PROBATION OFFICER, MADISON COUNTY: You expect me to talk on unofficial probation for five minutes. You know the subject was taken up this morning, especially by the New York people, and there was a great misunderstanding of it. I go to the Board of Supervisors and say: "I have so many court cases and so many unofficial cases;" and really, the best work I ever did as a probation officer has been in unofficial cases. The judge knows I am not looking for credit. He knows my home is open house to every convict, poor girl, or poor kid in the town. They can come in and eat my cake and bread and have the house to themselves. Only the other day I had a boy in my home sitting in front of my kitchen fire and warming his feet while I tried to get dinner and entertain him with stories. I am going to tell you of two or three unofficial cases.

This summer a woman came to my house in great distress. She said that her boy was at Camp Upton in the stockade. He had made a false allotment to a married woman in Oneida; a woman who had been bad for years and I had been on her track for some time and had had her girl committed in the Utica courts two years ago. This boy who had made the false allotment had been to France two years and his mother hadn't seen him for nearly two and a half years. She was a poor woman, very illiterate and had never been five miles from the city in her life, I suppose. She said: "What can we do?" I said: "I can write for you." I wrote to the commanding officer but we received no word. She became more excited; came three times a day and brought her husband part of the time. She said: "Will you go to Camp Upton with me?" (It was the hottest day in July.) "Will you go, Mrs. Cornell?" I said, "I haven't the cash. I

can help you out on food but I have no money." She said: "I have two Liberty Bonds." She sold the bonds and came early one Saturday afternoon prepared for the trip. She brought a lunch, just baker's stuff, and she was dressed like a country woman and carried a big palm leaf fan. I thought like this: "That could have been my mother and my brother in trouble out there and he is just as dear to that woman as my brother is to me." So the old lady and I planned out the trip, and took the midnight train; no sleeper; we didn't have the price. The cars were so full of people; we could hardly get a seat; and no place to sleep, and when we arrived in the big city the most picturesque thing about it was the people hanging out of the windows and sleeping on fire escapes. We took a taxi, transferred to the Pennsylvania depot and started to take a train. Some fellow said: "Lots of people are trying to get to summer resorts. If I had a home I would know enough to stay there." We finally arrived at Camp Upton. The pleasure I received out of that mother meeting her boy more than paid me for the trip. While she was visiting her boy I hurried around, went to the commanding officer and found out what might be done for the boy. We hurried back to New York, and didn't have a chance to get anything to eat or drink; boarded the train and came back to Utica, where the conductor insisted on our getting off as the train was a through one and said he couldn't let us off at Oneida. We couldn't afford a taxi home and I lay on the hard benches in the Utica station for two hours waiting for the trolley for Oneida. I went around town the next day and secured affidavits as to the boy's previous good record and how he had always been all right except for the woman in the case. I had the great privilege of bringing that boy back and having my husband give him a good position. Now you talk it over and see if you think the probation officer ought to have recorded such a case as that.

Another time, a woman came to my house soaking wet at night and handed me her baby. "Here, take her." The woman had no coat or hat and it was raining hard. She had quarreled with her husband and thrown a milk bottle at him; had quarreled till she was hysterical and came to me with her small baby. I put

my coat on the woman, a wrap on the baby, went down to the home, took a policeman with me and carried that baby from one end of the city to the other; gave the woman food, and straightened the matter out as I had done so many, many times in that home. Of course, I won't really call that a case but that is what I am called upon to do, giving my very best, and yet people here sort of criticize.

Another case I had was a Belgian girl. They sent for me to go down to the judge's office and get her. The girl was almost frantic. She couldn't talk intelligently. I just put both arms around her and said: "Come home and Mrs. Cornell will get supper and then see what can be done." She felt better; saw she had found a friend. She said her side ached so and I said: "Now, you know you have been lying to Mrs. Cornell. Now Mrs. Cornell can help you if you tell the truth." Finally she confessed. It seemed her people were Belgians, and they never believed in putting frills on girls and she had been working in a very rich home and her people had been taking all her pay. Now if you work in a rich home where people have pretty trinkets it is very natural for you to covet them. Once in a while I like to have a little extra myself. She took a knitting bag and went down town. She had bought her mother a few things and saw a fancy waist of some kind, and she just slipped it into her bag. I said: "I knew you had been lying." When we arrived at my home she got down on her knees. I said: "Don't get down on your knees to me. Just get washed and we will have some supper and I will try and get this charge withdrawn if I can." I distinctly remember how I went up to that very rich, intelligent woman and just pleaded with her for that girl the Lord had made, that there was a chance for her yet as she was young and didn't realize what she did, and the woman forgave her. This is unofficial work.

One Saturday a woman came up to me. She had two small children, one so high, and one only eighteen months old. She said: "I have no place to go; have been kicked out of the hotel over there; haven't a cent; what am I going to do?" I tried to think it over. I said: "Well, I haven't got a bed broad enough

to take care of three. I will see what I can do." I started out and carried that baby in my arms to the Salvation Army and found a place for them to stay over night. The next day I hired a rig and rode three miles to see her mother and father. It seemed the girl when she was twelve years old went away from home to school and contracted scarlet fever and brought it home, and a little brother, the only boy in the family, took the fever and died, and the father hated her from that time on. I went into that home and said to that mother: "You have this nice home; do you know where your girl was last night? Do you know she came to my house because she had no place to lay her head, nothing to feed her children?" She said: "I know she is going bad; we cannot take her back." I said: "You are her mother; she is your own flesh and blood and was once your little girl." You have to use a lot of persuasion, and I finally persuaded that mother to take the girl back. Then I went back to the Salvation Army and said to that girl: "Your mother loves you and wants you to come home, and she is going to be just the same as before you left. Here's your chance; take your children and go back home." That kind of work is unofficial.

In closing I want to say

"Keep sweet, this is the only way;
This is the way to win the day,
If you just keep sweet."

MR. CHARLES L. CHUTE, SECRETARY, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: To get back to unofficial probation work, I would like to speak of the duties of a probation officer. What are the duties of a county probation officer? They are those defined in section 11a; to make investigations; to make reports to judges and to take cases on probation, and administer the probation plan of treatment. But there is nothing in the law which prevents a probation officer from doing more and other work than that; of course there is nothing to prevent officers from doing that as individuals, and nothing to prevent them from doing work closely related to probation work as probation officers. In fact I take it that the provision about investigations, the duty of making investigations, covers a great

part of that work Mrs. Cornell has told of as unofficial work, so that perhaps it is not quite as unofficial as it may seem. It is perhaps quite official for in all the laws relating to the probation system it is provided that probation officers shall make investigations of cases either before or after sentence at the request of the judge. Of course Judge Senn can give a general direction to his probation officer, Mrs. Cornell, to investigate cases before sentence and keep them out of court. That covers a good deal of the unofficial work she is doing and if that work does not interfere with the work which must be done with court cases it seems to me entirely within the duties and powers of probation officers, and therefore not really unofficial.

As to this other work which does not concern the criminal problem, but which is really charitable or preventive work, there is certainly nothing in the law to prevent a probation officer from doing that and there is no reason why he should not do it if the time allows. And being such a benefit to the community why shouldn't a probation officer do as much of this as he can if it does not interfere with probation work?

I don't quite like the word "credit" used so many times because I don't think there is any credit about it. Certainly there is no credit in the number of cases reported to the State Probation Commission. It is not a credit to have a large number, and it is not a credit to have a small number. But on the other hand it would be a very good plan, as suggested, if probation officers doing this important preventive and preliminary work, keeping cases out of court, would make some record of it, and I think I have written Mrs. Cornell that the State department would be more than glad to have reports from time to time on that work as well as on the official cases. I think the judges under whose direction the probation officers work would be glad to have reports on that work. And it ought to be put in your annual reports and brought before the Board of Supervisors as it is an integral part of the probation officer's work. Some of the probation officers do this. There is Miss Hooton from Binghamton who does that very thing. She makes up a monthly report and includes in it the unofficial cases as well as the court cases, which is certainly a very good thing. It certainly is true in the small counties and in the rural districts

that a probation officer has to combine more different kinds of work than in a city. There can't be the same specialization. And if a probation officer is appointed and finds he hasn't any good relief society, S. P. C. C., or good placing out agency, why should not a probation officer do that work until an organization especially created for that purpose is established? Why shouldn't a probation officer start that and do it if it is not interfering with the proper development of probation work?

REPORTS TO JUDGES

MR. LESTER H. DECKER, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY: We have several cities in Westchester county and we have three probation officers here this morning from that county, one from Yonkers, one from New Rochelle and one from Mt. Vernon. Yonkers is about 100,000 population, New Rochelle half that size, and Mt. Vernon about the same. As a county probation officer I have no jurisdiction in those courts, but, as you all know, I have jurisdiction over all the other courts, that is, the County Court, the Justices' Courts of the various towns throughout the county, and the cities that have no probation officer, and also the towns and villages.

At the present time we have in round numbers about 100 probationers. Eighty of them are from the County Court. There are fifteen from the city of White Plains where I reside and which is the county seat. I am the probation officer for the court there, although they have a volunteer probation officer for the juvenile delinquents, though I may say I have three or four of the older juvenile delinquents. The volunteer probation officer takes charge of the younger ones. And I have five or six from the twenty towns throughout the county. I want to make a point of this because I do not know whether I am in the right pew here or not, because my work is largely in cities and towns and I know nothing whatever about your rural work, although I can appreciate it.

My subject is "Reports to Judges." When Mr. Chute notified me that I was assigned this topic I thought it was a peculiar one because I thought it was generally done, that there were reports

made to judges, but I find here in listening to the speeches and discussions made by various ones who appeared that it is not customary. I want to tell you that I have made written reports to judges, once a month, but they are not these formal things. There is a part of it formal—the number on probation at the beginning of the month, number of investigations, and part of the things we report to the State Probation Commission—but there is one thing I do make in those reports and I think this is of interest to all of you, and that is a probation history. I have submitted these to the judge of the County Court. I haven't in the other courts because they haven't very many cases. The City Court judge is a particular friend of mine and I haven't taken the trouble to report to him about the cases, but in the County Court I have given monthly reports to the County Judge. The point I want to emphasize is that I have written the probation history of the cases of the probationers who have shown marked improvement, and not only those who have shown improvement, but those who have had trouble from time to time. I have taken a few typical cases each month. Judge Young has read these with interest, thus bringing about a closer co-operation of probation work.

About three weeks ago the judge came to my office and said, "I'd like to meet all the probationers we have here." I said to him, "You have got a pretty large proposition ahead of you." But he said, "I'd like to meet them on Sunday afternoon at any time convenient to you." I said, "Would you like to meet them as a body or individually?" He said, "Individually." I said, "I think it is an excellent idea. I will take steps and write and give each one a notice to appear on October 26th. Is that convenient for you?" He said, "Yes, I think that will be all right." So I sent out notices to eighty probationers from the County Court to appear on Sunday afternoon at a certain time, not all at one time—some at 2, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, and so on up to 4:30. They appeared there; they didn't all arrive on schedule, and, by the way, that was the day that we changed back to standard time; no doubt some of you remember it. I thought that would make some confusion, but it didn't make very much. They met, and I said,

"Do you want them in the office with you?" And he said, "Yes." So as they arrived I took them into the office and introduced them to the judge, and I gave a very short probation history — of course it had to be very, very short indeed. He shook hands with these probationers and inquired how they were getting along and all that sort of thing. The interviews were from two to three minutes. Three of those cases were on probation for five years. They had been placed on probation for five years and had been on probation for one year. Their record was so good, they impressed the judge so well, that he said to them, "I discharge you to-day. There, Mr. Decker, make a note of that." So I wrote the next day to these boys and said it would be a very fine thing if they would write a letter of appreciation to Judge Young, thanking him for what he had done. They did that and also wrote a letter to me. And there are two or three others we are considering discharging from probation.

That is the report to the judge, direct, right straight from the shoulder, the probationers reporting direct to the judge, and I want to tell you that it is the finest thing I have had in my probation work. Judge Young said to me the next morning, "That was one of the most beautiful experiences I have ever had in my judicial career, and hereafter I would like to meet them at least every three months." Now those are reports to judges. Is there any objection to that? How many of you have had your probationers report to the judges direct? (No hands raised.) I think it has a wonderful bearing on the work.

There are four factors of probation. See if you all agree. First, the court, represented by the judge. All agree on that. Second, there is the probation officer. Third, the probationer himself; and fourth — last but not least — is the State Probation Commission. Those are the four factors. If those are the four factors of probation work, why not have a proper co-operation and co-ordination of those four factors? I don't know of any better factors to get together than the probationers and the judges, but there aren't very many judges who will do that. Right here I would like to say that Judge Young, of our County Court, is very much interested in the welfare of the probationer. I have seen a marked improvement in the spirit of the probationers since

they reported to the judge. Of course there was some shaking of the knees; some were very much afraid, but they told me afterward that it was a wonderful experience to report to the judge. I am sure it was a benefit to the probationers, a benefit to the judge, and it didn't do me any harm.

In addition to the personal report to the judge, there are the monthly written reports which give a short probation history of five or six special cases; the annual report which, of course, gives the list of all the probationers during the year, which is on that big form Mr. Scoby spoke of, and that gives all the necessary details, omitting, of course, those that are not necessary.

The other day Judge Young came in to see me and said, "I am called upon to make speeches from time to time and would like to have you give me the probation history of five or six cases you have. Write them out in detail." So I did and I found out that in his speeches he made reference to the probation histories of these cases.

How many of you use the probation report, Form 14? (Two hands raised.) That includes a great many things. One of the things required is a cash account. The boys and the men and even the women tell what they do with their money and how much they receive in the cash account signed by them and verified by some member of the family or some one familiar with their affairs. By this means I have been instrumental in causing a lot of young men to save money and have a bank account. If you can make a man or woman show you what they do with their money you can tell pretty nearly what they are doing. I have had very good results in that way. I have some young probationers who report to me once a week, and in addition to the visit they make they bring this written report, Form 14. I believe it would be a great help to the probation officers if they would get a written report from each probationer signed and verified. I am surprised that there are not many probation officers here who have used this form. Here is a report I received from one of my probationers which I trust you will examine.

DEVELOPING CO-OPERATION IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

MR. JOHN L. DEARLOVE, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, STEUBEN COUNTY: The subject given to me was that of developing co-operation in the towns and villages. I cannot help but repeat something I said a year ago, and that is if we have a man in a rural section who is not sympathetic with the probation plan it is worth while to go and have a talk with him, spend an hour with him if necessary and make him feel that he, as a supervisor or as a member of the town board, is a part of the probation system. Now, men are something like our wives; they would rather you ask for fifteen minutes of advice than have you tell them what to do for three minutes. You will find it true of justices of the peace or supervisors or any other town official we have to deal with as probation officers. We must be careful to estimate the ability of the local officers we have to deal with. Some of them are rather uncouth in appearance, but you will find underneath the rough some pretty good material to work with. We must be careful of judging the ability of the men we have to deal with or sometimes we might get disappointed.

I feel the best way to gain the confidence of the local officers is to let them realize that I am working for them, that my interest is in the upbuilding of their local affairs. I enter into discussion with them as to their needs and requirements and I find this has been the outcome. There are many domestic cases where the wife or the husband, perhaps fresh from a family quarrel, hastens to the justice's office and makes his or her complaint. Now, the justice has known both parties a number of years; it is barely possible that he married the couple, and he hates to take action in an official way, and he says, "Now you wait until next Monday, or Tuesday, or Thursday, when the probation officer will be here and I will send him to talk it over with you." Well, by that time the edge of their wrath has faded away. If you tried to do something with them the day that trouble occurred it would have been worse than the hornets' nest we heard about yesterday that was organized. After waiting a week things look different, and if the probation officer is diplomatic at all, there are few instances but where he can heal over those wounds that have

become temporary and the case is kept out of court for the benefit of all concerned. It is my opinion that this is the best kind of work a probation officer can do.

The probation officer, if he is to get co-operation among the justices of towns and villages and town officials, must be willing to do something for them sometimes that they hate to do themselves, and they will do things for him if he asks for it in the proper spirit and the right way.

THIRD SESSION

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1919

HON. EDMOND J. BUTLER, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding: According to our program the first item scheduled is "Remarks by the Chairman." I am delighted to find that the committee have not dignified anything I may say to you by the title of an address or a speech. I am not given to speech making.

I simply wish to call the attention of the probation officers and their friends who are present to the progress made during the past year in the field of probation. I have quite an array of statistics here, but I shall not inflict them upon you; I shall give you the summaries and refer you to our report for the many details of interest concerning the matter.

During the year the boys and girls placed under probation have decreased to the extent of 387, while the men and women placed under probation have increased to the number of 995, making a total increase of 608. Those who have passed from probation during the year number 21,728, as compared with 22,226 the preceding year. There were remaining on probation at the end of the year; that is, our State year ending June 30th, 15,685 as compared with 14,564 the preceding year, an increase of 1,121, or 7.7 per cent. In the matter of preliminary investigations, the number remained about the same, 26,000 plus being made during each year. The home visits were about 119,000 in each year. The greatest progress was made in the matter of money collections by probation officers. In the collections for non-support, \$228,750 was collected, an increase of \$28,000 over the preceding year. In the matter of fines, \$37,000, an increase of \$4,000 over the preceding year, and in the matter of restitution \$69,000, an increase of over \$8,000 over the preceding year. So that the total increase in money derived by the probation officers from their probationers for the families and for restitution was upward of \$40,000. We have not made as marked progress in the development of paid probation officers during the year as we would wish, as the number has only increased by four.

Analyzing the statistics, it will be seen that the number of boys and girls placed on probation last year, as compared with the previous year, decreased slightly. The figures for both boys and girls were, however, larger than those of two years ago, *i. e.*, for the year ending June 30, 1917. The year ending June 30, 1918, was wholly a war year. A considerable increase that year in children placed on probation was, we believe, due to war conditions. The last year covered was largely a peace year. The number of children placed on probation appears to have gone back to normal.

The opposite effect of war conditions is seen in cases of men. The number of men placed on probation during the war year ending June 30, 1918, showed a considerable decrease. For the last year the number increased until it slightly exceeded the number placed two years ago. The number of women placed on probation has increased slightly each year.

There was a decrease in the number of cases discharged from probation last year, as compared with the year before. Most of this decrease was among the men's cases. This is doubtless due to the fact that during the war year more men were discharged from probation to enter the army than were discharged last year.

The total number of persons actually on probation at the end of the past year is larger than at any other time in the history of the State, showing an increase of 7.7 per cent over the number one year ago. This increase is seen to be entirely in cases of men and women, the number of boys and girls having slightly decreased.

I might add that during the year the number of persons on probation has reached the figure of 3,900 in excess of those committed to all of the punitive institutions of our State,—reformatories, State prisons and other correctional institutions. This is a marked change in the treatment of offenders brought about by probation.

A slight decrease is shown in the number of preliminary investigations, but this is not significant. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of home visits reported.

We lack complete figures upon which to base a positive and definite statement as to the aggregate sum secured for the support of families by probation officers, but considering the entire sum that has been collected, based upon the returns made in former years, I think it will be safe to say that probation has been instrumental in securing almost a million dollars from men placed on probation to be applied to the support of their own homes.

I shall ask you to be content with this exhibit of the progress of probation as my contribution to the proceedings of this meeting. We have a program which I am quite sure will appeal to you because of the subjects selected and because of their relation to probation work. The first item is "The Thrift Campaign and Its Relation to Probation Work." We are very fortunate in having Hon. Benjamin R. Andrews, Vice-Director of the Savings Division of the Federal War Loan Organization at Washington, to present this subject to us. He, by his experience in developing and directing the work in connection with the loan and thrift activities of the Federal government, is probably better qualified than any other man to submit this subject to you, and it therefore gives me great pleasure to present Mr. Andrews.

THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN AND ITS RELATION TO PROBATION WORK

MR. BENJAMIN R. ANDREWS, VICE-DIRECTOR, SAVINGS DIVISION, WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION, UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.: The thrift problem, viewed as a great national movement, is one of the outcomes of the war. During the war our people found, as we have been told we would find, that modern war is no longer a war between armies, but it is really a conflict between peoples, and that it is necessary to organize a people not alone in terms of the army, but in terms of all the economic resources of the nation. And so during the war we had those great national agencies of the Commercial Economy Board, the Council of National Defense, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, and the War Loan Organization, which last was directed in part toward popular economy and education in thrift. We had all these great agencies

that were endeavoring simply to do one thing—to focus the economic power of the nation on the war, and they seem to have been pretty successful in doing it.

Now, when the armistice came, those who were responsible for government policies felt that it was necessary to carry on into the after-war period this same program of economic education, of thrift propaganda, which had been one of our resources during the war. If you will stop and think for a moment of the situation, you will see the considerations that prompted that decision. Here was our national debt, \$25,000,000,000, as contrasted with \$1,000,000,000 before the war—a debt that must be liquidated by increased production and by economy among our people. Here was the world economic situation, with stocks of all sorts of goods decreased, and with our people facing a starving world; the least we could do was to practice economy and personal thrift. Here was American industry, which had turned all its energies toward the war, which had allowed factories to depreciate and railroads to run down in the effort to hold them to that one purpose of a temporary maximum war production, calling for great investments, for readjustments which could only come from new capital created out of the people's savings. Here was our foreign trade alone calling for \$3,000,000,000 this year from newly created capital. Here were two other facts which one might foresee at the time of the armistice—the fact that prices were pretty likely to go still higher because there was still a good deal of war financing to do; and the fact that unrest of the sort we are facing to-night was likely to come on throughout the country. In the background there was that old history of carelessness in personal finance, of extravagance, of waste, of absolute disregard for handling one's personal finance and business finance in terms of economy which had been characteristic of Americans. We had gotten away from that during the war, it is true, but we were ready to go back to it after the armistice. Viewing that situation the common sense conclusion of anybody must have been to carry the economic propaganda over into the post-war period and hold the American people to as much of thrift, to as much of economy, to as much of high production as might be

possible. President Wilson summed it up last summer by declaring that as far as the financial and economic situation was concerned, we were in for harder times and for more serious problems than we had to face during the war.

So this National Thrift Campaign went on after the armistice. It did not go on as it had been carried on during the war. Then we had those great popular drives in which every one of us enlisted and we gave our time and energy to it as men gave their time to other war services. After the war, the best counsel was to go ahead gradually along normal lines, trying to secure the co-operation of organized bodies of one sort or another who might incorporate into their own programs this national propaganda for thrift and economy. The government was still, to a considerable extent, to finance the war operations; the government would still be borrowing money, as it is to-day, and it was possible under the law in connection with that national financing to carry on an educational propaganda for economy and thrift—a propaganda that might be, as I say, organized along educational lines, and carried out not so much by the officers of the government as by the people themselves, by the people's organizations of one kind and another which might, looking at this situation, say, "Thrift concerns us at such a point and we will lend a hand."

This thrift campaign has been presented to the public schools of America, and our National Education Association and other organizations of teachers, our State Superintendents of Schools, have unanimously said, "Thrift can be and will be put in the public schools in connection with other lessons, such as those in arithmetic and reading, and not alone will thrift be taught, but we will introduce school savings based on government savings stamps, and that plan is already well under way. Every boy and girl will be brought into habits of saving regularly each week so it will become part of his nature, not alone to save money, but to organize his whole personal finances in a rational way.

The American Federation of Labor, Chambers of Commerce, Business Men's Organizations, the great fraternal orders, one after another, have organized and undertaken different sections in this campaign. In your own State the Elks are selling a half a million dollars of securities among their own membership; the

New York Moose, a million. In one of the western States the Elks have put on a great State campaign trying to reach the people as far as they can. One of the great fraternal insurance orders has undertaken to sell \$8,000,000 of government savings securities, and to introduce its members to habits of saving. Organization after organization is taking a share in the national thrift campaign, and I come primarily to put this matter before you, as a professional group, and ask whether there are not points in your own procedures, as probation officers, in which this promotion of thrift may well be introduced.

The thrift campaign has been summed up in four or five points, looking at it as a personal program. First of all, it means that a man is to produce all that he can. The other day Clemenceau said to the whole world, "Work is the one thing that we need." The thrifty individual will work and earn all that he can, next in handling his money a thrifty man will save part of it. Whenever he receives money he will first save some part of it before beginning to spend. That is the successful way to save. Next, when he does spend, the thrifty man will spend wisely and avoid extravagance.

Next, the thrifty man will invest his savings safely. The loss of savings in unwise investments is one of the curses this country suffers from to-day. Three hundred millions a year are lost through fake investments, and I suppose every year there are thousands and thousands of our people who accumulate a little bit with a great deal of trouble and think, "Now, I am getting ahead," and who are then misled into false investments and who lose their savings, become discouraged, and say, "I will never save again." The time has come when by educational means and by legal means if they are feasible we must check this nefarious business of promoting fraudulent investments. It is partly a matter of more popular knowledge of sound investments, and this thrift campaign is leading people to say, "We will invest our money safely." As a final principle of thrift, a man will use the things he buys with money as carefully as though these were money—we learned to do this in the war with food and fuel. We all have these habits of conservation and it is not difficult to continue them.

To earn, to save part first and then to spend wisely; to invest safely what is saved and to use carefully the things one buys with his money—that is in the individual program of thrift and economy which we are presenting to the country and a good many people are adopting it. And they are adopting it because it is an interesting program to follow. That is thrift looked at from an individual point of view.

But I would also like to have you see the scope of the thing when you look at thrift from the national and world point of view. You are dealing with one of the fundamental forces in civilization when you talk about thrift. Thrift is the wise use of material resources in order to secure the best possible life with those resources. It is the wise organization of the material things of life for the sake of life itself. I said it is a fundamental thing in civilization. Our whole process of economic production that maintains civilization is in terms of labor and capital. Capital is the sum of the material things that have been set aside in the past, that have been saved and made the servants of men—railroads and bridges and roads and great buildings, tools and machines and all material equipment. Where did they come from? They came out of somebody's economy, somebody's saving. Civilization would die out except that the process of saving creates the material basis of civilization in the capital goods of society; civilization never would have been but for this thing. Here we are dealing with a fundamental material fact, and it is one of the great things of the war that we have been brought face to face with it. As our chief executive has said, "If our people learn to save out of this war, we will have learned something, that, as a by-product, will be worth the whole cost of the war."

Just look at it from two or three points of view—this question of saving, economy, thrift. We have all been worried about the high cost of living, and it is still a problem. What are we going to do about it? Thrift is the answer to the causes of the high cost of living. Profiteering, which means people raising prices artificially as distinguished from prices that rise naturally is responsible in some part for high prices. Thrift is the answer to that because the thrifty man will challenge prices, and that is what is needed. The profiteer does his work because money

comes too easily to a lot of people and they set out to spend it at too rapid a pace. They fail to count the dollar and the dime any more. If you get a wave of thrift through the community, it will check profiteering as will nothing else. The manufacturer will count his costs and see that he doesn't pay too much; the consumer will count his costs and see that he doesn't pay too much, and the profiteer will lose his opportunity very quickly.

The second cause of high prices is lack of production; there is too small a supply of things being turned into the market. Will thrift help along that line? It will. First of all, if people get this thrift ideal, they will go to work; they want to earn money and do well. When you get that ideal into people's lives, they become increasingly productive and the great national product grows. But thrift works in another way to increase production, in those quiet ways in which economic laws work. If I start to try to economize, what do I do? I stop spending money foolishly for things I can just as well get along without. Immediately the production of essentials is built up since labor and capital move into essential industries and a greater supply of necessities is thrown on the market, creating a tendency toward lower prices of necessities. Thrift attacks the high cost of living along the line of increasing production.

Then, the third cause of high prices, and perhaps the greatest, is that we have had an increase in the credit facilities for doing business during the war. The war was financed, no one knows exactly how much, but in considerable part on government bonds and other war paper put into the banks and left there to work as an extension of credit. Notice how that worked. If I loaned \$100 to the government I took the money out of my pocketbook or bank account and I did not spend that hundred dollars; the government took the money and went into the market and spent the hundred dollars in my stead and that did not raise prices. I stopped spending, the government took my place, and there was no more demand than before and prices did not go up. But suppose I kept my hundred dollars, as we did, lots of us, and went on spending, and the government put its note into the bank to get a hundred dollars; then the government spent its hundred and I went on spending my hundred and there were two hundred

being demanded in the market where only one hundred was demanded before, and hence prices will go up. That is what happened; we all went on spending and the government's war paper in the banks permitted it also to spend. The Federal Reserve Board has said repeatedly that one of the greatest drives we can now make toward lower prices is to invest our savings in the Liberty Bonds still held by banks and thus to retire the war paper of the government, get it out of the way and get our banking business back on a normal basis.

Along these three lines therefore thrift will make a drive against the high cost of living; it will check profiteering; it will increase production, and it will cut out the factor of inflated credit in the money situation.

There is another national and indeed world problem in the industrial unrest situation. Will this principle of thrift, applied broadly, help here? Employers and employees are trying to find some new basis of carrying on business that is more satisfactory than what we have had. We have three principles that may furnish a basis for the industrial readjustment through which we are going. In the first place we are going to have collective bargaining. In the second place we are going to have some form of representation of the working people in the control of the business where they work. As a third principle, we are going to have people who work in an establishment more commonly own a part of the industry in which they work, and such ownership will come about through thrift and saving on the part of employees. The great war loans proved that the American workingman can and will save money if given a motive and an opportunity. Thirty million people saved and invested money during the war. It is not impracticable to hope that as thrift develops among our working people they will find it possible to save and an interesting thing to do. Thus they will find a new way of approaching the industrial situation, to be saving money and investing money, in part at least, in the business in which they work. Many companies give employees the opportunity to buy stock; many companies distribute bonuses or profits in the form of stock ownership. A street car man in New York said to me, "I just bought a fifty dollar Liberty bond at a dollar a week;

the first time I ever saved money in my life; it is great; I am going to buy another." Why can't we universalize the practice of regular saving? Is it too much to say that the American standard of wages should make it possible for a man to save one or two dollars a week? Then, we should have agencies to encourage men to save and invest money safely. I don't mean that a man should be tied up with the company in which he works. It is sometimes said that profit sharing and encouraging stock ownership are just a dodge of the employer to tie the man up. Some of the man's savings would doubtless go into government securities and some shall go into the company in which he works. Some might go into those new farm loan bonds issued under the Federal farm loan system, and some of the farmers' money might in turn go into our industries. As we build up cross currents of investment throughout the country, we will secure a democratic principle of finance which we have always lacked. We have complained about Wall street, and often unjustly. But why should not our people, on the basis of this war experience in saving, themselves become the owners of the new business capital of the country? So that just as our people financed the war out of popular savings, we might in large part finance new capital out of the savings of all the people. We have here a fundamental influence for industrial stability and progress. Earlier industry, as we all know, was an industry in which the workman owned his tools and his business and owned himself and worked independently. Look at the farmer, sole representative of this earlier type of industry, a man who is a laboring man and capitalist and landowner all rolled in one, and see how he works. You do not have to prod him into high production; he is calling for more hours rather than less. He is a man that makes more money by increasing his product rather than by restricting it. The farmer is in good part the productive man he is because he stands in vital relationships to his whole industrial situation. I believe it is possible to reproduce these conditions in good part in large industry, by giving a man a chance to own stock in a business and to sit in with the management of the business so that his spirit of initiative and power of making suggestions is made a resource for the business. Thrift applied in the industrial situation may

well prove the clue that will lead us out of unrest and present uncertainty, as it certainly is a permanent influence for stability and for progress.

To you as members of the State Probation Conference, I extend an invitation to co-operate in the national thrift movement inaugurated by the Treasury Department. You deal with the group of people whom we call delinquents, who stand, many of them, to society as the children of the family stand to the family. They are immature, undeveloped people who must be brought to maturity and made to stand upon their own feet. We do not hesitate to invest money in the child as far as may be necessary. We put capital into that child's education to make the child able to stand on his own feet and make his way in the world, and society must do the same with regard to these delinquents. The thrifty thing, the economical thing to do, is to provide those expenditures that are necessary in order to make delinquents as quickly as possible into normal and really self-sufficing persons, able to take care of themselves. There are many of them who are able to exercise economic citizenship and take care of themselves already. What they need is guidance. You divide your people who come into the courts between you into those who can be turned over under suspended sentence to the probation service, and the others that apparently cannot be, and who at present at least are put into institutions. Those that are put into institutions are often being given indeterminate sentences and as soon as possible are being put back into society under a parole supervision whereby they can take care of themselves as much as possible and recover their full citizenship as quickly as possible.

I would like to look at those two groups from the point of view of financial economy—the group within the walls and the group outside, whether probation or paroled people. How far are these points true with regard to those put within walls? First, that they ought to support themselves, that they ought to be so related to productive processes that they will produce all that they possibly can. Suppose he produces more than it costs for his keep, any surplus over his maintenance should belong to him. It seems to me just that as far as it is possible within prison walls one should maintain the normal situation of a man being put to work

in a specialized task, trained to do it, made to perform all he can and then given a claim to whatever is produced over his cost of maintenance. I was talking with a member of the National Committee on Prison Labor recently and he said, "It would be fine if Uncle Sam would become the banker of the men in the prisons; if our prisons could be so organized that the men within prison walls could have their own bank accounts perhaps in the postal savings banks, and could transfer their savings into government securities, thus giving this broad fellowship with the Federal government as a stimulus to them." Many prison superintendents have written me of purchases of government savings securities by inmates and the suggestion of a permanent system of savings merits attention.

Let us look at your own field of probation and the parallel field of parole work in which you have young and old people living in the community but under official supervision. You have many ideals with regard to what that supervision should be, but is it not your business among other things to establish your probationers in a sound economic citizenship? May it not be your opportunity and duty to make vital in their lives the economic ideals that I have mentioned of earning all you can, of saving a share of all you earn, of spending money wisely, of becoming investors, perhaps on a small scale, but still that steady pulling ahead that gives a man confidence and builds up his own financial security. As someone said recently, saving and safe investment is really a new method of human freedom. Is it not part of your responsibility to inculcate thrift? I take it that it is because I find that probation officers everywhere are doing just that sort of thing, and are co-operating actively with the government saving program.

With the boy and girl probationer, still in school, there are usually chances for them to earn money. Look at the work agricultural clubs are doing, in helping boys and girls from ten to eighteen years of age to become producers, to own land and live stock, poultry, to get money for their start in life, and you find a sound principle that can well be introduced into probation work, and with adult probationers there must be many interesting financial problems on which you can help, such as questions of

income and how to increase that income, of training for work, the spending of money, the investing of money, the buying of a home. Here is a field that might well be analyzed from the point of view of both child and adult probation — what are the economic and financial practical problems which a probation officer can well discuss with those under his charge? There are many vital things in this field of thrift and thrift propaganda that are related to probation and I trust that you may analyze this matter a little from the point of view of your own professional service and see just what you can do.

Thrift has also a relation to us as individual citizens and from this point of view my word is this: That one wants to set one's own house in order; one wants to be sincerely interested in this matter of personal economic citizenship, if you will, and to be right oneself before one attempts to help other people. And I take it that the nation has a right in peace as well as war to call for the best economic service that each of us can give. You can sum it all up in that phrase, "Work and Save," or you can analyze it as much as you will, but it means that we will do all we can do; that we will utilize carefully the funds that come into our hands; that we will make things reach; that we will make our contribution, as much as it may be, to the growing financial resources of our country that are needed to develop business here, and are needed to finance business operations abroad. We will do our share; we shall take the gospel of thrift home to ourselves and then where we can we will preach it in our own flock.

I certainly thank you for the opportunity to come here and talk this thing over with you.

PRESIDENT BUTLER: It is we who should give thanks to Mr. Andrews that he has come here to talk this matter over with us. He has certainly offered us food for thought which may be the means of causing us to apply the spirit of thrift and economy to those with whom we labor in the field of probation. The fact that we are doing so much to try to secure the co-operation of our probationers in helping to make good the deficiencies in family life is an evidence that we need all of the information which Mr. Andrews has so well put before us to make our work more effective in the future.

The next speaker on the program we had the pleasure of listening to last night and we are likely to be very much pleased by his address this evening because he refrained last night from talking because he had such good material he said he preferred to hold it for to-night, so we will take great pleasure in listening to Mr. Shea on the subject of "The Boy, the School, and the Court."

THE SCHOOL, THE COURT AND THE BOY

JAMES A. SHEA, PRINCIPAL LINCOLN SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.: There is no group of people in the world with whom I would enjoy visiting more than with you unless it might be with the girls and the boys who are upon probation to you.

When I say "visiting" that is exactly what I mean. I would like to sit around a good open log fire and chat with you about the things in which you and I are certainly vitally interested—the School, the Court and the Boy.

Someone has written a little song, each line of which begins with a letter found in the word "mother." He concludes with—"Put them all together, they spell MOTHER."

We talk constantly and earnestly about the school, the playground, the hospital, the court, the theatre, etc., as if each offered a distinct problem. Put them all together and to me they spell HOME. The work of all these departments is well known to you and to me, for it is the very work that our mothers and our fathers did in the home. Conditions have changed and all these auxiliary departments are necessary now. We all recognize this but we must never lose sight of the fact that their problem in the past is our problem to-day and is certain to be somebody's problem in the future.

There is only one real problem in the world; there never has been and there never will be another, and that is to make the best, the truest, the most sincere, the sweetest, strongest men and women possible out of our girls and our boys. This is the problem which should be uppermost in the minds and the hearts of every man and every woman.

Those who are content to advise only, say very glibly, "You should send the delinquent juveniles away." They know not where nor do they care.

If any person, a teacher, a probation officer or a parent, can see a mere child "sent away" without a blush of shame, I believe that person of all persons should be sent away. Not that we can prevent all from being sent away, but every time one is sent it is clear evidence that we have failed to do the work which is ours.

The school is a court; the home is a court and only cases which cannot be handled satisfactorily in these should ever reach the so-called really and truly court.

All who deal with children must come to look upon them as children. The tendency is to judge their acts from the adult standard and that is not fair. Children lack the experience and training which would be necessary to make it fair.

We don't expect the little robin to be able to fly and to care for itself when it tumbles awkwardly out of the nest. We don't expect to harvest our grain in seed time. The bud of the rose is never expected to be a blossom at the same time. No, we understand and so we are patient. We cultivate, encourage and protect them in the period of their helplessness, knowing well that their success depends upon our intelligent forethought and care.

But with children we seem to look for immediate results. We may produce such results in things which have no life, but the life of the juveniles easily places them out of the class of dead wood and in the words of President Robert Dey—"So there you are." Thank God, they are alive. Remember it.

Six boys report to me regularly and have done so for nearly a year. They did wrong. They were caught the first time, and I am pleased to state that their average in scholarship, attendance, deportment, etc., is better than that of the average six boys in school. It is better than it would be if they had not been caught. The best thing that can happen to a boy is to get caught the first time he does wrong.

The instant a child does wrong he is sorry but he is often treated so unfairly by so-called grown-ups that his chief regret comes to be not that he did wrong but that he got found out.

Respected men, successful men, strong characters have told me many interesting incidents of their boyhood, showing clearly that they erred with no wrong motive. The average child to-day does the same thing.

Why can't we profit by the experiences of the past and let the good qualities develop and crowd out the so-called bad qualities, which we are so ready to magnify?

Practically all of this tendency to do wrong is reduced to its lowest terms before the age of twenty. Those are the years in which we must provide inspiration, not irritation. That is the time for formation, not reformation.

The day must come soon when a department of public recreation, active every day in the year, will prevent compulsory idleness of young people.

I shall conclude by saying that the community owes the boy and "b-o-y" spells girl also; it owes him better environment, more helpful occupation, more intelligent supervision and better understanding.

When we grant this we shall be dealing with causes, removing them rather than puzzling with results as at present. We shall deal more with those who have not gone wrong which will necessitate less time, money and energy for those who have gone wrong.

PRESIDENT BUTLER: I think I was quite right in assuming Mr. Shea was reserving a treat for us this evening by declining to speak last night. We certainly received one. He has in a very happy way brought to our mind many things we should take to heart and apply to our service in behalf of the boy and girl.

We have another speaker who is also a great friend of the boy and girl. I have been informed by some of your people here in Syracuse that Father Mahon is looked upon as your greatest Big Brother. I am quite sure for that reason he will be most heartily welcomed by our audience this evening.

THE RELATION OF PROBATION WORK TO THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE COMMUNITY

REV. G. S. MAHON, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY ROSARY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.: If the result of this conference will carry one ray of hope to the falling and fallen and encourage us to greater endeavor in uplifting and strengthening our unfortunate waifs and wards, then it will be a success and merit a heavenly benediction. I believe that God has blessed this organization

and I fervently pray that the Divine assistance may always remain with it and that it may become a true "City of Refuge" to all who may need its shelter and protection.

Regarding the subject given me for this evening's conference, I have changed my mind; I am compelled for this reason: My dear friend, Mr. Shea, who has just preceded me, used all my ammunition. He likes to embarrass me by taking advantage of my youthful inexperience and has used the ammunition which he knew I had for this occasion. This is not his first offense and I cannot feel offended because I have often paid him the same compliment. Several years ago I preached a sermon in a neighboring city for a fellow priest on "The Care of Our Boys." One of his altar boys paid me a compliment which I shall never forget. "Do you know Mr. Shea of Syracuse?" he asked. I assured him I did. "Well," said he, "Mr. Shea told us the same thing at an entertainment in our school last week." We must have used the same book. Yes, we did—the same book absolutely! Yes, the big, many paged volume of youth which we have been reading and studying and pondering for years, every line sacred and every page replete with the fondest and sweetest memories!

I shall begin where Mr. Shea ended. How are we going to do our work and do it well?

The country is full of evangelists and reformers who have a wonderful faculty in proclaiming and denouncing the faults and failings of humanity, in painting pictures of desolation and ruin, sin, hell and eternal damnation. Their remedy is always the same: "Abandon thy wicked ways and return to the Lord, thy God." Absolutely correct, but I call it a "spiritual panacea." Doctors and nurses not required. Shake well before using. How is this remedy to be applied to the sheep and lambs that have strayed from the fold and are entangled in the thickets of sin and iniquity, starving, bleeding, dying, and no kindly hand to extricate them, no shepherd big enough and broad enough to seek them out and bear them back to God? Ah, my good friends, here is where our duty awaits us. What good will it do to say to the people "You must stop drinking, you must not steal, you must not lie, you must be holy and pure," if you do not assist

them in knowing God and in using the ways and means ever at their disposal? You may spend your whole life preaching "don't do it, don't do it" but your superficial zeal will bring no saving remedy, no balm to the afflicted, no assurance to the outcast. To do our work properly we should make a special study of each particular case under our observation, find the best possible remedy and apply it as best we can and then rely upon God's gracious bounty for our final success. I will give you my remedy for the care and uplifting of the boys and girls and the men and women whom adverse circumstances may place under your guidance and protection. I will tell you how to assist those upon whom misfortune has frowned and how with God's help and in God's own way you may make them useful, honorable and law abiding citizens. I am heart and soul in this movement, because I believe the last thing we should do, if it can possibly be avoided, is to send delinquent and errant boys and girls to penal institutions and brand them as criminals! We must not do it! Here is the remedy which I have used during all my ministry. It is not infallible, but it produces wonderful results, and wherever I have labored as pastor—and I say it not boastfully, because I had to work hard to have it so—I have always enjoyed the affection, confidence and love of the boys and girls of every creed, and especially of those whose pathways had many thorns and few roses.

First of all, be broad minded. The narrow minded person has a small heart. Only big hearted people can make good probation workers. I believe the lowest of God's children is the bigot. If you are not willing and anxious that your fellow man should enjoy these same inalienable rights and religious freedom that you demand as yours, then you have mistaken your vocation. You are out of place in this grand society and your efforts will not succeed because they lack the fundamentals of charity. If you have a strain of bigotry in you let this kind of work alone, because you will never accomplish your purpose and you will make everyone with whom you associate unhappy. If you are Presbyterian and a Methodist is placed under your care, do not attempt to make a Presbyterian of him; you will have trouble with your carbureter. If you are a Catholic and your wayfarer

is a Baptist, do not lose time getting him into your Sunday school; you may make him a good citizen, but you will have a whole lot of trouble with your spark plugs if you say one word about confession or prayers for the dead. Do not consider color, creed or nationality, simply see in your wards the image of God, precious treasures whose gold is obscured by the dross of human frailty. In the next place, we should be very kind and know how to make our kindness acceptable and desirable.

Your kindness should be associated with a personality that is attractive and inspiring and a demeanor that instinctively commands respect. Gain the confidence of those with whom you are dealing. Without this sincere confidence your labors will be vain and fruitless. You must be as true to them as the magnet to its pole. By your manner, by your kindness — firmness also — but by your kindness, let the erring ones see that in you they have a true friend who will stand by them. And in gaining their friendship give them to understand that you are with them in all things that are right and that they must try to be good and follow the advice and rules which you believe are best for their guidance. Never by word or act leave them to infer that you will stand by them anyhow, no matter what they may do, because that would weaken their resistance and present temptations to err again, believing you would, through your bigheartedness, easily condone the fault. Keep them from despair, but do not ruin them with presumption. Instill into their minds as best you can this great truth, that the only way to be really happy is to be good, and that God will never fail them if they pray and ask His assistance.

Another important thing in this great work is to win their affection. Once you have done this you can lead them like little children and they will follow you willingly. You can never force, by unkindness or severity, a bad boy or girl or adult to become good; and you make an awful mistake when you judge a child by your actions as men and women. Always strive to find the good there is in your supposed social outcast. God's image is stamped on every soul that He creates. Sin and vice may dim it, but can never efface it, and while that soul continues its earthly habitation there is hope and merciful redemption. You can find

something good in every unfortunate if you truly seek it and having found it use it as a means of reformation.

I often tell this story about Professor Shea. Some years ago a mother brought him her erring boy, a wild, red-headed, freckle-faced criminal—he would skip school, ride on delivery wagons, go without eating to drive a horse and would almost sell his soul for a cigarette. All the urchin had ever done was related by the heartbroken mother. Professor Shea listened patiently to the motherly indictment and carefully studied the reprobate. “My good woman,” asked the professor, “is there any other bad thing your boy has not done?” She seemed satisfied with her extemporaneous effort. “Now, tell me,” said he, “is there anything good your boy can do?” “Yes, he can whistle and jig.” “Very good indeed,” said our Big Brother Shea. He dismissed with encouraging words the unhappy mother and took her fallen angel in charge. “Tim, let me hear you whistle ‘Home, Sweet Home.’” It sounded as clear and sweet as the notes of a thrush or nightingale. Then the vagabond danced. There was grace and dignity in his every movement and the twinkle in his eyes proclaimed him a genuine boy, spoiling for something to do—the kind that with proper encouragement and advice makes splendid citizens.

Professor Shea patted the boy’s head and praised him. “Tim, I am preparing a play for the boys and girls of this school and one part calls for a newsboy who can whistle and jig. Will you come to my school, study hard and help me with the play?” “Sure I will, Mr. Shea.” He kept his word and was the most popular boy in the play. He was among the best in his class when he was graduated from that school and to-day he is a prominent business man, a comfort and consolation to his aged mother and an honor to his community.

A few years ago a fond father brought his only son to me for exorcism. The mother thought she detected the horrible odor of tobacco on his clothes and a parental investigation discovered a little brier pipe, a small bag of tobacco and a few cigarettes, carefully wrapped in a handkerchief in his coat pocket. The mother wept and the father became enraged. What would the neighbors say? They were disgraced! It was really pitiable to

see that father's indignation; he was pale and worried. The poor boy was scared almost to death. Knowing that I was a juvenile probation officer, the father decided not to punish the boy until he presented the deplorable case for my advice. "Look at the kind of boy I have, Father. Anything he ever wanted was his for the asking. Last Sunday was his fourteenth birthday and when he awoke there was a new fifty dollar bicycle beside his bed. There is not a better dressed boy in the whole neighborhood. His mother gives him piano lessons and sends him to private dancing school. Yet he is not satisfied unless he gets down to the level of the blackguard. Look at him, not a tear or sign of sorrow. What kind of a son have I?"

There was silence for a while. I gave the father a pleading glance, placed my arms around the boy and said: "Cheer up, one of the best boys in the city has only made a mistake." I gave that boy the first gleam of hope that he would not get an awful whipping. Then the tears came big and fast, the color returned to his face and in an instant he was in his good father's arms, shriven and annealed.

Consider the way those foolish, inexperienced parents were going to correct their boy because he used tobacco. Such methods drive boys away from home and make them feel that home is a prison instead of the dearest place on earth, as Professor Shea so beautifully expressed it, "The one bright spot outside of heaven is home."

How is it that I can do such things? I will tell you. I use the same method and remedies in my probation work as I do in the confessional. There the very depths of the penitent's soul are reached. They come to us in faith with their sins, their troubles and sorrows, and with perfect confidence that no matter how unfortunate their condition, they are going to receive kindly advice and encouragement and that they will never be betrayed.

Now if you desire to be good and successful probation officers catch the inspiration which I have endeavored to create by these remarks and you will gain the love, confidence and affection of those for whose welfare you are working and with God's help you can mold them like wax.

FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1919

MRS. MARY E. PADDON, MEMBER, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding.

I sat in a doctor's office the other day and saw one of those little printed mottoes on the wall which said, "It is not what we get but what we give that measures the life which we live," and yesterday hearing the probation officers tell of their difficulties I couldn't help but think of that, and to the up-State probation officers I want to say that while the New York City officers may have some things easier, they carry a number of cases which I am sure would appall the up-State officers. When you think of one man trying to supervise more than 200 cases and add a certain number of investigations as well, you realize that the problems of New York are perhaps just as great as of the up-State counties, and while there are many conveniences in New York, there are places where you have to walk one and two miles to get to the people you want to see. I myself have walked many miles in the Bronx. I am not a New York City probation officer, but I have done enough work in New York to realize some of the things they are up against.

The first person on the program this morning is Judge McAdoo, but he has sent a telegram saying he is unable to be here. Mr. Chute has given me this morning a letter from Judge McAdoo to read to you.

"NOVEMBER 10, 1919.

"CHARLES L. CHUTE, Esq., care of *The Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York:*

"MY DEAR MR. CHUTE:

"The best probation officer should have vocational aptitude for the work. That means that by temperament, character, intelligence and possibly experience he will meet the requirements of the office.

"The good probation officer will be as far away and differ as much as possible from the policeman.

"The attitude of the probation officer to the probationer must be at once restrictive and sympathetic; keep the probationer up to the pledges which he has made as a basis for parole. When he is receptive to any good influence to help him wherever possible, especially in securing employment; to take a large, broad-minded view of the work instead of a small, narrow and personal one; to understand the genesis of probation from the times when for trivial offenses they hung, branded with iron, pilloried and tortured prisoners up to the present time; to look back intelligently over the long road which this reform has traveled, so as to understand its meaning; to have it always in mind that the object of probation is to keep certain classes of offenders out of prison without endangering the safety or the morals of the community; to remember that the communal rights and interests are greater than those of any individual and that hence probation must not be substituted for punishment if it deprives the community of proper protection.

"If judges are to extend probation to larger classes of offenders it will be necessary to greatly increase the number of probation officers. A probation officer with fifty cases has reached the limit. I am rather inclined to think that the number should be much smaller.

"The other day I placed on probation fifteen young boys working in offices downtown and who spent their noon hours every day gambling with dice. Each one of these boys would require something akin to parental oversight by the probation officer. The city ought not to consider the expense in this matter because possibly we might save out of the fifteen at least ten from growing up to be gamblers, small thieves of property belonging to their employers, and gradually work up into desperate criminals. I speak of this as an instance in which probation work could be largely extended to whole classes of offenders with great profit to the city and the state.

“What does a judge require of a probation officer? Absolute truthfulness courageously and intelligently told to him; to keep out of his mind what the judge might think of doing and to state the facts accurately, pointedly, intelligently and clearly; to make his investigation thorough, impartial and without fear or favor; to study his probationer carefully as to character, antecedents and environment; to be at once guardian and friend; to reward and to punish by reporting the probationer when he appears incorrigible; never to gloss over the character of incorrigible rogues in difficult cases because it is the easiest way; not to advertise his probationer unduly, so as to keep him out of employment or compel him to lose that which he has; tact, good judgment, and, above all, patience.

“Mending broken china is easy; mending broken characters is very difficult, more so than repairing watches.

“We need, above all, to beget in the community and the state a high respect for the probation officer, his office and his personality so as to increase his influence for good.

“The probation officer ought to be willing to accept aid from all disinterested and honest people, organized or individual. The immense religious and social service organizations in this great city and State are to be encouraged. Whenever a probationer is receptive to religious influences there should be no hesitation in bringing them to his aid. Wherever a good man or woman, in or out of an organization, is willing to help probation work they should be gladly received and encouraged. The badge of charity is as respectable as the badge of office.

“This is a large subject and must be treated in a big way and not be permitted to suffer from petty jealousies and personal differences of opinion on unimportant and trivial subsidiary questions.

“We want to encourage in this city the entrance into competitive examinations by the Civil Service Commission of the very best elements in the community. There is no intelligence or education too high which cannot find a full

opportunity to exercise itself in this work of probation. It should be undertaken in the spirit of the Red Cross and not as a mere means to get a livelihood.

"On the other hand, it requires just as much of a good heart as a clear head; in fact, without a good heart I would consider any probation officer ineligible. But a good heart minus a clear intelligence and knowledge of human beings and local conditions would not be apt to be much of a success. It might, indeed, be a hindrance.

"I am writing this hastily to mail it to-night so as to reach you in the morning and naturally this is a mere impressionistic idea of the great subject. Had I been present at the conference I would have taken pains to have elaborated.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed)

WILLIAM McADOO,

"Chief City Magistrate."

One of the problems of the probation officer is the mental status of his clients. Many a probation officer is baffled by something which he cannot see and cannot understand because he has not the training, or, in some cases, the assistance of the psychiatrist. Many a probation officer fails to get the results which he feels at the start are possible in certain cases because there are elements there which are beyond the ordinary probationary treatment. In such cases we are very much in need of the help of the trained psychologist and psychiatrist, and "The Mental Aspects of Probationary Treatment" are to be told to us by Dr. Glueck. Dr. Glueck has had such long and valuable experience in the work he has given to the community and is so well known and highly regarded by all of us, that I feel he needs no further introduction.

THE MENTAL ASPECTS OF PROBATIONARY TREATMENT

DR. BERNARD GLUECK, NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, NEW YORK CITY: The present-day widespread and genuine recognition of the place of mental medicine in the field of delinquency has been due largely to efforts of a propagandist nature.

It was deemed both wise and essential to focus attention first of all upon the interesting and telling facts which mental medicine

had brought to light as result of the study of the criminal and of the general subject of human misconduct, since it was felt that nothing less substantially scientific could suffice to stir criminology out of the indifference into which it had fallen.

The traditional discussions in this field though frequently learned and profound concerned themselves either with the abstruse philosophical question of the nature of crime and punishment or with the more practical aspects of legal and penological procedure. But for genuine progress something more was needed, and that something was a deeper and broader understanding of the nature of human conduct and of the factors, both internal and external, that lead human conduct into perverse and criminal channels. It was but natural, therefore, that in this respect criminology could progress no faster than did the sciences which deal specifically with the inherent nature of man and with his conduct as a social being.

Psychology with its allied sciences of biology and pathology had to furnish the facts and principles which made possible the scientific study of the criminal and this was followed by another, and in some respects, more difficult task, that of gaining a fair hearing for the new facts in criminology which these sciences brought to light. Those of us who have kept in close touch with current movements in this field must feel convinced that this latter task is in a fair way of being accomplished. No present-day discussion of the problem of crime leaves out of consideration the mental aspects of the subject. Increasingly convincing facts are being constantly brought to light of the close association between misconduct and lack of mental integrity.

Incidentally the close observer discerns in this encouraging phenomenon a new and very attractive task, namely, the task of the practical application of these new facts toward the amelioration if not the solution of the problem of crime. "Of what practical value, beyond mere definition, is mental medicine likely to be in the field of criminology?" is a query that one is beginning to hear on all sides,— and the attempts that have been made thus far to answer this query have been, on the whole, altogether too vague and sometimes even purely speculative in character.

The time has arrived when the psychiatrist as well as the criminologist must face this issue squarely and endeavor to determine what really can be hoped for in a practical way from the psychiatrists' efforts in the field of criminology. For after all this is the real issue. If it be true that the ultimate and underlying purpose of our complex and costly machinery of the law is the fullest safeguarding of the social order with perhaps the least incidental violence to the individual, to what extent may psychiatry promote the achievement of this ultimate and underlying purpose? This ought to be the most attractive challenge to the psychiatrist since the ultimate and underlying purpose of his own specialty is very much the same. His concern is first and last with the promotion of a better relationship between the individual and the social order.

If he, nevertheless, remains indifferent and unenthused in the face of this challenge it is because he has difficulty in convincing himself that the purpose of the machinery of the law really is what it is said to be, namely, the fullest safeguarding of the social order, with, perhaps, the least incidental violence to the individual. He sees before his mind's eye the huge army, some 500,000 strong, that is being annually released from our prisons and jails to resume life in the community for better or for worse; an army that comprises the fit and the unfit, those whose prison sojourn reflected but a mere incident, perhaps an unavoidable one, in an otherwise socially useful and well adjusted career, and those others in whom arrest and imprisonment become a recurrent necessity on account of dangerous, anti-social propensities; and as he scrutinizes this army closer he is astounded to find that of those who are released from the places where the more dangerous criminals are sent to, some two-thirds are of a kind who had already given evidence in the past of a need for recurrent periodic isolation from society. He sees the lame and the halt in mind whom nature has deprived to a greater or lesser extent of the equipment needed for adaptation to the demands of modern society, mingle freely with those whose very nature and makeup assures good conduct in the future; and as he again scrutinizes this conglomerate mass of humanity at the outgoing end of the machinery of the law, he discovers that more than half of them

carry with them burdens which render normal social conduct if not impossible at least very difficult, and he wonders whether a machinery or system that not only tolerates, but maintains and supports a perpetual phenomenon of this nature can really have the safeguarding of the social order as its ultimate and underlying purpose. He is willing to agree that next to the absolute annihilation of the offender his reformation promises the best results as far as the social order is concerned, but finds difficulty in discerning indications of such a motive, conscious or otherwise, in the overt behavior of society toward the criminal. Particularly is this true of the mechanisms which society has provided for dealing with the offender.

With the exception of the modern administration of the juvenile court and of the institution of probation, there is nowhere among legal and penologic procedure anything that even remotely suggests a conscious effort at the safeguarding of society in any telling way, either through the effective checking of the depredations upon society at the hands of the irreformable criminal or through the reformation of the reformable one. One need not enter into details to prove this assertion. It has been repeatedly demonstrated to the satisfaction of any fair-minded observer. The results of these mechanical and impersonal processes are amply illustrated in the huge army of recidivists who come and go in the average prison. But it would be indeed unfortunate if this failure were to be attributed wholly to the pathological makeup of the individual prisoner. For while we can justly feel that personality plays an important role in determining reformation, the uniform lack of evidence in the processes of the law of a reformative intent renders it impossible to judge fairly where the blame lies.

To the outsider it appears that our legal and penologic systems with the exceptions already noted, have for their chief aim the satisfaction of legal demands and not the reformation of the individual.

The chief aim is a backward looking aim which is embraced largely in the shibboleth "due process of law." Back of this, of course, is the instinctive demand of the community for retaliation and revenge first and foremost. The machinery and processes

of the law could not have been other than what they are if this instinctive demand is to be satisfied. It demands a kind of rigidity of procedure which renders impossible the flexibility and individualization which the forward looking aim of treatment, to the end of reformation calls for. Treatment is essentially forward looking. It utilizes the past only in so far as this contributes to the achievement of the end that lies in the future. I need not tell this audience what this means. The probation officer and the judge who practices probation know well the difference between the concepts of mere administration and treatment. Neither do I reiterate these fundamental fallacies merely for purposes of destructive criticism. It is essential that we face the situation as it actually is, that we do not confuse ideals with reality. The reality of our present system of administering the problem of crime is such as to render a psychiatric approach largely innocuous, if this approach has to be made as part of the existing machinery. It is true, of course, that with the accumulation of more dependable data the administrators of this problem may become convinced that for a certain percentage of offenders, indefinite or even permanent segregation in a special institution is the only procedure that might promise relief. But this is after all a very minor part of the contribution which the sciences of biology and psychology might make to the problem. At the present time, however, opportunity for the constructive exercise of scientific procedure in dealing with delinquency is afforded only by two institutions, the modern juvenile court and the institution of probation.

We are not interested here in juvenile court problems. What my idea is concerning the value of probation I have already expressed elsewhere when I stated that no existing institution can show anywhere near the truly noteworthy and encouraging results which probation has shown. What is needed is an emphasis of the points of difference between probationary treatment and the other mechanical, impersonal processes of the law in order to demonstrate the essential reasons why probation is so much more successful in achieving the end of the safeguarding of the social order. This contribution might perhaps come better from a criminologist than from a psychiatrist. What the

psychiatrist might venture to do is to draw some parallels between the probationary and the psychiatric procedures in the adjustment of a maladjusted situation. Both disciplines might perhaps benefit from such a comparison. The psychiatrist views the human personality essentially as a vital machine which absorbs, transforms, and expends energy. This energy transformation and expenditure is so conditioned and distributed as to form the motive power for the expression of trends, tendencies to action and overt action which taken together may be embraced under the term conduct, the underlying purpose of it all being the adaptation of the individual to the environment. Now the motives and innate tendencies which give direction and value to this adaptation are fundamentally the same in all human beings. People begin to differ in the means they employ for the attainment of the common end, for the gratification of their fundamental needs.

The factors which determine the means that a given individual employs for the attainment of these fundamental ends are many and varied and are conditioned largely by the individual's life experiences. For example, the successful adaptation of man to the demands of the social order in which he lives involves a respect for and submission to authority, be this intellectual, religious, social or military. Now the first authority with which man comes in contact is the parental authority. It is this contact which serves as a pattern of action in respect to all authority. The child's reaction to the authority of the father may so condition his future reaction to all authority as to render him either unusually submissive or obstinately resistive to all authority. The reasons why he is so conditioned may be largely internal or predominantly external—ordinarily both. A given experience in the life of an individual, especially if it be highly charged emotionally, may so condition him with reference to similar experiences as to render adaptation impossible or extremely difficult.

The point I wish to make is that human conduct cannot be understood, much less guided into desirable channels without first discovering the motives and conditioning factors back of a given action. So that the psychiatrist will want to know, first of all, in dealing with a situation of a disordered relationship between an individual and his environment what the mainsprings were of

the behavior that led to the maladjustment. If he is to undertake the readjustment of the individual he will next want to have a dependable picture of the available assets that might be mobilized for this purpose and of such hampering handicaps as may interfere with the achievement of this end. Of equal importance is a true picture of the "setting" in which the maladjustment occurred, since man needs an environment to act in, and since environmental factors constantly leave their impress upon the individual. Certain situations are in themselves provocative of misconduct or constitute insuperable stumbling blocks to readjustment.

And no intelligent procedure can be instituted unless these are properly adjudged. Thus he will want to know something of the makeup of the individual, of the special events and experiences that might have sensitized him in certain special directions and of the situation, the setting in which he acts. The extent to which he achieves this determines how intelligently he may proceed toward the adjustment of a problem. It is impossible to enter into greater detail here as regards the specific methods of inquiry and examination needed for clarifying these essential points in every case, but it seems to me that probationary treatment ought to find in this minimum requirement an attractive instrument for the handling of its own problems. I am, of course, aware that good results are being obtained without such difficult and expensive procedure, but I am sure you will agree with me that the thing most responsible for probationary failures is the lack of adequate knowledge of the probationer. More careful knowledge would demonstrate that in the probationary treatment of certain delinquents much effort and expense might be spared through the recognition of the fact that certain individuals are so handicapped that in order to adjust them properly the first essential is a simplification of the demands of the environment, the underlying principle being that a greater approximation is needed between the demands placed upon the individual and his capacity to meet these demands. This may involve merely removal to a simpler environment, or the readjustment of industrial relations, or finally confinement to a specially provided institution where the individual is relieved largely of those burdens

which he is unable to carry. It may concern another type of individual in whom a defective emotional organization is responsible for an undue sensitiveness to certain environmental stimuli and for the explosive type of reaction with which such stimuli are responded to. Adjustment here would mean largely the avoidance of these specifically noxious stimuli. Or one may deal with a normal individual in whom the pathological reaction reflects merely an environmental provocation, the removal of which adjusts the situation. Misunderstandings, doubts, unfounded fears, and the distressing effect of a chronic feeling of inadequacy or of repeated failure are further underlying factors with which one has to cope in the adjustment of an individual. Cases have repeatedly come to our attention in whom a simple human approach at the clearing up of a misunderstanding relieved a situation of the most difficult stumbling blocks to adjustment. You say that this is simply common sense and perfectly well known to all of us. Precisely, that is just the point. Psychiatry in its broader conception is very simple—mere common sense in dealing with disordered human relationships. Naturally it involves a trained insight into the meaning of the manifestations and vagaries of the human mind. But psychiatry certainly does not restrict its task to the mere definition and categorical classification of diseases of the mind. The most difficult problems in human maladjustment are not limited to those who are candidates for the insane asylum or feeble-minded institution. Even where it concerns the latter it is not likely that we will ever have enough institutions for the housing of all the feeble-minded among us. Some means will have to be found for the better adjustment of these individuals to life in the community.

If the probationary officer may gain some help from a better acquaintance with psychiatric principles, the psychiatrist, too, will find his own special tasks much simplified and will get better results in the management of his own cases if he pays a little more attention to the principles of social treatment of which probation is such an excellent example.

We have frequently found it necessary at the clinic to rely upon a more satisfactory adjustment of the patient's work and play life for the removal of serious and distressing mental symptoms.

A healthy interest in one's environment, in the social phenomena which affect the welfare not only of oneself but of society as a whole, opportunities for constructive service to one's fellowmen, all of these serve to bring about that healthy distribution of interest and energy which is so essential for a full and satisfactory life.

All of these means to a better adjustment are comprised within the scope of social service and the physician who ignores them is not doing all he might do for his patients.

I have endeavored to sketch briefly some of the principles which the psychiatrist utilizes in the management of the problems which come before him for adjustment. These problems are not limited to mere issues in mental disease or defect. It is not at all uncommon for the psychiatrist to see in his private practice problems in delinquency. And if he is acquainted with the routine machine which society has provided for the handling of these problems, he must realize its inadequacy.

From among these inadequate processes, inadequate both from the point of view of society as well as of the individual, there stands out prominently the institution of probation. It differs from the other processes in that it is essentially forward-looking, it is experimental, its aim is treatment and not mere administration.

That its successes should outweigh so significantly those achieved by the other processes of criminal procedure is but natural. But it must be evident that its growth in efficiency will be commensurate with the extent to which it takes cognizance of the facts and principles of biology and psychology which are found so essential in other fields of human endeavor for the understanding and guidance of human conduct.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think what Dr. Glueck has said to us, as well as what Judge McAdoo wrote to us, convince us, if we needed any convincing, that the best is cheapest. With a small number of probation officers and the assistance and advice of such a psychiatrist as Dr. Glueck, such clinics as he suggests would make the work of the probation officers not only extremely simple, but a great deal more successful—a thing we would all want. It would remove some of the great difficulties that all probation officers are fighting against.

DR. O. HOWARD COBB, SUPERINTENDENT, SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES: Of all methods which have been tried in dealing with the problem of crime, probation is the mildest and most effective. As probation laws are perfected and organizations extended there will be an ever-increasing number of early offenders ideally provided for in this way. Already in states where the system of probation is best developed there is a large falling off in the number of delinquents sent to the various penal institutions. While probation will never take care of all criminals of normal mentality, the number of successful cases is sure to increase.

For individuals of abnormal mentality—the feeble-minded, psychopathic or epileptic—probation is not so successful. The decrease in the population of our penal institutions is due entirely to the lessening of admissions of cases of normal mentality. The same number of psychotic cases is still received, converting these institutions gradually into custodial asylums for the mentally abnormal and it has been suggested in this State that one or more of our present reformatories be given over entirely to this class.

As probation has proved successful with normal individuals and unsuccessful, with few exceptions, with abnormal individuals, it is important that all candidates for parole have a careful psychiatric examination. In the past, the importance of the Binet-Simon tests in the determination of feeble-mindedness has been greatly overestimated. In feeble-mindedness the mental capacity, except in the imbecile and idiot grade, is a matter of secondary importance. Feeble-mindedness is a problem of behavior, not of mental capacity. It is not simply subnormal intelligence, but that combined with lack of will-power, judgment and moral sense which leads the individual into the various forms of delinquencies, either of his own initiative or more often at the suggestion of brighter companions. The diagnosis of feeble-mindedness is best made at a mental clinic in which a technician makes a psychometric examination; a field worker, preferably with teaching experience, looks up all the facts regarding family history, personal history, school progress, economic, social and moral history and reactions; and a third person, a psychiatrist, makes a physical and mental examination and evaluates the

results. Such an organization is very necessary in selecting suitable individuals for probation.

MRS. ELLA D. MAGILL, PROBATION OFFICER, SCHENECTADY: Upon the subject under discussion I can only speak from the viewpoint of a practical probation officer. If one phase of probation work can be considered of more importance than another, I feel that this must occupy the first place, for it is the foundation upon which our future work with the child must depend. How can we formulate any sensible plan of procedure before we know of how much or how little the child is capable? When a child is first brought before us we are sure to ask, "How old are you? What grade are you in at school?" Intuitively we are attempting to measure that child's mind, before we feel we can proceed further. Fortunate indeed are those probation officers who have access to well-established clinics under the direction of such men as those to whom we have just listened and unfortunate indeed are those who must struggle on alone without the opportunity for correct mental test. When a mental test is not given there is danger of injustice to the child. We are apt to deal with the child according to the offense rather than the cause of the offense. That a child has been disobedient or ungovernable or truant is something to be accounted for, but that the child is ill, or for some reason mentally retarded, is not taken into account. It is no little thing to pronounce a child subnormal simply because it cannot pass a certain educational rather than intelligence test and without taking into account the social and physical conditions of that child.

Harold, age 14 years, entered high school and for a few months did well. After a time he began to fall behind in his class work. When interviewed by the teacher he became impertinent and sulky. After much work and worry the teacher decided the boy was mentally incapable of doing high school work and the father was appealed to. The father stated that the boy had always gotten along well in school up to the present time; that he had had a stepmother since four years of age of whom he was very fond. Of late he had turned against her, was impudent and ungovernable and the father declared he would punish the

boy severely. The father was prevailed upon to be patient and treat the boy kindly. During that winter he continued to do poorly in school and both teacher and parents became discouraged, the teacher declaring the boy was subnormal and could not possibly do high school work. The next year the boy seemed to take on new life, his mind became active, he forged ahead in his class, was respectful to teacher and kind at home, and all went well. The boy was simply at that age where the physical was responsible for his retardation instead of the mental. Not only must we look into the physical, but also into the social conditions before passing final judgment upon the mental status of the child.

Viola, 15 years of age, picked up by an officer at 11 P. M. as she was wandering listlessly about the street. When the officer brought her into the court he tapped his own head to show the girl was mentally unsound. When tested she appeared dull and unable to answer. After gaining the girl's confidence we found she was suffering unspeakable experiences in her own home and had so brooded over these things that she was not her real self. After placing her in a good home amidst pleasant surroundings where she was relieved of all worry, her mind became alert and she became a normal girl again. Social conditions were to blame for the child's condition mentally.

Although a child may not measure up to the standard mentally, physically or socially, we should be slow to consider that child a fit subject for institutional care. The final test should be adaptability, whether or not the one under consideration is able to adapt himself to his surroundings and take his place in the present social order. Were we to go about in our communities and gather those men and women whom we know to be good husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, members of churches and civic organizations, and put them through the Binet-Simon test, many of them would not measure up to the standard which they should reach. At this moment I know of two sisters, the elder a good wife and mother, a faithful worker in the church and respected in the community; the younger an inmate for years in one of our State institutions. Yet if these two sisters were put through the same mental test, I am sure the younger would stand higher than the older. There were not strict juvenile courts during the young

life of the married sister, but when the younger girl was 12 years of age she ran away from home because she was cruelly treated by the father, was brought before the court, pronounced mentally deficient, or rather subnormal, and committed to an institution.

So, as probation officers, who have not access to well-established clinics, I feel we cannot be too careful in pronouncing a child subnormal, for to do so has a bad psychological as well as social effect upon the child and may be a handicap through the whole of his life.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't think that any one considers the Binet-Simon test the last word. I rather fancied, from my own experience in various clinics, that was simply the beginning of things; that was merely the thermometer placed in your mouth when you think you are ill to see what your temperature is, and after the doctor has discovered your temperature he goes on to ask many other questions before making his diagnosis. The matter is open for general discussion and I think it will be extremely interesting to hear what your experiences have been, not only with the Binet-Simon test, but other psychological and clinical tests.

MR. PETER B. COOK, PAROLE OFFICER, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDUSTRY: Before the boy goes home, the parole officer investigates the home to see if it is as bad a place as when we took him out of that home. If it is, we don't allow him to go back. As far as the doctor is concerned out there, they examine the boy when he enters with the Binet-Simon test, and make that as much of a criterion as possible. Of course, we try to help the boy as far as we possibly can, when he goes home, which might be in one year or fourteen months—all too short a time. His short stay is not the fault of the institution; that is the fault of the law, because they haven't cottages enough, and when a boy is placed out there he is told, "Go to it and earn your parole, and if you are faithful and measure up to the standard we set for you for one year you have earned your parole."

DR. GLUECK: In the first place, I would like to say a word about the trend which the discussion has taken as regards accu-

rately placing the blame. I am sure I don't want to blame anybody. I am not interested in placing the blame very accurately or even in a rough way. We don't get very far by blaming people for things. What I wanted to bring home to the probation officers is that in the field of probation there is possible the fairest kind of trial of the value of a psychiatric approach to this problem of misconduct. Mr. Mallon will probably be surprised if I tell him that I see many cases in private practice of bad boys and bad girls and bad men and bad women who somehow had not fallen into the hands of the law, and find that when treatment is not hampered by rigid administrative procedure the chances of doing something constructive with these people are much greater. Now, we of course have to work with the machinery of the law, but it seems to me that the probation end of that machinery is the most flexible one and the most suitable for trying the psychiatric approach. That is the only point I wish to make.

Now, as regards the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness, I have already emphasized on previous occasions the danger of substituting a few psychological terms for the timeworn criminological categories. We used to speak of the born criminal, of the degenerate criminal, and so forth. Now we are beginning to speak of the feeble-minded delinquent, the psychopathic delinquent, the insane delinquent. Of course, these rough categories are needed in dealing with large numbers when we are looking for a means of seeing the problem as a whole. But where it concerns individual diagnosis there is only one reason and one aim that the examination can have in view and that is to find out what a given child can do and what it cannot do, and it is only a secondary proposition as to what you call the child — feeble-minded, or retarded, or backward, or what not. What we are after is to find out what the child can do, in what ways it is hampered from doing certain things, and what measures might be employed to render the child more efficient for life. The trouble is that the probation officer, police officer and social worker, in fact all lay people who bring cases to the clinic for study feel that they are cheated out of something if a definite diagnosis is not given on the case. This seems to be the outstanding desire, "Now, doctor, what shall I

call this; what is the diagnosis?" Professor Kraspelin, a most distinguished psychiatrist and a man who works in one of the world's best equipped psychiatric clinics, expressed himself to the effect that if they felt they were correct in their diagnosis in 60 per cent of the cases they would be satisfied. We must not become too enthusiastic about the label that is attached to a given case. After all it is the test of life performance that counts and the actual experience that you have with the child is just as valuable, if not more so, for diagnosis as is the mental testing. I reiterate the important thing is to find out what the child can do and what it cannot do, and what can we do toward improving the situation, toward bringing about a better adjustment.

THE CHAIRMAN: One of the problems we have talked about at many conferences, but which has been augmented during the war, is that of the wayward girl. I am sure that in other places besides New York, especially where there have been camps of soldiers in beautiful uniforms and brass buttons, that those working among the girls have found that there was a great lure in the uniform. The percentage of girls coming into the Women's Court in New York City for the month of January, 1919, as first offenders, was equal to the total number of girls and women brought into that same court for the month of January, 1918. I think that is a fact which must make us stop and think very carefully.

The Women's Court in New York has been very well known as the Women's Night Court. Since May of this year it has been a day court. The women felt it had served its purpose as a night court and combined to have it changed from a night to a day court. It has lost a great deal of its lure and spectacular effect. The probation work is very well organized, so there are preliminary investigations made. New York is very fortunate in having in the court various social organizations; some of them have worked for a number of years—the Protestant, the Jewish, and at times usually a Catholic organization working there. It also has the use of detention homes for the younger girls who should not be confined in the prison or jail.

This morning we have with us Mrs. Menken, who has done the work for the Jewish girls in that court for many years, and

who, I know, will have something very valuable to give you. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Mrs. Menken.

THE WAYWARD GIRL

MRS. MORTIMER M. MENKEN, CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDLY AID TO JEWISH GIRLS, NEW YORK CITY: I am sure that the members of this conference look to-day upon the wayward girl with a different viewpoint from what we did eight or ten years ago. We regard her not alone as a girl but as a future mother of the sons and daughters of the coming generation. That is one of the reasons why we, as active members of large communities, value so much the social service work of the probation system, because we know if we help prevent the causes and help redeem the wayward girl, we are helping the future citizens of this great republic.

Undoubtedly, throughout the length and breadth of this land, during the war period there have been additional problems thrown upon the workers with the wayward girl. We don't realize, perhaps, how definitely the problem has come to us unless we have been day after day in the court and seen the varied types of women who have come before the bar of justice.

We have discussed to-day the aspect of the juvenile delinquent with the Children's Court so that I will now put before you a picture of the adult wayward girl as she comes into the Women's Court. There we have not alone the ungovernable or incorrigible girl brought by her father or mother, but we have the girl of the more confirmed wayward type, the girl who has gone through some serious, sordid experiences in the under-world; a girl who has entered the life of commercialized vice, who has become addicted to drugs, who has become an inebriate or one who has become a pronounced type of physical and moral degeneracy. Oftentimes twenty to thirty in number were arraigned each night in the Women's Night Court (now discontinued) and I am sorry to say that frequently that number comes each day to the Day Court, the sessions of which start at ten in the morning and last until late in the afternoon.

The girl is before us, and our concern is what are we going to do with her. The first offender is generally placed on proba-

tion and is assisted by a social service worker in co-operation with the probation officer. But we have also the problem of the girl who is a recidivist, who, being discharged when previously arrested or sent to the workhouse, had no chance nor opportunity through social service work to be restored to normal living. Here we have a difficult and serious problem confronting us in the adult offender. How are we going to meet it? We have, as you know, in the juvenile court a psychiatrist to examine and study the offender. Unfortunately we have no such assistance in the adult court. That is a subject which should give concern to all those who are powerful in our State and in our large and small communities. It is essential that we shall have the same advantage for the adult offender in that her mentality may be tested before she is sentenced. How are we going to determine intelligently the status of a case without a careful mental examination? Mr. Fagan has said there is a small percentage of girls in the juvenile court. In the adult court we have a large number of women who need the mental test before a disposition is made of the cases. As you know, since May, 1918, in New York we have had the physical test applied by the Board of Health to every woman convicted of prostitution. They are examined before they are sentenced and this law has been a great advance in our method of social service toward the adult offender. We still lack the machinery for definite psychiatric examination, though where the girl shows pronounced mental deficiency the judge may remand her to the special ward at certain hospitals for mental examination.

Another important point for us to consider is whether or not the social service agencies working with the court are of value, and how are they of value? Judge McAdoo, in his paper, emphasized the need for philanthropic and charitable effort on the part of individuals and agencies assisting the probation system in the courts. How does that appeal to you? There have been a great many criticisms as to the wisdom of drawing in outsiders to assist and hold up the hands of the court, and I think it is a very important question for us as men and women to study and determine whether or not social service work in co-operation with the probation officer can be of value and of distinct value to the

ward and to the system. Of course, we all know that very frequently the probation officer is handicapped because of lack of funds at her disposal to give the girl the proper start, and I have noted that agencies and individuals very frequently sent money to the probation officer to give the girl a start in life. It helps to give her shoes and a dress to go to work. It helps a girl toward a commercial school course or a scholarship if she is mentally able to take it. Let us discuss later how we all view this point in our work with probationers.

Another matter that was touched upon last night by Father Mahon is a very vital and important factor. Shall we segregate our Catholic, our Jewish and our Protestant girls in social service work with the probation officers, or shall we all work together in the court and in the follow-up work? I believe Dr. Mahon said we should all work together. If you will permit me to give you a few personal experiences with the girls whom I have been privileged to befriend I agree that we can all work together in the court, but in the treatment or the after-care and follow-up period after the court work and the preliminary investigations are over, I have often found that a girl put into the care of one of her own faith may be awakened to right-doing through some religious effort on the part of that worker which may have been overlooked had the worker who was not of her faith been present. I have also seen in non-sectarian institutions that the influence of the special sectarian religious services have been productive of very great value. While we cast no slur upon the non-sectarian service, we oftentimes realize that the girl who is getting some reminder which brings back to her memory the thought of her early religious teaching, may be awakened to right thinking. The best way to emphasize the need for spiritual and religious work among delinquent girls is to give a personal experience.

A young girl eighteen years of age came into court one night who seemed to have an expression in her face of something spiritual. We realized that the girl should be remanded and we sent her to a home, an adjunct to the Night Court, pending investigation. She refused for a day or two to give any information to the superintendent there, or any of the probation officers who visited her, but after three days and a Sunday coming in

between she sent for me and said she wanted to tell me the story of why she was in the Night Court and I said, "Why do you feel differently to-day than you did three days ago; why didn't you tell us all this the other night; we could have helped you?" She replied, "It was something in the religious service yesterday; I had never heard a song such as I heard yesterday and I never heard anyone preach as the preacher did to the girls and I feel that I want to see my mother."

That is one of the very many cases I could give you that have come through the courts, homes and institutions where spiritual and religious influence has been of great value in reclaiming and bringing the girl to a healthful viewpoint of life.

Of course in smaller communities there may not be the need for special lines of sectarian work but in large communities where the language question may come into the investigation, a probation officer speaking the language of the foreign-born parents may be able to gain their confidence.

MISS MADELEINE G. HOOTON, PROBATION OFFICER, BINGHAMTON: Of the many subjects for discussion at this conference, I know of none that is of more interest or of more importance than that of the wayward girl. It will soon be seven years since I first began to study her as a problem, and I must admit that in some instances I have not succeeded in solving that problem to my satisfaction. Among the reasons advanced for her delinquency by those who have made a study are: heredity, environment, poverty, love of finery, love of adventure, too strict discipline, ignorance of the natural laws, etc. Personally I have come to believe that in the majority of cases it is due to lack of discipline rather than too much of it.

In the first years of my work as probation officer the wayward girls I met were of the poorest class—poorest in every way—mentally, intellectually and socially. It was rather to be expected that one whose parents were without morals, one whose social standing prohibited her from association with respectable members of society, should be what she was. Then it was that those who tried to help her to a better life saw plainly that the first move in that direction was to place her in a home of moral surround-

ings, and to teach her by precept and example how to live a good, clean life.

For the last year, or more, due, some assert, to war and after-war conditions, the wayward girls with whom I have had to deal come from different classes, namely: from the middle and so-called upper classes. Many a heartbroken mother has called at my home and implored me to "Speak to my daughter, and save her; I can do nothing with her." In many instances the girl has left home. I have located several of them—some out of town. Did they leave home because they found more comfort or better food? No, indeed; I have found some of them in squalid rooms, and half starved. Did they leave because their homes were unattractive and devoid of entertainment? In five of these homes I found pianos and victrolas, books and various games; the parents were kind and very lenient. Perhaps it is in the fact of this "leniency" we may find the solution.

Saturday a young girl probationer called on me to report. She is the daughter of respectable parents and had a home where not only is comfort to be found, but also luxury. For one year she was a typical wayward girl in every sense of the word. She went through the regular stages successively—impertinence, disobedience, laziness, going to public dance halls, staying out nights, associating with vicious girls and men, and finally running away. I located her in a city in another State, succeeded in getting her sent home, and later her people consented to make a complaint against her and had her placed on probation. For six weeks she and I fought a battle to see who would win in a contest as to whether or not she would consent to take a position. As fast as she left a place I got her another and saw that she went to it. She later concluded that it was easier to work steadily than to stand my constant attentions. She has kept her last place for several weeks; likes it and yesterday drew her salary of \$22.50. She and I are getting to be friends. She now confides in me to quite an extent. Her people are well pleased with her change of character. She has dropped all her old friends, stays at home evenings and is tired enough to go to bed early. Saturday I praised her for her improvement and she seemed pleased. Formerly she would not speak, and was very obstinate. As she

was in a confidential mood, I asked her to tell me why girls became wayward; I told her to imagine herself a probation officer bent on helping some girl to lead a better life, or a parent endeavoring to save a child from ruin—what means would she take to accomplish this. She thought for some time, and then answered: "If only my father and mother had not been so lenient with me, permitting me, as they did, to go out late at night; allowing me to have my own way in everything. Oh! if my father had used his boot on my head the first time I was disobedient I would have been saved from sin and disgrace. The only prevention of a child's ruin, Miss Hooton, is in the parent's discipline and in asserting their authority and compelling obedience before it is too late." What do you think of her answer? What means can a probation officer take for the prevention of delinquency among our girls, and also what means shall we employ in getting the erring ones to return, like the Prodigal Son of old, to the Father's House?

REV. LEONARD A. BARD, PROBATION OFFICER, SCOTIA: I am going to take the liberty of injecting into this discussion at this time something which is not exclusively a problem with me, but is something in which you are all interested. In conference with a woman who has reason to know whereof she speaks with reference to this element of society, she expressed to me her convictions in this matter. She said we would never get anywhere in this matter of dealing with waywardness when raids are made on places in which these wayward girls may be found when the girls are taken out of the front door in the police patrol while the men go out the back door free. When we are ready to begin to place the proper emphasis upon the single moral standard of life and ready to insist upon that and demand it, I think we shall be getting still nearer the root of the trouble.

MRS. MAX THALHEIMER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, SYRACUSE: In the treatment of the wayward girls, my greatest problem is not with the girl herself, not even with the unmarried mother, but with the treatment that that girl receives when she goes out again into the world, whether the sisters outside the pale are willing to accept her. It seems to me that a great change

has come in public opinion on these matters and yet I am not quite satisfied that women are willing to give the girl who makes a misstep the proper treatment.

I should like to say in reference to the wonderful support that social organizations give the court in Syracuse, that we would not be able to be as successful as we are were it not for the wonderful help given by the Big Brothers and Big Sisters of our city. We insist upon some spiritual training. I have gone so far as to select a church for a man who told me he had never been baptised, whose father and mother belonged to no church. I said, "Your grandparents must have had some religious affiliation." "I think they were Episcopalians." So I sent for an Episcopal Big Brother and that Big Brother took his little brother to church and they read the prayer from the prayer-book together every Sunday.

I would say that ours is the responsibility; ours is the duty; ours is the sin of omission if one soul fails for the want of our extended hand.

MR. MORRIS MARCUS, DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: I want to take this occasion to touch upon Mrs. Menken's point because I think I know something about wayward girls, and if I do it is because of my acquaintance with Mrs. Menken and her Committee. We know that the Big Brother movement is older, perhaps, than the Big Sister movement. It surely is more advertised and numerically bigger. As a New Yorker and because of my connection with the court, I believe that the Big Sister movement is of more recent growth, but also of a more wonderful development. In answer to Mrs. Menken's question, whether we recognize their Big Sister work or whether we want it, I wish to say that there is not a single girl's case that comes to our court that we do not utilize the Big Sister committee. In fact, we feel that without the Big Sisters we could hardly accomplish much, and that should be the rule in every community. In almost every girl's case you are dealing with the family, because one of the main causes of waywardness of girls is the separation of parents in one way or another, or a broken-up home, etc., and the Big Sisters are better fitted to handle families. I don't know why it

is that women make more progress in social work than men. My conclusion in this regard is based mainly upon my observations, both of the Big Sisters and Big Brothers development. Perhaps men preach better and talk principles more freely, but somehow or other women work and apply these principles in their nice, quiet way more readily. They may err in judgment, as my friend Mrs. Stolheim said before. "Are the women too hard on girls?" Sometimes I am inclined to think they are, and men are more sympathetic with them. I repeat that the Big Sister movement has not only developed rapidly but is doing wonderful family rehabilitation as well as individual preventive work, and is almost indispensable with court workers. We court people cannot handle a single case without the aid of the Big Sisters.

MR. WILLIAM R. GEORGE, GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC, FREEVILLE: There is one thing I should like to say, for my field of work brings me as closely in touch with girls as it does with boys. There are lots of fool ideas abroad. One of the ideas is that you can do anything with the boy; you can save the boy no matter how bad he may be, but with the girl, everybody throws up their hands, particularly the fair sex. The bad girl is just as hopeful and there is just as much chance for her being saved as the bad boy if we go about it in the right sort of manner. That bad girl can be saved just as easily as the bad boy. The reason she is so bad is because she realizes the fact that the sister holds that attitude toward her, and with a sort of a perverted self-respect says, "I might as well have the game as the name," and goes to it. Let's change our attitude and start out on the basis that the girl is as hopeful as the boy, and then we have every prospect of saving the girl as we have of saving the boy.

MISS MARY VIDA CLARK, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION: Would it be wandering from the point to inquire to what extent the very vicious system of fining prostitutes and women arrested for soliciting and loitering is in operation in the up-State courts? As you know, in the New York City courts it is not done; that is, women who are convicted of those offenses are either sent to institutions or put on probation. In 1916 a bill was introduced and passed both branches of the Legis-

lature prohibiting fining for these offenses in the courts throughout the State, but unhappily the Governor vetoed it. I became interested in the subject recently and wrote to Judge McAdoo to see what his feeling was on the subject and I had a very strong letter from him the other day. He says: "Ever since I came to this office I have been bitterly opposed to the imposition of fines upon women convicted of soliciting and similar offenses. To fine such a woman is nothing short of giving her license and encouragement to ply her infamous vocation. It is blood money and should not go into the public treasury * * *."

What I was interested in is knowing to what extent the probation officers would feel it would be helpful if we could get together and try to put through this year such a bill as that which failed of passage three years ago, or whether fining is not practiced to any extent. It is a matter I should like very much to have information about.

MRS. MENKEN: That problem has come up to us in our Women's Court and I am happy to say that a movement is on foot to insist, and the judges are very emphatic in asking the police to bring in the unknown man. In many cases the complaint has not been held and the case has been dismissed on insufficient evidence, because of the lack of the appearance of the unknown man. I agree with you fully that until we get the man who wears the scarlet letter in his conscience with the woman who wears it on her bosom in the court we will not solve the problem of the wayward girl.

DR. O. F. LEWIS, SECRETARY, NEW YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION: The discussions of yesterday afternoon and last night and this morning have been exceedingly interesting in the methodology of probation work. As the Secretary of the New York Prison Association, with some years of background, I appreciate more and more perhaps the supreme importance of probation work as contrasted with any other correctional work. And yet I have felt for some time that probation work in itself is only one step toward the goal that we are all trying to feel our way toward.

I have been allowed a few moments this morning to present to you a lesson that has come to some of us who were in war

work, a lesson which may have some suggestions to us probation officers in New York State as to the direction that we may be going during the next five years.

It seems to me that one of the purposes of our conference of this association and the Charities Conference is to look ahead to the next steps, and I have become very strongly convinced that our eyes in the next few years, the eyes of the probation officers and the eyes of the executives and workers of the institutions of the State, are going to be fastened upon the community as a whole. I really think that is the keynote that has come out of our experience in the war, and if we don't capitalize our experiences of the war, for our own particular field, we are negligent, remiss and derelict.

Last spring when I was with the War Camp Community Service, trying, with thousands of colleagues throughout the country, to make the conditions in the community more useful and more interesting to the boys in khaki and blue in their free time, there came to my desk in headquarters in New York a letter from an up-State woman who asked if in that little community they couldn't have the same service that we were giving in perhaps five hundred different places in the United States for the soldiers and sailors, and this was the reason they wanted it. This was a letter from a heartbroken woman, and, I think, a mother. She said, "In our little community there is a roadhouse or some place several miles out of town where the boys and the girls are going, and vice and degeneracy and immorality are becoming rampant in this community." Now, everyone of you dealing with the community knows exactly that same condition. It came to me as the Secretary of the Prison Association temporarily absent on leave in another kind of service, a recreational service, as a kind of a slap in the face, because not only we in War Camp Community Service could not render that service because it wasn't for soldiers and sailors, but there wasn't any State-wide agency that could render that particular form of service. Yet I thought at the time that certainly my own association hadn't gone into that particular kind of preventive work, and I thought that that is not solely the job of the county probation officer; it isn't the job of the local lockup or county jail; it isn't anyone's particular

job; it may not be the job of even any one particular minister; it is a community problem, because it is one of the community institutions that is functioning there badly—a commercial amusement institution that the community tolerates.

Now, out of the war we have learned one or two things, haven't we? We have learned the enormous possibilities of team-work. This country of ours would never have won the war if it hadn't been for the team-work of every community, not only industrially but socially. Think of the Red Cross work; think of the work of the dollar-a-year men and women; think of the work of everybody who put their energies in the war, but they put them in as team-work, and it was because it was necessary to have team-work that we submitted to the laws and regulations we submitted to during the war. And the second lesson we learned so well was that there is a perfectly enormous and amazing desire on the part of people in general to revert at times to childhood play and spirit and recreation. We saw a little last night here to show how easy it is to get back to the idea expressed in the little poem—"Make me a child again just for to-night."

Can we not now, with the war over, visualize the community in which we live in terms of team-work, co-operation and co-ordination of the existing resources in the community for certain specific goals and the use of methods which have proved themselves remarkably efficacious during the war? We sent across to France the most splendidly equipped army that ever struck Europe, not only as a good fighting army, but also as a singing army and a socially-minded army. Now, then, there are certain wars that have got to be waged here at home after the great war is over. You and I are waging a war against delinquency and the thing I have been trying to figure out, and the thing I am trying to present to you in the few minutes now, is the kind of campaign which we who are interested in the reduction of delinquency can set up in our communities. We cannot do it all as probation officers, but we wouldn't be true to our faith if we didn't feel that probation work after all is only one of the resources of the community in the fight against delinquency. That fight against delinquency, I think, can take on now rather

a new angle and it can have two elements in it. The first is the element of team-work of the community, be it large or small.

Team-work! Think of all the elements of the community now fighting delinquency! They range all the way from the Children's Court, the house of detention, the probation work, as the curative and remedial and preventive work, way through to the other end of the line, in the period of adolescence, to the private recreational facilities that exist more or less in any community. Now, that whole gamut of child life, as covered by the different agencies more or less well and sometimes very poorly, are, after all, the trenches in the war against delinquency. Now, what is the use, now that the war is over and we have learned this lesson of team-work, what is the use of our going along to the extent we have in the past as separate organizations or agencies, separate institutions, and not pooling our thought and our interests in fighting delinquency among the young?

I think the second thing that is rather new perhaps would be the application of those things that are most interesting to childhood in the fight against delinquency. Mr. Shea of Syracuse last night showed his admirable dexterity in finding outlets for those delinquent boys. I think we must have been surprised and amazed at the agility with which he found the contact the boy had with the teacher, even though it was only in reading a dime novel detective story. There was that boy's outlet, and he turned that outlet into constructive social use.

Now, what does the boy (or girl) want in the period of adolescence? He wants to be satisfied, and he is not going to be satisfied by "Thou shalt not," or moral maxims; he is not going to be satisfied with the Sunday School or admonitions of the father and mother. He has got to break out, and the psychiatrists know all about blockings and sublimations. He is going to break out in some way, frequently in delinquency.

Now, can't we "round up" the agencies of the community, and by rounding up, see whether there is some group in the community like the women's club or a separate group of people gathering together, and discover the leakages that make for delinquency? Can't they pool their important interests to make that community, be it Watertown, Plattsburg, Syracuse, Malone, or

any other community, offer its fullest opportunities for the boy or girl to grow up in? Make that community the best community for the boy and girl to grow up in? And secondly, to realize that in the growing life of the boy, one of the best ways to fight the devil of delinquency is to substitute for the attractions of delinquency and crime the attractions of wholesome and constructive recreations. I think we are all coming into the era where we are going to recognize the great value of play and recreation, particularly in the lives of the young, and so there will be the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, athletics, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, and we will say to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, "We think here is where you can do best, or there is where you as the Camp Fire Girls can do best, or over there is a place where there ought to be a settlement." We have got to have the machinery for thinking of the community, and the probation work is only a part of that general community machinery.

It seems to me it is along that line we are going to think during the next few years. Of all the agencies in the community there can be hardly one more intimately dealing with delinquency on the whole gamut, from the curative to the preventive work, than the probation officers, and that is why I have placed this idea before you. We have already begun this community work in the Prison Association. It doesn't always need any surveyor from New York, Washington or Boston to come to make a survey of a community; it can be done by any women's club; it can be done by any group that wishes to get together. We have drawn up about one hundred questions, which range from the curative work, through the child labor problems, to public recreation and private recreation. If any of you care to have that list of questions and some suggestions as to the methodology of going to work along this line, we shall be very glad within a few days to send you some copies, and also an elaboration of this idea I have presented this morning.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

MR. ARCH C. SCOBY, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, NIAGARA COUNTY: When we started out last year after we had been

appointed a committee to look over the running of the probation convention, we thought we could accomplish a lot, but after meeting in Syracuse and going through with all these different meetings we have had and the information that we have gleaned and the pleasure we have received, we have drawn up a resolution. The Secretary and the Commission has appointed a Committee on Program, so of course that took some of the ideas out of our minds that we were going to have, and we were well pleased with it, and looking it all over, we have adopted this resolution:

"The committee corresponded and met during the year and discussed the organization of the convention and it is the sense of the committee that it is not practical or expedient to make any change in the existing status of the conference. In view of the admirable manner in which the proceedings are now conducted, the committee ventures the hope, however, that the same methods of arranging the program will be continued through a representative committee appointed by the State Probation Commission.

" (Signed)

ARCH C. SCOPY,

"M. MARCUS,

"JOSEPH P. MURPHY,

"JAMES J. RYAN,

"M. G. HOOTON."

MR. SCOPY: I move the adoption of the resolution.

MR. COOLEY: Second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion? All in favor of the adoption of this resolution please signify by saying aye. The resolution is adopted.

Mr. Murphy of Buffalo has a report to make on the resolutions adopted at the Child Welfare Conference, which was held in Albany a few weeks ago.

MR. JOSEPH P. MURPHY: Those who are engaged in children's work throughout the State feel there is a very great need for some modification or readjustment in the laws relating to children, and it has been seriously suggested by those groups that a Children's Code Commission be created by the Legislature and appointed by the Governor to study this question, and, if possible, re-codify all the laws and formulate one definite policy. Such

code commissions have been appointed in Missouri and Minnesota and have been very effective in bringing about some order in the present chaotic condition affecting children, and I move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the Legislature create a commission which will study all laws affecting the welfare of children and amend and co-ordinate them wherever found necessary."

THE CHAIRMAN: That resolution is before you. All those in favor please signify by saying aye. Carried.

MR. MURPHY: Those of us connected with domestic relations and children's courts are all interested in the constitutional amendment conferring equity jurisdiction on those courts which will give them more latitude and wider powers. I understand the amendment has already passed the Legislature, but was not passed by the last session. I think we ought to go on record as a body urging that the Legislature ratify the amendment at the coming session. I make a motion that this organization go on record urging such action.

MR. COOLEY: Second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: All those in favor say aye. Contrary minded. Carried.

MR. JOHN I. COTTER, SECRETARY, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: I would like to present a resolution.

"As much interest has been manifested in the discussion that has taken place at this conference in regard to the corresponding relations existing between probation and parole work; be it

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the State Probation Commission to study and report upon this matter at the next annual conference."

MR. COOLEY: Second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is ready to be voted on. All those in favor say aye. All those opposed. I think the ayes have it. Are there any further motions? If not, the meeting is adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1919

Luncheon

HON. ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY, MEMBER, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding. The meeting will be in order. This is the first celebration of Armistice Day. I think it is befitting we should acknowledge it in some form and I have asked Father O'Neill if he will offer prayer.

PRAYER

REV. AUGUSTINE M. O'NEILL, ROCHESTER: Almighty and most gracious God, we thank Thee for the blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us. We thank Thee as individuals and as a nation. Nations are dependent upon Thee as well as individuals, and we have gone, as Thou knowest, into this war from the highest motives, seeking not material gain, but fighting for the high ideals for which our nation stands. We are justly proud of what our soldiers have accomplished through Thy directing hand. We are proud that we have come out of this war with our flag as untainted as when we went into it. We sympathize with the homes where there are vacant chairs. At the same time we congratulate these families for the supreme sacrifice that their children have made in the noblest of hardships. We are proud of what they have done and we are equally proud of those that have returned, for they were actuated by the same motives and were willing to make the same sacrifices if they were called upon to make them. We rejoice to-day because victory has perched upon our banner, but we are not simply rejoicing; we feel that to-day is also a day of inspiration. We recognize that peace has its problems as well as war, and remembering what the soldiers have done, the sacrifices they have made, we ask Thee for the grace, for the power to imitate their example and to be in peace what these noble soldiers were in war. The greatest and gravest problems confront us to-day and we need, O Lord, to be under Thy protecting aegis; we need Thy guidance; we

need Thy enlightenment. Grant that we may face these problems in the proper manner. Grant that they shall be satisfactorily settled; that this nation that has brought peace shall have peace itself. Grant that these problems shall be not only satisfactorily settled, but that peace shall reign in this land, and, in accordance with Thine own Word, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Amen.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have some very fine addresses before us. Without any ceremony I am going to call on Hon. D. Raymond Cobb, County Judge of Onondaga county.

HON. D. RAYMOND COBB, COUNTY JUDGE, SYRACUSE: Mr. Toastmaster, the invitation to speak here to-day was accompanied by the suggestion that I attend the meetings and get some inspiration from the speakers for this address. I am busily engaged in court at this time with a jury trial. The court, over which I have the honor to preside, has the trial of all the indictments for crime that are found within this county. I was unable to attend any session, excepting the one of last evening, and I heard our local speakers and I did receive suggestion and inspiration from the remarks of Mr. Shea and Father Mahon, but they so completely covered the inspiring subject on which they talked that they left little more to say. And yet I don't know but that I would like to add a word along the line of their remarks last evening, for such experience as I have had in court has led me to believe that the necessity for this work which you men and women are doing is occasioned by the fact that some one has failed to do that work earlier. That is to say, failure on the part of the father or mother or family or school or advisor to do their part when it was so important that it be done, has placed the tremendously greater responsibility on you of checking up after the boy has made his mistakes, after he has become case-hardened, after he has become almost incorrigible. You have to undo and repair what has occurred from the lack of the right work or the right suggestion or the right thought at the proper time.

Now, when Professor Shea said "Home" covered the whole range of crime prevention, it seems to me, he spoke absolute truth.

In my experience in examining reports with regard to these boys, and particularly in reading the reports of investigations made by the probation officer preparatory to sentence, I am struck with the fact that seldom is there a boy or a man in court whose home life at the beginning was the normal, ordinary home life. I have often thought and with wonder that among all the women who are mothers how many of them must have adequately and fully and properly performed their task, because among the men with whom I have moved in childhood, school and college, and in later life, I can scarcely remember one—I don't know as I can one—who has not said at one time or another, if we were intimate friends, who has not remarked the fact that his mother, his particular mother, was a woman among women. That is a great tribute to mothers. I remember as a boy having that same feeling with regard to my own mother. I thought she was the particular and exceptional woman, and I remember how critically I inspected some of the neighboring boys' mothers as they went by. I recall, for instance, one woman in particular, whom I thought was stouter than an ideal mother ought to be; and then there was another boy's mother, who was tall and angular and loud of voice and very stern, and I remember when I used to go over in the yard she would call George into the house to study and leave me kicking around without much excuse for being there. There came a time when we had an epidemic of diphtheria, such as we had in those early days when it seemed as though it struck almost all the children, and then I was to discover that this tall woman with the loud voice and the stern manner had a wonderful way with sick boys, and that she was patient and could talk very low and her hands were very soft. So in the ordinary circles of society when you get above the very humble and unfortunate and when you get below those who have so much wealth that it interferes with the home, you find wonderful, wonderful homes and you find everywhere these very remarkable mothers to whom sons are paying testimony all their lives, and I believe that if a boy has that kind of a home, if he has that kind of a mother, that it will never happen that that boy can be completely lost. On the other hand, you have to think of what it means to a boy—and this the probation officers see

and I have seen many times—when a boy with that confidence in his mother finds a home broken up, when a mother proves unfaithful to her child and her home. You read it: “Mother went away with another man; left the boy; he was sent to his aunt and she kept him awhile and sent him to an uncle,” and that is the kind of a history of the early life of so many, many boys that drift into crime. When the mother goes wrong, the very foundations of the child’s life are swept away. So you come to think of the exceptions; you come to think that the whole matter grows out of the failure on the part of some one to supply to that child at that tender age what he needs, and that is a mother in the home.

I should have started by saying how pleased we are to have this probation conference here. We want you to see our institutions, many of which we are very proud. In my judgment you are performing one of most useful works that can possibly be performed by any body in a community. When you study the history of penology; when you think of the very, very bad work that they made from the earliest times in trying to handle criminals; when you think that excepting these men are placed in your care they have to be confined in an institution and what that means in the way of environment, I can say that it is the most hopeful, the most encouraging, the most significant movement in the whole history of the treatment of crime and of criminals. You send a boy to a boys’ institution within the jurisdiction of your court. You send him to Elmira, we will say, which has been considered by writers as ideal in method and discipline as that sort of an institution dealing with offenders can be, and you give him an environment of crime,—of course, we send now and then some that take more than they can ever get, so they are not hurt, but, generally speaking, you put a man, at a time when you hope to reform him, in contact with every conceivable crime and it is precisely as though you took a man who had diphtheria or scarlet fever into a hospital and into a ward where there was tuberculosis, smallpox, leprosy, and every contagious and infectious disease imaginable. He may get away with nothing more than he had; he may come away cured, but it is a terrible environment to have to subject any person to who

is being convicted for his first offense. But there is no other alternative. You cannot send a man to the prison and surround him with helpful, hopeful companions; you cannot give him as good associates as those from whom you took him. But this system of probation is the only answer I can conceive of to that all-important problem of the environment, because here, while technically imprisoned and under the control of the probation officer, he moves freely among his fellowmen. The probation officer is able by his authority to substitute for the companions who may be injuring this young man, other companions who are helpful. He can change his whole aspect and surround him with associates who will be a benefit to him. Now, that is vital; that is all-important; nothing can take its place. The institutions have tried to do that; they have tried in some places to have a prisoner in the institution where he was practically by himself, except as he came in contact with certain hired wardens or instructors in the institution, so that each man was sort of a unit by himself, but that is a laborious system; it is a solitary matter for the prisoner, and even at best you are sort of sustaining him along in this artificial way and when you plant him back into life he is bound to come in contact, in the ordinary experiences of life, with all kinds of people, and that sort of cushioned, retired life is not going to avail him. But here by an open, active life among his associates your work of reformation is going on. It is not only theoretically true, but it is borne out by the results and experience in your courts as I see it every day.

I ought to say that I feel myself extremely fortunate in having the three probation officers who are connected with my court. They are doing their work conscientiously and well and they are natural probation officers. I don't believe that the work of the probation officer can be successfully taught, excepting to a certain type of men and women called to that work, because, as I said at the outset, you are substituting a man in place of that home environment which is lost; you have to substitute a man who has sympathy; you have to substitute a man who has a natural love and affection for his fellowman, who can overlook faults and see in every one something that is hopeful and something that is inspiring. Now, if you have that type of man, he may fall down on his records and his reports might not be all that they should

be, but if he possesses that sort of personality that enables him to inspire and lift young men, then he possesses the one all-important qualification of a probation officer, and that is a sort of a genius in a way. Here and there in the community is some person that has that sort of a helpful disposition, that sort of a fondness for the ordinary people that they associate with, that they take pleasure in trying to guide them right and in going painfully along with them step by step up the road to self-respect and useful citizenship.

I have sometimes heard the hope expressed that through this probation system penal institutions might be entirely done away with. I think that is rather Utopian from the standpoint of the court. You have cases where the greatest injury to the community is to be merciful to the prisoner. Take the situation here in this county, and I suppose it is true of other communities, with regard to the theft of automobiles. There has been an epidemic of automobile thefts. Automobiles have been stolen by the hundred; stolen for pleasure; stolen for profit; stolen by boys with an adventurous spirit who start for another part of the world in someone else's car. Now, you put them on probation, and while you may improve them, you will have an ever-increasing crop of automobile thieves coming along, because if the boys see the other fellow back a few days after his arrest, it hasn't a very deterrent effect on them. There are times and places where the individual, to a certain extent, has to be punished partly for the example to the community, that others may see and take warning, and partly as a punishment to the individual himself for his wrongdoing, to teach him that continued wrongdoing will bring punishment.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with this system of probation. I view it as the greatest method ever evolved in the whole history of the treatment of crime, and it is perfecting its machinery day by day until it has come to be accepted by the old-fashioned and matter-of-fact and hard-headed as the best solution for a very large number of the criminal problems that are presented to the community.

THE CHAIRMAN: I take great pleasure in introducing Mrs. Thompson, probation officer of Herkimer.

MRS. M. S. THOMPSON, PROBATION OFFICER, HERKIMER: I am very glad indeed to have been able to attend this my first conference. I have brought to you a message from a probationer's mother. You know Cardinal Gibbons said, "The most valuable asset to the community is the child," and every really and truly probation officer in the United States of America knows that it is his bounden duty to help that boy or girl to live up to what we speak of as being a 100 per cent American boy or girl, and there is no boy or girl that will ever be 100 per cent American who is taught and learns to be ashamed of his foreign-born mother. I don't care who he is or what he is, or how successful in life he may be, he has lost the essential thing which is successful living, and his foundation for that was his mother. I don't know how well you probation officers know your probationer's mother and father. I attended a great many years ago a meeting where they spoke of the incessant mother and the infrequent father. In our work among our foreign-born mothers I have found that it is the incessant father and the mostly very timid, infrequent mother. Why? See what you do for the boy; see what the school does for the boy and girl. I am not going to speak of the man, especially the men who represent commerce, of what you have done for the foreign man, because he is doing you badly just now; but listen to me and I beg of you to take it as my message. We have educated the boy; we have given him everything that tends for progress, and what have we ever brought into the home of that over-taxed, over-burdened mother? What has the 100 per cent American woman done for her foreign-born neighbor? Do you love her; does she come to your home and eat a meal with you? Are you, as probation officer, really friends with her? Do you visit with her, and does she, in turn, come and visit with you? I have one friend, a mother of eight children, who keeps four boarders and takes care of everything. You and I couldn't do it with all our isms. This mother came over and laid her hand on my shoulder during one of my visits and said, "You look tired." There is friendship. That mother came to this country as Mary Antin came; her vision perhaps not as clear, but her vision was a vision of the mother bringing her children

to the land of the free, the land of ideals, and it was going to be a wonderful life for them; and then her boys and girls go out into this country and get that, and the poor little mother still sits there, because you and I have not opened our doors and our hearts to that splendid mother.

I wonder if you know that mother as I know her. One mother said to me, "Will you take a message," when I said I was coming up here. I said, "If I can." This was the message,— to tell you that they loved me and why they loved me. They wanted other probation officers to know that.

The record of every boy and girl under 16 years of age in Herkimer is kept locked up by me. There is no open record in the Police Court in Herkimer against any juvenile, and if any one wants to see that record they bring a permit from Judge Klem to me.

Our nation opens the door and they come in; we thought they were cheap labor. I come from a large family of men and I was always taught the cheap thing was the most expensive thing in the world, and you never get anything for nothing, and even with my feminine mind I am beginning to realize that as well as some of the men. The cheap thing is a very expensive thing. You know that, but you open this port and let them in and you open your factories and herd them in, and he was a "Wop" and he was a Polack and you knew him as something inanimate in the form of a machine that turned out certain things and received certain value. And what did we women of America do? Did we open our doors? Are we really and truly good friends and neighbors with that mother? If you had a child every year of your lives, and your husband could speak a little English and those little children were being turned out and learning to speak English and leave you behind, would you think very much of your adopted country? I had a boy on probation who used to say very nasty things to his mother in English because it was such good fun saying something to his mother that she didn't understand, and so he said something not decent. That isn't that boy's fault; that isn't the school's fault; that is your fault and my fault as women of America. We have not opened our hearts and our homes to that foreign-born mother.

Have any of you probation officers children named after you? I don't care a two-pence for your records. I don't know very much about record keeping, but I will give you the heartiest invitation to come to Herkimer and I will take you in among my friends and I will show you my people. We have a Mother's Home Circle. Some one said, "Don't you send the mothers to night school?" If you had a baby every year and four or five boarders do you think you would feel like going to night school after 6 P. M.? (Laughter.) It is so terribly easy to tell the other fellow what to do. We don't meet in some one particular place; we go to such and such a mother's house one afternoon in the week and the babies come and yell and cry; their faces are dirty (your face was dirty when you were a kid); don't be afraid of that. And we point to this baby and the mother immediately looks up and smiles and says, "Baby" — and we have been teaching Americanization!

My difficulty is rather a unique one. I cannot put my boys off probation. The parents won't allow it; they come into court and say, "Judge Klem, whatever you do, don't take our children off probation; they need you; we need you; and unless they are under probation we cannot get hold of you, so please let them stay under probation." I had a woman come to the door the other day and she wanted to be put on probation. I knew what she wanted; she wanted a friend. Do you know how I felt when I have invited some of my probationers to come up and have dinner with me and they knew they could and brought another friend whom I hadn't seen? Do you know how I felt when this mother looked around my room and with tears in her eyes said, "Mrs. Thompson, it is the first time in my life that I have seen the inside of an American home." It makes me ashamed to think of it. She is as fine a mother as I know. If you want your future citizen — and he is your future citizen — to be that same thing which you have bred in you, that you suck in with your mother's milk, you have got to hand it out. If you were put over into Italy or Poland and didn't know the language, would you have a tremendous respect for Italy if the people moved away from you, if they never said, "Good morning," and if they had some term equivalent to "Wop" for you as an

American? Take it right home. If I have been placed in a more fortunate environment, if it has been God-given to me to have had a splendid mother and a perfectly splendid father and splendid brothers, who sand-papered me well, who made me see things pretty clear, don't you think I ought to pass that on to the woman coming into this country, believing that this is the country of ideals?

One of my little boys said to me, "My father gave me an awful licking." "Tony, what happened?" "I am an American and I turned the picture of the Queen and King of Italy to the wall and put up George Washington and Lincoln and the old man licked me." Quite right. That man came from the land of his birth into the land of his adoption and the things which his mother taught him are the things that picture of the King and Queen represent to him. You have got to have absolute teamwork between the foreign-born father and mother; you must combine your George Washington and Lincoln with the respect that you give to the foreign-born mother who still brings with her into this country the ideals that made her a decent woman in her own country. I am talking to you in a queer way. My husband says I sound like a gatling gun that skips. (Laughter.) I am no speaker, but I am essentially a worker. When I go into a house, filthy dirty, on my visit to the home, I say to the woman, "Don't you know how to use a scrubbing brush? What is the matter with you? It is filthy; go ahead," and she and I scrub and clean together. I know some kinds of people that we consider 100 per cent American that are not awfully good scrubbers. Thank God my Americanization work applies to the foreign-born; I would hate to Americanize the Americans. I was weary listening to the body of workers talking isms, talking this, that and the other thing, when you have what I have had, dining in the house of the foreign-born mother and watching my boy, who was a good boy, school record clean, church record clean, look with the utmost contempt on his face whenever his mother said anything, showing shame of his mother. I had a girl 16 years old that came to me and she said, "My mother and I cannot get along; it is an impossibility." This has happened a great many times in many other places; I had one probation

officer say she had had it happen five or six times. The girl said, "I am ashamed of my mother." She said, "My mother won't put on a decent dress, decent coat or skirt, and she insists on throwing this little shawl over her head and I won't go up street with her; I am an American and my mother won't conform to the American ideas; I am ashamed of her." I said, "We have skipped something in your education because your mother with her clothes and shawl is a better American than you are. There is something wrong somewhere. You and I have got to go, plus mother, and see what it is." Now, I said to the mother, "Are you proud of your child?" "Very." Of course she is. Did you ever know a mother who wasn't? "Aren't you rather inconsiderate of her?" "In my country * * *." "My dear woman; this is your country. That is where you have made your mistake. This is your country; these are your customs, adopted when you came into your land of adoption, and you are not a good American when you still cling to the thing which you didn't think was good enough to remain by and left to come over here." She saw it in a minute and bought her coat, skirt and hat, but she said to me, "You can believe me, I was so ashamed when I first went out that I kept my head down." In the little village where this woman came from, the mayor and his wife once a year kindly had these people come in to see them and the woman who was the wife of the mayor wore a hat, but not this woman. I said, "You are in another country and you have just as much right to wear a hat as I have." When my Polish people kiss the hem of my skirt, I tell them that we don't kiss the hem of anyone's skirt in this country.

Now, you must teach that mother English. Don't let the boy and girl believe he is being 100 per cent American if at any time there is anything in this lesson of progressiveness that is teaching him to be ashamed of that mother. We will never do good probation work and never do anything until we have first believed that the mother can teach us something we can impart to the child that the child couldn't get without the help of the American friend. That is our problem, and to me, as your friend Mr. Shea said last night, the whole thing spells "Mother."

My boys are all right, if my records are not. The only one that isn't right ran away on a spirit of adventure and Manning

got him. But in all seriousness, however, I represent the mother, thank God. And the finest tribute, when it comes to paying a tribute to your probation work, was given to me the day I left Herkimer when the foreign-born mother said, "Give them my greetings and tell them that we love you."

We have formed a boy's club officered by the boys themselves—president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. All are boys who were one-time probationers and their treasurer is a very fine fellow; he was at one time going to be sent to Rochester for stealing. He is a boy I can trust with everything. Last Easter morning three little shavers stood at my front door with bottles of holy water; the holy water in a beer bottle, but thank God they brought me the finest thing they knew. My boys who are making good are helping the little fellows who are not getting a fair deal. It is a fifty-fifty deal when you are talking about the foreign-born mother. In this fifty-fifty deal the boy reports to me—he tells no one else—when he thinks a boy is doing something not right. He and I talk the boy over. Then I ask him what he would like to have me do and he thinks so and so. Then I go and see the boy's mother and father, as we think that perhaps there has been a laxity there somewhere. That is the way I size up father. Mother demands, father hedges; as soon as we get that straightened out and as soon as the father knows I am trying to help, then he wants the boy under probation. I don't know whether it is the right thing to do, but Judge Klem tells me to use my own discretion. This boy's club met in the park once a week during the summer.

As far as I am concerned, I have the heartiest co-operation of the police force and a very humane police judge. I have the men of Herkimer behind me, and I will guarantee to-day to you that when I come again, if I live—and I am coming if I am alive—that I will be able to report a splendid club-room built up and supported by my boys.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Thompson, I am sure it was a wonderful message; it is applicable to the men as well as to the ladies. It is up to us to make good.

I take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Frederick W. Betts.

DR. FREDERICK W. BETTS, PASTOR, FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, SYRACUSE: We have a little song we sing in the Rotary Club. It runs something like this: "The bells of hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling for you and not for me." I always wonder in a company like this just how respectable you are anyway. I always wonder just how thick a shell of respectability you have been cultivating during the years. When we had our first mass meeting here in Syracuse where we were organizing public sentiment in favor of the Children's Court, I presided at the meeting and said to the group assembled in the City Hall that the only difference between the boys that came into the Children's Court and myself was the fact that they got caught. My wife didn't quite like it; she scolded me a bit about it, but I said, "It is the simple truth." I wasn't reminiscing at all, it was the simple truth. The only difference between the boys in the Children's Court and myself was that they got caught. I did every trick that they did. If there was a trick in the game I didn't play, it was because I didn't know. I played all the tricks I knew in the game. A few years ago I was invited to go to the old home town for an Old Home Day. I stood on the steps of the sanctuary to speak to the community at large and of course in the front there were three or four rows of the best citizens, the cream of the village you know. (Laughter.) The school trustees and the church members, and so forth, and so forth. I knew them all; I knew the whole bunch of them. Oh, bless you, I had a very acute memory, and I said to them, "Now boys, you may put it over on these fellows, but you can't fool me; I knew you when you were boys and I know the kind of ducks you were, and I traveled with you a great deal, night and day."

And now I have been wondering, frankly, as I sit in a group like this, how much of our attitude of mind is the result of the cultivated respectability which involves forgetfulness. My approach to this whole problem is different from yours. It is the approach of one whose head is gray, but whose memory is very clear. As a boy I was a kind of a half wild animal. I am a fairly respectable citizen. Nicholson will vouch for me, won't you? But there was a time when if Nicholson had got hold of me he would have punished me. There was a time when I wasn't

half as respectable as I am now. I can remember some of the tricks we did. We did some real stunts in the community where I lived. We had some wealthy, highly respectable people, like you are, that had a beautiful summer home, that had grapes. Do you suppose they would give us grapes? We stole all we wanted. Sure, we did. We arranged our pickets and got our baskets and we gathered in the harvest. Sure, we did. The first time I ever went on to my wife's father's farm, I went to steal his melons. I liked them so well I went back after the girl. It's God's truth.

Now, I want to tell you what an outsider thinks about this whole probation problem. I have been a minister in Syracuse thirty years; I am on my thirty-first year, and if the Police Court Judge were here I would ask him to tell if I have ever had to follow a boy from my church into his Police Court. Not one. Not one single boy in thirty years. Now, they haven't been angels; there has been a good deal of devil in the whole bunch, but I have never forgotten that I was a boy once and that the devil was in me when I was a boy. And I have never lost my grip on a boy in my church. I have never let one go; I don't care what he did or where he went; I have yet to find the first boy that I wouldn't follow to the end of the road to have him believe in me if he didn't believe in anything else beneath the sky. I attribute absolutely whatever success I have had with the boys to this one thing,—by memory and my consciousness of the thought I was once a boy, full of the devil, red-blooded, with every trick of the game under my hat. And yet, as a boy, I remember now that mixed with all that animalism was the dream of life. Every dream I have to-day, every vision I have of the world, was mixed in that strange delight of the boy life. Its idealism, its hopes, its longings are all mixed up in that strange medley of life.

Now, the problem is not punishment. I want to tell you I had hell preached into me and I had punishment for sin preached into me until I was agitated and agonized, and I can remember the time when I have laid awake all night long and sweat everything but blood, afraid of God and punishment that was going to be ministered to me. And I am where I am because I don't

believe there is enough of virtue in all the punishment this side of hell to save a sinner. I believe that the real problem of probation is not to punish or save from punishment, but to carry that boy or girl over the dangerous age of human life; to put some protective arm of patience, love, sympathy and firmness around that boy and girl and hold them steady until they walk that narrow path across that deep abyss into which so many fall just because they are animals and they are human and they are crude and their moral discipline has not been developed to the point where it can hold their passions. It is a great problem in the evolution of human character and life and it is the most dangerous and critical epoch in the whole history of the human being. When he was eighty-nine years old someone asked John Bigelow from his experience what was the limit of the dangerous age for a man. He being eighty-nine, thought it possibly might be at ninety.

So, dear friends, it is all a great human problem. I think of its appeal to you and me and I am interested in everything of this kind. I went to the Rochester House of Refuge over thirty years ago and studied it; I went to Elmira and lived in the institution. I wanted to see the boy problem from the inside of the institution. I found there, on my soul, the same kind of a boy I was, only he was inside and I was outside. He got caught and I didn't get caught. He didn't have quite the home life; he didn't have quite the associations; he didn't have the fine, gracious father, that patient mother that I had, that steadied and carried me over, and he fell down and stumbled by the way. I have never permitted it to go out of my consciousness, and I want to say to you, as I believe in my life, that the whole success of your work with boys is forgetting you are respectable or too respectable, and forgetting that there is any distinction under the heavens except that you ought to thank God that circumstances have set you where you are in giving you an opportunity. I want to tell you something. I saw a man go up and down the platform with a magnificent swing and say, "You come and be like me." Don't you see? No. The first lesson that you and I have got to learn is we don't want to set up ourselves and reach down to the other fellow; we want to get down on the dead level of human life, side by side, and reach a level hand out and say, "Here we

are, now come on; let's make a go of life." And the boy, never forget, is the problem of the total of our civilization, and we are never going to solve this boy problem until we solve the problem of the back alley and the blind alley and the dive and all the multitudinous things that you and I permit to flourish in human society to damn him.

THE CHAIRMAN: We thank you, sir, for your fine address.

In the absence of Hon. John H. Walrath, district attorney of Onondaga county, I would like to introduce Mr. Barrett, the assistant district attorney.

HON. JAMES J. BARRETT, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY: I am very sorry that Mr. Walrath is unable to be present; he is more familiar with probation than I am. But you know the district attorney is the boss of our office and if he cannot go he sends me, and so, unable to come here to-day because of some indisposition, he called upon me, and like an obedient soldier, I had to accept.

I am not going to talk to you very long because I always hesitate about talking upon a subject to an audience which is more familiar with the subject than I am myself. I am only going to say a few words and testify in a practical way to the efficiency and to the great value of the probation system in our county.

The probation system, of course, has come to stay and there is no necessity for me to argue that I am in favor of it, but I do think there is a particular part of that probation system which has been somewhat neglected to-day. I don't believe that probation ought to be confined to boys alone; I don't believe that it ought to be confined to girls alone. Of course, I know that it isn't, but the remarks here to-day have been entirely along that line. In our county we place upon probation men and women who have reached years of maturity and we find that the results have been very good. I want to tell you about one little instance of this kind that occurred in our county when we first came into office about two years ago. A man of the age of forty-two years was charged here with some trivial crime and upon looking up his record we found that he had spent a period of over eighteen years in jail. He was arrested in a western State first charged with stealing a harness and he was sent to prison upon that

charge for a term of eight years. Shortly after that, in another western State where he had wandered, because he couldn't get a job after leaving prison, and hungry and famished, without a place to lay his head, he broke into a grocery store and stole something to eat, and then his previous conviction coming up against him, he was sentenced to another term of eight years in prison; and so he had been sentenced upon several successive occasions for total terms of eighteen years. When he came to us he told that remarkable story of hardship, and the heart of our former County Judge, Judge Cady, who is now dead,—a most kindly judge—was touched, and the heart of the district attorney was touched, and the probation officer, Mr. Hodge, who looked him up so carefully, felt sorry for him, and that man, contrary to all precedents, with a record of eighteen years in jail, was placed on probation by the county judge. That man to-day has bought a little farm outside of the city in the town of Cicero; he has paid for it; he lives there with his sister; and he has become a model citizen of the town in which he lives.

Now, it seems to me, that that case proves that the fellow who has spent years in jail isn't always beyond recall, and I think that every instance of that kind ought to be investigated carefully by a probation officer so that he may determine whether or not there is a case there in which a man may be reclaimed.

That is the only thought I have to-day which is different from those which have been expressed. The subject has been entirely covered and it would be very wearisome for me to keep you here at this luncheon any longer. I want to say to you that I am glad, as one of the county officials, to welcome you to our city and to our county. Humanity knows of no better work than that in which you men and women are engaged, in reclaiming and restoring those who otherwise might be lost, and I want to say to you that I earnestly hope that everybody that can will help you in the great work in which you are engaged, and that you will continue your good work along these lines for many years to come.

May your stay among us be so pleasant and happy and instructive that some time in the future you will again come to Syracuse for your conference.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to say just one word as showing the value and the importance of probation work carried on in New York State. Some three or four weeks ago there was a commission from India, mostly Englishmen, two East Indians, however, to look over the prison work in New York State and all through the country. They struck my home town in Buffalo and in connection with an ex-member of the Probation Commission, Mr. Frank E. Wade, we took them over to the Erie County probation office. They went through all the records; we showed them all the methods of carrying on the probation work there; they put in some very close observation and made some very good criticisms from their point of view. From there we went over to the Supreme Court, where the judge was sentencing prisoners. After we had been there about two minutes there was the most perfect example of probation work worked out by the judge, and the questions and the impressive way he put it up to the prisoner made such an impression on the one man who was an East Indian and criminal lawyer that he stayed up until about two o'clock the next morning thinking that thing over and making up his mind how he was going to work and he decided in favor of probation, although up to that time he seemed opposed to it. So on the evidence we showed him that the State probation system did work and we may get it into East India.

There is one other thing I would like to speak of and that is on the question of privacy. I would like to get to the attention of all the officers the fact that when a person comes in to tell their troubles they should do it in a private manner. We all should insist on that particular thing. I know of one or two instances where privacy is not had. I think a little co-operation along that line would be a mighty good thing. Get our various boards of supervisors and county judges to co-operate with us and get privacy, so you can get the full story and get right down to what is underneath the person's skin when hearing their story.

MR. JAMES A. GARRITY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, YONKERS: Before closing this meeting, it seems only fitting, right and just that we, the probation officers from the various parts of the State of New York who have been attending these conferences since Sunday afternoon, should at least voice some

expression toward those who have made possible the success of this and many other conferences that have taken place in the past. Away back behind the probation officers that are assembled here in this room stands the history of the movement in the State of New York, and those of us who are familiar with that history must surely at all times give credit to those men who gave so gratuitously of their own time and their attention in the olden days to bring about the fostering of this new psychology. During the last two days we have listened to men and women from all parts of our great Empire State; we have heard the boy and girl problem, the man problem and the woman problem discussed from all angles; we have heard about mental defectives, and we have heard men talk along lines of scientific research, and we knew that they were all trying to co-operate along the line of the probation officer.

I move you that this conference assembled in the city of Syracuse go on record as thanking the members of the State Probation Commission and their secretaries and assistants for the many kindnesses and favors done for probation throughout the State during the last year.

MR. MANNING: I second the motion.

MR. GARRITY: I move a rising vote.

Carried.

Adjournment.

APPENDIX D

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES, HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 13 AND 14, 1920

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FOREWORD

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on February 13 and 14, 1920. The registration numbered 108, including judges representing courts in cities and villages from all over the State, together with other persons especially interested in the problems of the inferior courts. Five sessions were held, including the annual dinner at which formal addresses were delivered. The addresses and discussions were of unusual interest. Among other distinguished speakers the Association had as its guests at the annual dinner Senator James J. Walker, Mayor James K. O'Connor of Utica, and the Hon. Franklin Lord, Parole Commissioner of New York City. The addresses are given in full in the proceedings which follow, together with such of the discussions as are of permanent value and interest.

The officers and executive committee elected to serve during the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Hon. George L. Hager, Associate City Judge, Buffalo; Vice-President, Hon. Fred E. Lewis, City Judge, Utica; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles L. Chute, Secretary, State Probation Commission, Albany.

Executive Committee: The Officers and Hon. Otis H. Gardner, Recorder, Elmira; Hon. Frederick Kernochan, Chief Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City; Hon. Francis A. McCloskey, City Magistrate, Brooklyn.

The following committees have been appointed:

Committee on Legislation: Hon. John J. Brady, Police Justice, Albany, Chairman; Hon. John Alexander, Police Justice, Schenectady; Hon. George W. Woltz, Chief City Judge, Buffalo; Hon. Harold L. Hart, City Judge, Binghamton; Hon. Alexander Brough, City Magistrate, New York City.

Committee on Constitutional Amendments: Hon. Edward J. Dooley, City Magistrate, Brooklyn, Chairman; Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice, Children's Court, New

York City; Hon. Benjamin J. Shove, Justice, Court of Special Sessions, Syracuse; Hon. Morris Koenig, City Magistrate, New York City; Hon. Charles N. Cramer, Police Justice, Dolgeville.

Committee on Care of Feeble-Minded: Hon. George L. Hager, Associate City Judge, Buffalo, Chairman; Hon. Charles H. Piper, Police Justice, Niagara Falls; Hon. Edward B. Harrington, City Judge, North Tonawanda; Hon. John J. Freschi, Associate Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City; Hon. Samuel D. Levy, Justice, Children's Court, New York City.

Committee on Drug Evil: Hon. Cornelius F. Collins, Justice, Children's Court, New York City, Chairman; Hon. John J. Brady, Police Justice, Albany; Hon. Frank W. Standart, Associate City Judge, Buffalo; Hon. William F. Bleakley, City Judge, Yonkers; Hon. Charles E. Simms, City Magistrate, New York City.

Committee on Bulletin: Hon. Frank A. McCloskey, City Magistrate, Brooklyn, Chairman; Hon. Otis H. Gardner, Recorder, Elmira; Hon. W. Bruce Cobb, City Magistrate, New York City; Hon. J. Sydney Forsyth, City Judge, Watervliet; Hon. Edward Conger, City Judge, Poughkeepsie.

Committee on Motor Vehicle Regulation: Hon. W. Bruce Cobb, City Magistrate, New York City, Chairman; Hon. Jacob A. Decker, Recorder, Newburgh; Hon. Peter Maul, Associate City Judge, Buffalo; Hon. William C. Kohlmetz, City Judge, Rochester; Hon. Stephen Holden, City Judge, White Plains; Hon. Lawrence C. Fish, City Magistrate, Brooklyn.

The State Association of Magistrates, which was organized in 1911 at the suggestion of and with the co-operation of the State Probation Commission, is becoming an increasingly active and important organization in the State. Its committees do more or less active work between conferences, especially in furthering or opposing legislation which affects the work of the courts. Its annual conferences are held in various cities of the State and are increasing in interest each year. The Association has a distinctive field and an important function to perform in strengthening, improving and developing the work of the magistrates' courts

which handle most of the court problems relating to children and the family life of the people. It is hoped that each year an increasing number of judges of the cities, villages and towns of the State may attend the conferences and participate in the active work of the Association.

The State Probation Commission has been glad to co-operate with the judges from the start in arranging the conferences and in aiding the officers and committees in carrying on their work and considers this to be one of the most important of its various activities.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES

FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1920

HON. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, presiding.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I call the Eleventh Annual Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates to order. The address of welcome will be given by Police Commissioner Enright, representing the Mayor of the City, who is unable to be here himself.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HON. RICHARD ENRIGHT, POLICE COMMISSIONER, NEW YORK CITY: I esteem it a very great pleasure and privilege, as the representative of the mayor of the city, to come here this morning and extend to this distinguished gathering of magistrates from all over this State a welcome to New York City.

The Mayor himself regrets very much that owing to the fact that he is leaving early this afternoon for his annual vacation it is impossible for him to be present and extend to you this welcome in person. I know that the Mayor would have been pleased to be here, not only in official capacity, but because of the fact that for a long time he was himself a police magistrate in this city and later on a judge of one of the Superior Courts of the City of New York.

It is a pleasure also for me as the Police Commissioner of this city to be present here just for the opportunity it affords me to say something to the magistrates, particularly of our own city, and incidentally to the magistrates of the entire State in the matter of co-operation between the courts and the police department which I have the honor to represent.

The magistrates of this city and the police department are in the first instance chargeable with the enforcement of law and order in this city, and if they can properly co-operate with a

reasonable and fair understanding of the difficulties on both sides of the house, we will have a fine enforcement of law and order in this city and the work of the courts as well as the work of the police department will be greatly increased and greatly facilitated.

Owing to the fact that the Chief City Magistrate of the city, former Police Commissioner McAdoo, has for several years been the presiding officer of the magistrates' organization in this city, there has been brought about a wonderful improvement and a very much better understanding between the two organizations. Commissioner McAdoo found that there were a great many obstacles presented to him in the administration of the department because of the lack of understanding between the police and the magistrates because of conditions which he was not able to control, but which, fortunately, we have now been able to control to a considerable extent. I know it is the aim of the Chief City Magistrate, as it is, I think, of practically every magistrate in the city, to fully and completely co-operate with the police department in the enforcement of law and order in the city. Occasionally something will crop up that is perhaps disagreeable to the judges and it is unfortunate, of course, that these things should occur.

I have had the chief inspector obtain for me the views of the various inspectors regarding things which they have felt might be improved upon and I beg leave to submit them to you and to read them now and later on if you so desire. I will be glad to submit them to you in a formal communication in order that some of these things may be cleared up and that there may not be a feeling of antagonism between any of the men here who occupy the bench of the inferior courts in this city and the men of our department. This synopsis of what has been brought to the attention of the chief inspector I will read to you.

1. Unnecessary criticisms of policemen upon the discharge of defendants, who in some instances are advised by the magistrates to sue the arresting officers. In many cases the defendants regard such conduct upon the part of the magistrate as his approval of, and encouragement to them, in the pursuit of their illegal practices.

2. If there is any fault upon the part of the officers in the presentation or conduct of a case, or in the manner of securing the evidence, the magistrate should submit the facts in writing to the inspector of the district concerned in order to provide an opportunity for police investigation. Rather than denounce in open court the officers and the department in general, regarding police procedure and practice, they should submit instructions based on the general opinion of the magistrates in writing to the Police Commissioner so that members of the force may act accordingly in the future.

3. The court clerks exercise too great a power of discretion, prematurely deciding upon the form of affidavit, in cases where they consider that sufficient evidence has been obtained. His general conduct toward the arresting officer would indicate that he has been unduly influenced as is evidenced, for instance, in the many cases in which he refuses to make out a lengthy complaint when that is necessary. He operates almost constantly along lines that will provide the least labor for himself. In these cases, when the officer refuses to sign what he considers an insufficient complaint, the clerk issues a Form O-14, marked "Insufficient Evidence." In nearly all of these cases the magistrate accepts the clerk's version of the case and discharges the prisoner without going into the matter thoroughly. If this form is necessary, at least the clerk should be required to state fully the facts upon which he bases his decision that the evidence is insufficient to warrant a full complaint being drawn. The magistrate should at least hear a brief version of the case in order to avoid misinterpretation, mistake or poor judgment upon the part of the clerk.

4. In many cases affidavits are drawn in court under a section of the law other than the one for which the prisoner was held at the station house. This discretion is usually left to the clerk and has been much abused. An original charge should never be altered or changed except by direction of the assistant district attorney assigned to the court or by the presiding magistrate.

5. The police have lost many cases because of a clerical error in the complaint, which may or may not be a deliberate act by the clerk. In many of these cases magistrates have refused to

accept a new complaint from the officer, basing their refusal on the belief that if a new complaint were drawn the defendant's liberty would twice be placed in jeopardy for the same offense. This is not good legal procedure.

6. Many magistrates grant adjournments without sufficient cause. Not only is the patrolman greatly inconvenienced, but the city is deprived of his services for the additional time so consumed. This practice is frequently resorted to to discourage the appearance of complainants and witnesses for the prosecution. It is also the practice to secure adjournments in order that the defendant may not be tried by certain magistrates.

7. The magistrate should adopt a uniform procedure in vice and gambling cases. Some magistrates will, immediately upon reading the officer's affidavit, discharge the prisoner in certain violations of the vice and gambling laws without even hearing any testimony.

8. In order to lend full support to the police in gambling cases, magistrates should hold all cases for trial where prima facie evidence is established, even though, in their opinion, a conviction is not possible. Such action on the part of magistrates will eliminate all criticism in these cases regarding themselves and the police.

9. To prevent contact of lawyers and runners with the clerks to discuss the form of affidavits to be prepared, all persons not having immediate business with the court should be excluded from within the railing.

10. Clerks and other attaches of courts should not, for obvious reasons, be assigned to the court whose territory comprises their home district.

11. The law making magistrates liable to civil suit in cases where defendants are held without sufficient evidence should be changed and they should be relieved from defending such suits. They are the only judges whose conduct is so governed. However, a prima facie case can result in no harm to them.

These are the views of the inspectors submitted to the chief inspector so you may know the ideas of the men who command the plain-clothes patrolmen in particular, who bring the most important cases before the Magistrates' Courts. They complain

very bitterly in many of these cases. These cases are very difficult to handle. Weeks and sometimes months are spent by the inspectors and their plain-clothesmen in trying to break up gambling and vice conditions in the city and finally a raid has been made after it has become a moral certainty as to what is going on, but unfortunately they do not always succeed in getting the necessary evidence upon which to base the conviction. I think they ought to be upheld and commended for their service and not denounced because they are unable to bring in sufficient evidence. Policemen have to act upon the spur of the moment in many cases. They do not have the opportunity for the deliberation the magistrate has, and yet with all the deliberation the magistrate may indulge, he is often reversed in the upper court and his judgment is not accepted. So why should the policemen always be expected to be infallible and to produce everything necessary for a conviction?

I have no desire to criticize the work of the magistrates or judges even though there seems to be considerable provocation to do so, owing to a number of statements which have been made from the bench criticizing the work of members of this department in the presence of the prisoner at the bar and other criminals who may be in the courtroom. Many of the magistrates have gone to such extremes as advising prisoners to sue the arresting officer.

Policemen are not infallible. Indeed, they are very human, and frequently make mistakes, but in practically every instance, having acted in the utmost good faith in making arrests, they are still unable to present to the court sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction in some cases. It seems to me that any criticism or advice which the presiding magistrate may think proper should be given in chambers or under conditions which will not unnecessarily humiliate the policeman nor gratify criminals who may be present in the courtroom.

I shall be very glad to personally attend to any complaints of misconduct upon the part of policemen if the magistrate will be good enough to advise me.

I believe a great deal of progressive work could be accomplished in bringing about a better understanding between the magistrates

and the members of this department, who, upon the whole, are earnestly and faithfully endeavoring to perform a very disagreeable duty, particularly in the matter of arrests for vice and gambling.

I am also of the opinion that if a small committee of the magistrates could be appointed to take up with some of the officials of this department the question of closer co-operation and better understanding, as well as the very important question of amending existing laws and ordinances which will broaden the powers of the police and the magistrates, much could be accomplished.

Upon the police magistrates and the police department primarily rests the great responsibility of the proper enforcement of law and order in this city. The public justly expects our best efforts and our common purpose should bring us close together and in full sympathy and co-operation' all the time.

There are many things regarding the laws of the State which we come in contact with as magistrates and policemen every day which need special attention and treatment. Magistrate Cobb, for instance, is proposing a law to the Legislature which will have the support of the police department. It will make easier the enforcement of the law against reckless driving in this city. There are parts of the law that are obsolete and yet we try to work under them from year to year without trying to correct them. I think there should be a conference between a committee selected by this organization and the police officials of this city and perhaps of some other cities throughout the State, with a view of having some of these laws improved upon.

There is one thing I would like to suggest to our own magistrates and that is the advisability of giving jail sentences instead of suspended sentences and small fines. Take the case of the gambler and the craps shooter in this city. What is the use of bringing them before a magistrate and having them fined one or two dollars, or given a suspended sentence? It doesn't mean anything. They go out and collect fifty times that in twenty-four hours, but there is one thing they do fear and that is a jail sentence. If they should be fined or placed on probation or receive suspended sentence, and particularly if they are brought before the court a second or third time, is there any reason why

they shouldn't be sent to jail a few days to think it over? We will not be troubled with this thing forever in this city. There is one thing that is always disastrous to the police administration in this city, and that is the enforcement of the laws governing vice and gambling in this city. It is a thing about which we are eternally criticized, do what we may. I believe we ought to have special support along this line and it will help out tremendously.

I hope out of your deliberations will grow improved conditions that will make for the better enforcement of law and order in all the communities in the State, particularly in this great city of New York in which we are all interested, no matter from what part of the State we may hale.

HON. W. BRUCE COBB, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: Before Commissioner Enright leaves us there is one word I would like to say. I want to thank the Commissioner for his very frank appeal made to the magistrates, and to say in making such appeal I think he is on the right track. I wish I could say that I agree or disagree, whichever way you want to look at it, with everything he has said. I think that the obvious thing for him to do is to take these matters up very earnestly with the Chief City Magistrate of this city and to call some conference with the idea that there may be a closer understanding between the police authorities and the magistrates. I think when the Commissioner makes certain statements that he has, based on his inspectors' reports, as to the action of the clerks and magistrates, that the inspectors have to a considerable extent misled him. However, even that subject is well worthy of investigation.

When the Commissioner makes strictures upon the attitude of the magistrates in censuring the police and in throwing out certain classes of cases in a very summary fashion, I think, perhaps, his criticisms may be to some extent overdrawn and to some extent just, but at the same time I want to emphasize the fact that they are not entirely confined to the city magistrates, but are in other courts as well, and I don't want to revert to Special Sessions. I may have to go higher in that regard. Some of these very actions of the magistrates in dismissing these quasi-gambling cases are based upon what the higher courts, particu-

larly, have done and expressed in that regard. For instance, a decision was handed down a day or so ago in a so-called disorderly conduct case appeal where the judge of General Sessions expressed himself to the effect that when men were gathered together gambling and were noisy that the police would have to prove specifically what each defendant said or did of a disorderly nature before any conviction could be had, making impossible a large percentage of prosecutions.

Now, I think one of the things that comes very much to the fore in these days is the obstruction of traffic, and yet the other day the magistrates have a decision from their Court of Appeals to the effect that to successfully prosecute an obstruction of traffic case it must be shown not only that the obstruction was premeditated, willful and almost malicious, but that the defendant must be warned in advance in order to show that such was the fact.

I just state those things briefly and I want to say that I think they should at once be taken up with the Chief City Magistrate.

THE PRESIDENT: Now we come down really to the first business of the conference. I have been fortunate in having Dr. Copeland consent to speak to us on "Public Health Problems in Relation to the Courts." There are a great many of these. They come up all the time. At the present time the foremost are the drug evil and the law passed for the prevention of venereal and other contagious diseases. There is the usual routine work of carrying out the ordinances that the various health departments of this city and the cities up-State and the State Health Department are continually putting upon the magistrates. You cannot expect a health commissioner to do a full measure of his work properly unless he has the hearty support of the magistrates and their understanding support, and I think we are very lucky to have the Commissioner of Health of New York with us to-day, because the problems he has to contend with, I take it, are problems that exist in all parts of the State and you will be familiar with them.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO THE COURTS

DR. R. S. COPELAND, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, NEW YORK CITY: I suppose that every layman looks forward to a time when he can talk up to the judge. I know that has been my feeling for

a good many years, and I judge from what Commissioner Enright said this morning that is the way he feels about it. So I am happy to be here and have this opportunity to speak to you.

I am the only practicing physician in the United States who has his own cemetery. I have a farm in Rockland County and there is an old-fashioned neighborhood cemetery where, in the language of the natives, there are "forty head buried." I go to this cemetery once in a while and look at the inscriptions on the gravestones. With two exceptions, every person buried in my cemetery died before he was fifty, and the great-grandfather of all the prominent citizens in my valley, looked upon by his descendants as a long-whiskered, white-haired patriarch, died at the age of forty-four years, ten months and fourteen days. The point I want to bring out is that in those ancient days, three or four generations ago, it was supposed that people lived to a ripe old age. As a matter of fact, they didn't live longer; it only seemed longer. Conditions were such in the country and their surroundings were so insanitary that as a matter of fact they lived short lives. In this city the span of life at the present time is about fifty-two years. Conditions have changed so materially during the last fifty years that I want to mention one or two things which I hope will be of interest to you.

We have been keeping the records of this city for fifty-three years, and fifty-three years ago, the first year that these records were made, the death rate per 1,000 of the population was 28. Twenty-eight for every 1,000 population died fifty-three years ago. Last year, 1919, the death rate was the lowest in the entire recorded history of the city,—only 12 per 1,000 died.

Now, the question is: Why do people live longer now and why is the death rate so materially less than fifty-three years ago? I am going to speak of just one disease in this connection. That is tuberculosis. The fight in this city against tuberculosis started in 1887, and that year in this city 37 persons per 10,000 died of tuberculosis. Out of every 10,000 of the population 37 died, while in 1919 only 13 per 10,000 died. The death rate in 1919 was one-third as great as it was in 1887, and last year 8,000 persons died of tuberculosis in the city. Three times as many per 1,000 would have died in 1887. Therefore, I am right in the logic of

the figures in saying that 16,000 people are alive and well today in the city of New York who would have died under the conditions of 1887. I speak of these figures not to brag about what the Health Department has done, but to point out to you gentlemen of the bench the important part you have had in reducing the death rate in this city and every other community in the State.

The police power of the Health Department in case of an emergency is unlimited, but in time of peace, so far as health is concerned, the enforcement of all the provisions that make for good health and for long life is in your hands. And it is because of the cooperation and hearty support of the magistrates and of the courts of this city that the death rate is so low in this community.

There is much yet to be done. I suppose that many times a judge feels that it is rather a trivial thing to bring a man in for spitting on the platform in a railroad station, or smoking in a street car, but it is by the strict observance of these rules of decency and hygiene that tuberculosis has become so much less fatal in this city. I suppose that if a million persons were to spit on the platform, beyond the indecency of it, no harm would result in a great majority of instances, but, on the other hand, if some person with tuberculosis spits upon that platform, the saliva dries, is caught by the breezes and wafted into the air and inhaled by some person susceptible to tuberculosis, or who has some acute condition lowering his powers of resistance, he becomes the victim of tuberculosis. And so the magistrates by insisting upon the observance of the law and by enforcing the reasonable regulations of the Board of Health have had their part in keeping alive during the last year 16,000 citizens of this city who otherwise would have died.

The chairman spoke about the venereal problem. In preparing for the war 10,000,000 men were examined, and we learned a lot of things from the examination of those men. We learned, for instance, that 311,000 of them couldn't read. What kind of American citizens are they going to make? But we learned that 450,000 of these men had syphilis and 2,225,000 of them had gonorrhoea. Three million of these men had venereal diseases — practically 30 per cent. Now, when I add to that the further

fact or the further statement, at least, which we believe is a fact, that 90 per cent of the operations that women have are the result of innocently acquired venereal diseases, you can see that we are dealing with the most important and the most serious, the most dangerous, of the infectious diseases.

We have a law in this State requiring the examination of arrested persons, and if they are found to be venereally infected they are turned over to the Health Department until they are cured; and it is my judgment that any person having regard for the life and happiness of humanity must see to it that every provision of that venereal law is carried out.

We have in our Sanitary Code various regulations relating to the muzzling of dogs. It would be of interest to you to know that in this city there are 66,000 dogs licensed, and I don't know how many are unlicensed. Once in a while we find a magistrate who thinks it is all foolishness to insist upon the muzzling of dogs. Great Britain had an enormous amount of rabies, both dog rabies and human rabies. In 1889 the number of cases of rabies among dogs was about 700, and that year 30 persons died of rabies. My friends, if you ever saw a person with rabies and the agony of suffering and the terrible condition of the patient before death, if you had no other reason for the rest of your life for sitting on the bench, you would sit there to see to it that dogs are muzzled. I want to point out to you what happened by reason of the muzzling law in Great Britain, where in 1889 there were these many cases of rabies and many deaths of human beings. They passed a muzzling law which was strictly enforced until the number of cases of human rabies dropped to 14 in the British Isles, and then they let up on the law and didn't enforce it and it shot up in 1895 to 700 cases of rabies and 20 deaths among humans. Then the law was enforced again and rigidly enforced so that now they have only one or two cases of dog rabies a year, and there has been no death from rabies in England since 1898. So in this city, where we have reported 2,000 or 3,000 cases of dog bites per year, it is important there should be an enforcement of that provision of the Sanitary Code.

I am not going to say much about the food problem, but I do want to refer to it for just a moment to give you some idea in

the first place of the amount of food we consume in this city—11,000,000 gallons of ice cream, 285,000 pounds of breadstuffs, 2,250,000,000 pounds of flour, 6,000,000 pounds of tea, 60,000,000 pounds of coffee, 1,000,000 bushels of oysters, 552,000,000 pounds of sugar, 177,000,000 dozen eggs, 8,000 carloads of live poultry, about 2,000,000,000 pounds of fruit and 3,000,000,000 pounds of canned goods. During the last month the inspectors of this department have made certain condemnations that have come to your attention. They found 1,000,000 pounds of fig-centered, chocolate-covered candy which was being prepared for sale in this city, and all the figs at the center were full of worms. They were condemned. They found 1,800 pounds of chewing gum wormy and mouldy; 1,400 pounds of mince prepared for mince pies containing worms, roaches and moulds; 1,950 pounds of olives were condemned, and in a recent inspection of a ketchup factory they found several barrels of wormy meal which was to be made up into ketchup. And so it goes. In speaking with the director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, he said the Bureau of Preventable Diseases is wrongly named. He said the Bureau of Food and Drugs is the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, because we have to deal with the things that go to make disease if not properly handled.

One of the most important problems we have had to deal with, both from the standpoint of the Health Department and from the standpoint of the courts and the police, the last two years, has been the drug problem. I hardly know how to approach this because it has been discussed with the gentlemen here present so many times, but there is one aspect of it I want to emphasize this morning. We are simply picking the leaves off the tree at the present time. We are not getting at the root of the trouble. So much has been said and so much has been written about the drug addiction disease that the idea has grown up in certain circles that there is some mystery attached to it; that it is a thing that needs study and investigation and research; that it is only after years of effort that one may become expert in the handling of these cases from a medical standpoint, and a lot of other talk like that, all of which is bosh. There isn't any mystery about it. The person takes the drug for a little time and he

acquires the habit just as he may acquire the habit for alcohol or any other habit-forming thing. Any one of these patients may be put in an institution and without pain or suffering have the drug taken away from him in a week's time, have the craving for it removed and be ready then for a course of treatment which will restore his shattered physical condition, the result of long use of the drug and deprivation of food, in many instances sacrifices of food for the sake of the drug. Simply build the patient up and return him to society. There isn't any mystery about it. I don't care whether the patient has had the habit for six weeks or sixty years, it can be done in every instance. But the treatment does not regenerate the individual. It doesn't give him any will power; it doesn't give normal personality; it doesn't give new friendships or new moral standards. And if this person at the end of three or four weeks is returned to his old associations and his old environment, he will go back to the drug, and that is what he does perhaps in the majority of instances. We have had 2,000 patients go through our hospital at Riverside and hundreds upon hundreds of them are well and happy and decent today, while, on the other hand, hundreds of them have gone back to their old habits. So, then, I say we are simply picking leaves. We haven't gotten at the root of the trouble.

It is commonly believed that China is not only the great consumer of opium but also the chief producer. While it is true that the poppy has been grown in China for a thousand years or more, the use of opium for smoking purposes was unknown in that country until the seventeenth or eighteenth century, when it was introduced from abroad. In 1729 the Chinese Emperor issued an edict imposing penalties for the sale of opium. In 1796, because of the excessive amounts imported, it was necessary to renew the imperial edict. In 1839, in his efforts to stop the traffic, the Emperor seized and destroyed 20,000 chests of Indian opium. This resulted in what has been called the first Opium War, when British ships seized a number of Chinese ports, bombarded Canton and took possession. Following the peace of 1843, Great Britain was given the Island of Hongkong and an indemnity of \$21,000,000, and various cities were opened as treaty ports. The "open door" was demanded in Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, Foochow

and Shanghai. Fifteen years later another war of protest against the importation of opium occurred, as a result of which China had to pay to Great Britain a second indemnity, this time amounting to \$3,000,000, and five more ports were made open doors to the opium traffic. Furthermore, in making peace with England the sale of opium in China was legalized in 1858 under the terms of the treaty of Tientsin.

The most recent attempt in China to rid herself of the curse of opium culminated in an agreement with Great Britain, by the terms of which each year, for a period of ten years, there should be a decrease in the amount of opium imported into China, and, over the same period, there should be a decrease in the amount of opium produced within the Chinese empire. It was the intention to have the whole Chinese traffic wiped out by April 1, 1917. Naturally, this was a difficult task for a government like the Chinese government to undertake. Clandestinely, poppies were grown in the outlying districts, but from an enormous acreage devoted to poppy cultivation the crop was gradually decreased until by the end of the ten-year period practically no native-grown opium was to be had in all of China.

India is responsible for the production of practically all the dreadful drug. The worst of it is, too, that the finger of scorn must be pointed, not at individuals who, for the sake of financial prosperity, enrich themselves at the expense of the victims of drug addiction, but at the government itself, because the opium business is a governmental monopoly. A long time ago the Indian government anticipated farm loan banks, recently talked about in this country, by subsidizing planters of poppies who were permitted to borrow money from the government in order that they might be encouraged to grow enormous poppy crops. This money was loaned to the cultivators without interest, on condition only that the crop should be turned over to the government, to be disposed of under official regulation. It will be a matter of great surprise and shock to most Anglo-Saxons to know that the Bengal government has a monopoly of the opium traffic, practically of the entire world, and, without let or hindrance, sells at public auction at Calcutta the drug responsible for infinite misery and an endless list of crimes.

So solicitous is the Indian government that there shall be no private interference with the opium traffic that the government itself manufactures the opium at a government factory at Ghazipur. This method of cultivation and manufacture has been in force certainly since 1857, because, in that year, governmental regulations were promulgated regarding the opium business, and as late as 1911 these regulations were still further elaborated by governmental act. The opium business of India is under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue, and is under the supervision of an official known as the Opium Agent. The Indian Opium Act formulates the rules governing the possession, transport, import and export of opium. The Opium Agent weighs and tests the opium and pays the cultivator. Public notice is given regarding the auctions that will be held in Calcutta during each month of the next calendar year. The sales are conducted by the Bengal government and the entire traffic is a function of government.

Some idea of the extent of the traffic is gained by the statement that over 600,000 acres were under poppy cultivation previous to the Chinese prohibition arrangement. In 1917 there were sold at the Calcutta auctions 11,725 chests of opium, amounting to 1,641,500 pounds, and these figures relate only to what is known as "provision opium," especially grown for export. Beside this, India produced about 9,000 chests of "excise opium" for consumption at home and "medical opium" for export to London.

The opium sent to London is manufactured into morphine, chiefly by three establishments, one in London and two in Edinburgh. Large quantities of the morphine thus manufactured are shipped to Japan. The amount thus shipped in 1917 was in the neighborhood of twenty-five tons, or about 600,000 ounces of morphine.

In view of the fact that Japan does not tolerate the sale or use of opium or its derivatives within the Japanese empire, one naturally wonders what becomes of the drug. We do not need to seek far for the answer, because the export duties on morphine shipped out of Japan into China the first half of 1918 amounted, it has been said, to \$5,000,000. Furthermore, it is easy to believe, in view of the commercial relations between Japan and

Mexico, that a considerable part of that morphine may have reached the United States by way of Mexico.

It is to be regretted that the opium business, originally monopolized by Great Britain, has proven a temptation to a few inhabitants of the United States. Some of our citizens, greedy for money, shipped to Japan the first five months of 1919 a total of 113,000 ounces of morphine. Whether that will land in China or come back to the United States by way of Mexico must yet be determined.

The effects of the opium business upon the British possessions in the Orient must become more and more apparent. It is sad to relate, for instance, of the Straits Settlements that almost 50 per cent of the revenue of that country in 1917 was derived from opium. Poor little Siam, supposed to be an independent country, is permitted to impose an import duty on everything except opium, and since 1856 has been obliged to receive any opium that might be brought to her ports. As a matter of fact in 1918 Siam imported 1,850 chests of opium, amounting to 259,000 pounds. The result of this enormous importation is shown in the opium dens in that country, the number of which now exceeds 3,000.

The importation of Indian opium into Hongkong, before the Chinese agreement went into effect, amounted to over \$20,000,000 per year. Sarawak, the land of the White Rajahs, imported in 1914 \$1,000,000 worth of Indian opium. There is an insignificant island down in the Indian Ocean, known as Maurelius, acquired by Great Britain in 1810, and this poor little out-of-the-way colony had foisted upon it in 1917, 120 chests of opium, about 17,000 pounds. It does not make any difference whether the British colony is in the Eastern Hemisphere or the Western; British Guinea in South America had imports amounting to \$20,000 for its opium supply of 1915.

The port cities of China, controlled by Great Britain, are largely nullifying China's efforts to end the opium evil. The number of officially recognized dens and shops in these port cities is amazing. How a civilized nation will endure such a state of affairs is beyond comprehension. I do not believe the subjects of the British empire would tolerate for one year governmental trafficking in this drug if they knew the facts.

With the termination of the agreement with China, naturally the British opium officials must look to other fields, and it is apparent that the United States has been selected as the most fruitful one. Therefore, it is not surprising to learn that in 1918 3,400 chests of opium were imported into the United States, and in the first ten months of 1919 the number of chests increased to 4,000 (564,000 pounds). Thus, the United States is absorbing practically the same amount of opium that was shipped to China before the 1907 agreement.

Prohibition of importation, manufacture and exportation of opium and its derivatives, except the very limited amount required for the legitimate uses of the medical profession, and this to be handled by some governmental agency,—these are the steps that should be taken to end the traffic. The present campaign is educational purely and its value lies in making use of it to create sentiment for the prohibition of the enormous traffic in opium.

What does this all mean? It means that your efforts on the bench and my efforts in the Health Department are largely nullified because the government of the United States permits the importation of 564,000 pounds of opium. At the present time, under the Defense of the Realm Act, since the first of November last, no opium will be permitted to be sent into any foreign country by the British government unless application shall be made through the Department of State; so now when you get opium you have to impress upon the State Department that this opium must be had to take care of the poor suffering human beings in the United States. Then it is brought in here as morphine, is taken out of the bottles and the bottles are filled with salicylate soda or some other innocent thing, shipped over to Canada, and then this illicit dealer has 100,000 ounces of morphine to use clandestinely, to sell through the bootleggers in the city of New York and other communities.

Haven't we enough knowledge and ability to impress upon the government of the United States that we are not going to permit the importation or manufacture or exportation of any opium or its derivatives, except the very limited amount required for the medical treatment of the citizens of this country? That is the way I feel about this. I say it is a crime against decency. I am amazed

to think that the British Empire should consent to any such trafficking in human souls and in human lives, and I will be amazed if the citizens of this country, when they come to realize the situation, and they are going to if I can have my way, do not demand a prohibition of the drug responsible for a thousand times more suffering than whiskey ever produced in this country or any other. That is the way I feel about this opium business and I speak earnestly. I have read the important part of what I had to say so I might not overstate it, but we have a thing to deal with that demands the attention of the bench, that demands the attention of every citizen, and so we are picking leaves until we strike at the root. Now we must continue to do that. I am not going to stop my efforts as Health Commissioner, and I feel, if you will permit me to say so, that it is your duty upon the bench to enforce all these regulations of the State law regarding the dispensing of narcotics. We have a great problem to deal with. Unless it is dealt with wisely and constructively, thousands of lives will be taken every year, as are being taken.

Mr. Chairman, I have gone on at great length about some of the problems that seem to come in your province and my own. I am very glad indeed to have been here and to have had a part in your discussion.

HON. JOHN J. FRESCHI, JUSTICE, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: I was very much impressed by what Commissioner Copeland has said about the traffic in opium, and I wonder now as I wondered while he spoke why it is that some attempt has not been made either through international conferences or by Federal legislation to control the importation and the use of opium.

We haven't so very many cases of opium users and opium dispensers and distributors in our courts here in New York. It has been the policy of the magistrates when they get a proper case to always hold for trial. I cannot recall of any case of an opium user or distributor who has ever gotten away from a magistrate on a mere technicality, and I recall with pleasure the adoption and enforcement of a policy in the higher courts which leads to ultimate imprisonment in the case of all men who use or who distribute opium or the derivatives of opium. We hesitate very

little when we find a man who sells heroin or distributes morphine or encourages the use of any of opium's derivatives in sending that man along to the penitentiary, and we have had splendid support by the Parole Board of this city in seeing to it that the minimum in such cases is not small. The fellow usually stays there anywhere from eighteen months to three years, and I think if that kind of policy is continued and put into practice in this city, with the assistance of the splendid support we get from the Police Department and the Department of Health, that we will be able to drive out opium dealers and dealers in narcotic drugs so far as New York is concerned, just as the magistrates drove out of the city of New York the gang of pickpockets that operated here, when the magistrates started to send those fellows to jail rather than to fine them.

We have a very high duty to perform in the case of the unfortunate victim, the fellow who goes to the haunts where opium is to be found and where the distributors are located. That man, when he comes into our courts, is not treated as a criminal. Judge Collins, when he sat with us before his promotion to the Children's Court, took considerable interest in those cases and I think we were guided a great deal by his very excellent judgment in the matter. We have had men and women come before us in a state of utter collapse. I recall many cases when men and women had to be fairly carried out on a stretcher. I recall one case of a man who appeared before us one morning and he was reported dead the afternoon of the same day. In those cases we are very anxious that the acute case should receive immediate treatment before we take even a plea in the matter and he is sent to some institution nearby for that clinical treatment. And then we are very happy to be able to send that man over to the workhouse hospital or to Riverside where he gets a course of treatment ranging anywhere from sixty to 120 days. It is a great satisfaction to us to see them return in perfect health, robust, hearty-looking and with a clear eye, and we often make a record of the improvement, and I think that the Department of Health of this city is to be congratulated upon the splendid result attained in those cases. Men and women alike improve to such an extent that we find they have grown in weight anywhere from forty to sixty pounds. In a

great many cases, where the circumstances justify it, we place the man or woman on probation in order that that person may have the guidance and the assistance, the counsel and advice of some expert social worker, and the result has been very satisfactory.

I was so glad to see that Commissioner Copeland did not go to the extent some men have gone in urging that physicians be prevented by law from prescribing the drug. The cases that come to our attention show that in a great many instances the drug is administered, as it strikes me it must be, and I speak only as a layman now, so that the reduction process may be put into practice. I think you have that in your clinic in Worth Street, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER COPELAND: Of course, Judge, to be fair about it, we do not feel that the treatment in the clinic is of any consequence except that it holds the patient until he can have institutional care. We are quite convinced,—I don't want to interrupt the flow of your thought, but we are quite convinced that the ambulatory treatment will not succeed. That emergency case must be treated, but I doubt exceedingly if one patient out of a hundred can be treated outside an institution.

JUDGE FRESCHI: I think we all agree with you in that. You have got to keep the man confined so that you may be able to observe the development of his case and treat him accordingly.

We have found that a great many of the fellows that go down there to that clinic in Worth Street practice fraud. They get a yellow card issued by the Department through its representatives in the clinic. On that card for better identification is the photograph of the drug addict. If I am not mistaken, there is some statement made in writing on the card as to the number of grains that the addict may have in the course of his treatment. He may get it there or he may get it from his own physician. Now, the dealer is the man who works on the weakness of the victim and these cards are frequently switched; the photograph is changed and we have found cases in our Special Sessions where a man is working two cards at the same time, and he tells us frankly that the reason for that is that thirteen grains, the quantity you pre-

scribe, is not sufficient for his case. I wish there could be adopted a system of better identification even more perfect than a photograph, something that is less subject to change. I don't know whether the finger-print would be a practical way of approaching that, Doctor, but there ought to be something done in this city especially to prevent one man going in there and getting the benefits of the city's charity, which costs the taxpayers quite some money, and then going outdoors and switching cards or photographs and using that means of getting more drug for himself or furnishing drugs to the distributor. I like the clinic for one reason especially, because it is the rendezvous where those fellows will be found and the police, in their work, have been most effective in rounding up the men who have used that spot as a base of operation.

Judge Kernochan, Chief Justice of our court, stated some time ago that he was disposed to be very severe, and justly so. I second him in that, in the case of any man who practices such a fraud, it matters not what the circumstances may be. If a fellow, even though he be a drug addict, will accept the benefits the city offers to him in an attempt to regulate and treat such cases, practices a fraud in accepting those benefits, I think the penitentiary is almost too easy for him, and I hope to see the day when something will be put into practice to make the fraud that I speak of almost impossible. I don't suppose you can check it altogether.

The magistrates of the city are to be commended for the way they have enforced the dog muzzling law. I think the first case under your local legislation came before me many years ago,—the Knobloch case, where they tested the constitutionality of that regulation, and I am glad to know that the appellate tribunal, the General Sessions, has supported the magistrate in that, and it finally went to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the General Sessions.

The magistrates, in the summer months, especially on the East Side and part of the West Side in the Bronx, and one section of Brooklyn, have a great deal to do with sanitary laws. We have a large number of tenements in this city where there is a great deal of congestion in the population, and the uncovered garbage cans, on which alight flies, rats, cats, dogs and other things, fur-

nish a fertile field from which diseases may be carried to other sources. It may seem at times like a ridiculous thing to observe in the Magistrates' Courts anywheres from 150 to 362 or 370 cases in a morning, all brought in by the Sanitary Inspector operating under the orders of the Health Commissioner, but the magistrates invariably regard it a serious business and punish, because they know the Health Inspector issues a summons only as a last resort. There is a great deal of trouble caused by people mixing garbage and ashes and the Department is to be very highly commended for the splendid work it has done and I am sure it will continue to do in prosecuting such cases.

In some cases affecting food-stuffs and in other sanitary regulation cases, we find that the magistrate has summary jurisdiction. I hope to see the day when our laws will be so changed that in cases of appeals from those judgments the appeals will be heard by at least three men. I am not in favor of one man sitting in judgment in a case and having another man sit in judgment over him. I regard the judgment very often of the first man as good, if not better than the judgment of the second man. I approve of any method, either by this Association or any other combination of individuals, that will bring about some way of changing and amending the law so that the judgment of the magistrate will be carefully reviewed and considered by not one man alone, but more, an appellate term, if you please. We have an appellate term in civil cases. The judgment of the municipal court judge in a civil action is reviewable not by one judge of the Supreme Court, but it is reviewed by three judges of the Supreme Court, two votes being necessary to either affirm, reverse or modify, and why shouldn't it be so in the case of the magistrate? I was a magistrate at one time and I often wondered why that thing had never been accomplished before, to have a condition of procedure so that my judgment when it was reviewed on appeal would have the benefit of three minds rather than the judgment of one man. That is important in sanitary cases, too. I wanted to ask Commissioner Copeland, in the case of the drug addict who has been returned for sentence with the certification that he has received the care and treatment necessary in such cases and has fully recovered, whether it would be a good policy to place that man on pro-

bation, or whether he thinks it is just as serviceable to suspend sentence and let the man go out uncontrolled by any court agency? Have you ever given that angle any thought at all? I ask you that because you spoke of a number of cases that have returned with the habit once more established. It is a very hard thing to have the probation officer follow a probationer day and night and I suppose that would be necessary to understand what habits this man or that woman practices.

DR. COPELAND: Judge, you are referring to the patient now who has taken the cure at Riverside and then returned to the drug?

JUDGE FRESCHI: Yes.

DR. COPELAND: We have promised those people if they took the cure once and fell again they would go to the Workhouse.

JUDGE FRESCHI: We have promised them more than that; we have promised the penitentiary.

DR. COPELAND: I think I would dismiss that man. Can you do that?

JUDGE FRESCHI: Without control?

DR. COPELAND: Yes, because it would be impossible to follow him.

JUDGE FRESCHI: I had this in mind. I know there is no law that permits it. It might be a splendid thing if we could certify back to the Board of Health the disposition in that case and that the Board of Health could find ways and means to do some follow-up work in those cases.

DR. COPELAND: We can do that and would be glad to do it.

JUDGE FRESCHI: It strikes me they ought to be watched at times, or made to report. The other night when I sat in Probation Court some lad who had been guilty of petty larceny and who was found to be a drug addict and who had received treatment for drug addiction, was suspected of using drugs again while on probation, but the probation officer wasn't quite sure. He wasn't a medical man and couldn't tell, but the last time the boy came in after a period of probation of three or four months there

was considerable outward evidence that he had gone back to the drug and they searched him and found in his watch-pocket a deck of heroin, as we call it. That boy was promptly treated by us with severity. I asked that his matter go to the full bench of three judges and I believe they sent the boy to some institution so he would be beyond the control of the drug. Our probation officers are not men who have any knowledge of medicine and it takes a medical man often in the border-line case to determine whether the man or woman is using a drug. Ordinarily, men expert in these cases like Judge Collins, can tell as quickly as that whether the fellow is a drug user or not. Since he went away from us and has to do with the future citizens of America, we have lost a strong arm.

HON. CORNELIUS F. COLLINS: I am very glad indeed to agree with Dr. Copeland's point of view that to control the evil we have got to commence with importation. I would like to call his attention to the fact that over a year ago that was strongly advocated and requested. The only way to control it is from its inception, and it has got to be by international conference. We cannot, by our Federal Government under our treaties, prevent their importing the drug until we change their treaty. We can limit it within certain scopes of our treaty but in order to affect the supply there has got to be an international conference, and that conference is already in project. There was a conference in 1909 and another one to be held in 1912. In 1909 we didn't think it was of governmental necessity, until in 1912 it was pointed out we were the worst offender in consumption, and the Peace Conference pointed out the absolute necessity for a conference on this subject and it has been made practically a part suggested in the League. There must be a conference to control the subject, but outside of that there are other problems here, and I think there is a point of view which a sociologist or one versed in penology or criminology has to take, which the doctors do not ordinarily see, and that is one which I will take the liberty of discussing in my report. It relates to the subject of the treatment of the addict, which is the all-important part in dealing with the evil at the present time. While it is quite true that the ambulatory method is not successful, nevertheless the vast number of people who

require treatment require it and they must be either in custody or treated in an ambulatory way, and as this is so important, I think it is a subject which the Health Department may do well to look into so we won't have any conflict if there were any suggestion for legislation.

On this subject of three judges, I wanted to make it known that I am heartily in accord with Judge Freschi. In my judgment, the difference between a General Sessions judge and Supreme Court judge is most frequently an accident of nomination. Sometimes the judge on General Sessions or the Supreme Court have been a little luckier than some of us in getting the nomination, and I think it may be said that the very large number of Judges composing the so-called inferior courts are in my opinion the peer of some of the judges in our higher courts.

JUDGE COBB: There is a phase of this discussion which seems to me equally important with the drug problem, and that is to tell just what is being done at the present time with reference to the treatment of venereal disease. Dr. Copeland, are you getting the co-operation from the magistrates on that subject that you feel you should?

DR. COPELAND: Yes, I am satisfied with the attitude of the judges at the present time regarding the matter. We had to side-track our venereal disease campaign somewhat on account of the peculiar obstinacy on the part of the Board of Estimate regarding a place to put the drug addicts. I want to go out to Warwick Farm, but there was a feeling the money was tainted that would furnish the Rockefeller buildings, so on that account I had to make use of Riverside Hospital for drug addicts. For this reason we had to side-track the venereal work, but as soon as the work terminates at Riverside on April 1st we want to open there a very active hospital, not alone for female offenders but for male as well. Perhaps you will hear from us in the spring-time asking your co-operation regarding the male offenders as well as the female.

I forgot to say anything about the heat matter. I hope that some judge soon will send a landlord who doesn't furnish heat to jail just once or twice; then we will have less trouble.

THE PRESIDENT: We now have a discussion of one of the greatest problems before us as judges, not only in the large cities, but also in the smallest towns in the State; namely, what are we to do with the feeble-minded? We have been back of all the legislation passed in the State establishing the Commission for the Feeble-Minded and have always been back of anything to help the treatment of those poor unfortunates.

We have with us today Commissioner Johnson of the State Commission for the Feeble-Minded, who will speak to us on this subject so important to us all.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY LAW

MR. CHARLES H. JOHNSON, MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, ALBANY: I regret very much that Dr. Bailey, Chairman of the Commission, is unable to be present, but his absence is wholly due to illness which necessitated his going away. He would have prepared for you a very careful paper and would have added to it his professional experience and what he has learned from a very wide range of observation, both in the army and in civil life. What he would have said would have been of a great deal of help and instruction to you. It is for this reason I regret he is not here today. However, we will have to get along with the substitute the best we can.

It is very evident to anyone who attends the Magistrates' Conference from year to year that the increasing complexity of life is very much reflected in this conference; that the range of knowledge which a magistrate has to have, the wide range of problems which come to his attention and concerning which he must know a great deal, are becoming more numerous. In addition to these interesting things we have heard about today comes this additional problem of mental deficiency, and there are some who think that this is one of the most important questions that can come to your consideration.

The phrase "mental defect" most commonly used at the present time is rather a modern phrase. Just what was meant fifty or sixty years ago by mental defect may be illustrated by the terms that were used regarding institutions at that time. The early institutions caring for people who were not insane, but not right

mentally, were known as institutions for idiots and imbeciles. Idiocy and imbecility were generally supposed to be the content of mental defect, and even to this day when you speak of the feeble-minded person or refer to the mentally defective person, in a great many people's minds there is the connotation of some repulsive driveling idiot that has to be put away for his own sake and for the sake of others.

In the course of time the term "feeble-minded," or "mental defect" has become much more comprehensive, so at the present time the mentally defective person may be very far removed, at least in physical appearance and also in mental condition, from that idiotic, imbecilic person, usually known as a mentally defective some years ago. In fact, the name "idiot" and "imbecile" is gradually being eliminated as far as those phrases concern institutions today, and even in the statutes the term "feeble-minded" has been taken out, so that the institutions are known as State schools for mental defectives. There is no reference to idiot or imbecile or feeble-mindedness, the intention being that that institution shall include a much wider range of individuals than the institution was originally intended to care for when organized.

In the course of time there has been a generally increasing knowledge regarding mental defect and a more comprehensive use of the term. Certain social discoveries have been made. We have begun to learn very definitely that many of the things that happen contrary to law are due to a lack of mentality on the part of the offender; that many things that were generally supposed to be mere stubbornness or wilfulness, sometimes, or accident perhaps, are now due to a very definite presence of mental deficiency. We used to feel very sympathetic toward the almshouse group and think that they were people who had had better days and now were down and out, but gradually we began to perceive that a large number, if not the majority, were there not so much through hard luck or reverses of fortune as through a lack of mental ability to keep up with the industrial procession; that they had started out in life with this lack and inability and had gradually become further and further down in the economic procession, leaving about two courses open for them. One was to become an offender by stealing a livelihood, and the other a pauper, by begging a liveli-

hood. In many cases they drifted into pauperism and thus reached the almshouses, so it was not always a case of economic reverse.

Now, the same discoveries are being made in regard to delinquencies of various kinds. It began to be observed that the individuals who appeared before the courts repeatedly, even those appearing for the first time, that while outwardly they had no physical stigmata of degeneracy apparent to the untrained eye, yet there was every possibility and probability that there was a mental stigma or mental deficiency, which was the cause of their delinquency. Figures began to be collated by people making a study of this subject and they found in crime as well as in pauperism, in the various fields of unlawful action, whether it be prostitution, juvenile delinquency, vagrancy or what it may be, that back of it there was this difficulty inherent in the individual. When inquiries began to be made of people continually out of work, those who were drifting from one job to another, the shiftless, workless individual in the community, it began to be noticed that here also was not an unfortunate victim of conditions in the community; that the reason for his shiftlessness was something in himself; that his own mental ability was insufficient, resulting in a certain degree of instability and irregularity and unwillingness to accept responsibility in life, and so he drifts along the path of least resistance and becomes the village ne'er-do-well or the workless individual.

This recognition that back of all these social phenomena or these social diseases there was the same cause, namely: an inherent defect in the individual, the recognition of this fact has made us think of mental defect in entirely different terms than idiots, imbeciles or repulsive, driveling creatures.

The question necessarily follows, what are we going to do about this situation? We must recognize that today, as far as the institution is concerned, the average institution which is caring for the delinquent is likely to become an institution for mental defectives. With the creation of so many social agencies in the community,—the probation officer, the Big Brother, Big Sister, various kinds of church activities and agencies, we are gradually preparing a system of sieves whereby it becomes increasingly diffi-

cult for the individual to get to an institution. Every attempt is being made by expert agencies to correct that individual so that the institution shall become a last resort. Now, it is reasonable to suppose that the normal individual will react to these social activities. If he is an accidental offender he will react favorably to the probation officer, Big Brother or Big Sister and will not go back to the court again. But when an individual persists, contrary to the advice and assistance of probation officers and other outside agencies and comes back again and again to the court and must finally, for his own protection, the protection of his family and of the community generally, be sent away there is every reason to suppose there is something wrong with that individual, as the normal individual would have reacted favorably to the social activities brought to bear upon him.

The result is that in institutions today we find the group is becoming more and more a group of sub-normal individuals, that the nice boy and good girl who formerly came to the school for juvenile delinquents merely through an accidental offense is no longer found there, but that the mentality of the group in the State reformatory or in the reform schools is going down gradually and is a different one than when those institutions were originally created.

There is a necessity for a definite State program with relation to this whole problem. It is not one which can be wholly left to local conditions because there is a wide variety of information and knowledge in the different localities as to the importance and the extent of this particular situation.

And because it is necessary to have a State program, about two years ago the State Commission for Mental Defectives was organized. Even that name has been changed because it was originally a Commission for the Feeble-Minded, but it was changed to the Commission for Mental Defectives. The Commission has for its purpose to attempt to formulate a program which shall be effective throughout the State and which shall result in the recognition of the presence of mental defect by those who ought to recognize that presence, and also a recognition by the State of the necessity of further places to care for those who should be isolated from the community. Now the first is easier than the last. It is com-

paratively easy to tell a group such as this one of the presence of mental defect. You have seen it in the people who come before you, but to impress upon the State the necessity of providing suitable accommodations where these persons may be sent and properly cared for and treated, and, if possible, so trained that they may go back to the community and render some service to the community is not quite so easy. In these days when the institutional burden upon the State is the heaviest burden that the State has to bear, and becoming increasingly so, it is difficult to make the legislators realize that additional millions should be provided to care for additional institutions to care for mental defectives. But the condition, nevertheless, must be recognized so the State Commission for Mental Defectives has attempted to do certain definite things; in the first place, to provide opportunity for the definite diagnosis of mental defect. It is a very serious matter for any one to give what Dr. Walter B. James used to call the degree of "F. M." In a college if a person is to be given a degree it is required that the college shall be competent to know what it is doing when it confers a degree. Unfortunately, there are individuals who feel themselves fully competent to give the degree of "F. M." to any individual who comes before them, and their ability to do so is based upon what is certainly very superficial training. They have attended some,—I won't say correspondence school, but they have taken summer courses in certain places and they come to the conclusion that by applying this or that mental test they will be able to decide in about ten or fifteen minutes whether or not the individual is mentally defective. There is the greatest variety of these tests. It has been found that the same individual being tested by each one of seven or eight mental tests possesses a most wonderful variety of intelligence, all depending on the tests and on the ability of the tester. Now the decision of any individual or group of individuals as to the mental status or condition of an offender should only be arrived at after that group has had the most careful training and has become competent to pass upon the subject and after they have given the individual particular care and attention.

The Commission has endeavored, therefore, to set a standard for the recognition, the definition, and the discovery, the diagnosis, if

you will, of mental defectiveness in the individual, and the Commission has further attempted to establish such places where the judges, the probation officers, and others may send individuals whom they suspect of being sub-normal for a definite scientific examination,—in other words, the establishment of clinics throughout the State. At the present time there are clinics in Jamestown and Watertown; there are opportunities in Rochester and Buffalo, and there will be clinics started in other cities, and the Commission is ready at any time to send help to any part of the State where such help is required to ascertain definitely if the individual in question is really a mentally defective person or not.

The question then remains after it has been decided very carefully and scientifically whether this person is mentally defective or not, what are you going to do? That is the question the State is facing today.

The State has at the present time four institutions for the care of mental defectives,—the institutions at Letchworth, Rome, Syracuse and Newark, and these institutions can care for less than 3,000 persons. The institution at Letchworth is progressing quite rapidly. There have been several new buildings started within the last few months and it is hoped by the summer there will be room for more than 500 new cases. Efforts are being made to get the State to push the Letchworth proposition as rapidly as possible so it may reach its maximum of 3,500. The institution at Rome is tremendously over-crowded. The Superintendent, who is here today, has been one of those men who has been willing to receive to the utmost capacity of his institution, and the result is that an institution that ought to care for not much more than 1,200 is now caring for pretty nearly 1,900. The institution at Syracuse, intended to be a place for the education of higher grades of mentally defective children, has become so clogged up by custodial cases that it has almost lost its original purpose. The institution at Newark, supposed to care for the women of child-bearing age, has a capacity of about 1,000 and a waiting list as long as your arm and it is as difficult to get into that institution as into a high-class ladies' seminary. The institutions are unable to receive persons whom the courts should send there and whom the Poor Law officials find should be segregated from the community.

Now, then, in order to meet the situation in some way, the Commission for Mental Defectives has endorsed the policy of extending the use of the colony system of placing some of these people in private homes; private cottages, putting a group of twenty-five or fifty there under careful supervision and allowing them to work in the community under supervision, and it has been found by this method, inaugurated by Dr. Bernstein of the Rome School, that a great many of those individuals can return to the community a certain amount of service. By being properly supervised, they can do domestic work and in other ways be of some social use and value to the community.

The whole work of the Commission at the present time is being put into these various forms: First, to get a census throughout the State of those who are found to be definitely defective, where they are, and who they are. Second, to endeavor to provide opportunities whereby any official who wishes to have the fact of mental defect established shall have an opportunity to do so under the guidance and direction of competently trained physicians or psychologists who can do the work in the right way. Third, by agitating in the Legislature and in other places for increased accommodations and institutions so that these persons may be removed from the community and trained to come back to a certain degree of usefulness when the danger period has passed in their life.

The Commission has also prepared a form of commitment, discharge and parole of mental defectives, and this has been prepared in a separate pamphlet which we shall be glad to send to any of the members of the conference. This law is in process of revision and we shall be glad if you will send to the Commission at 105 East 22nd Street any suggestions that may have come to you in your practice on the bench of where this law is too limited or too indefinite or needs any further addition.

The only desire on the part of the Commission is to make this whole problem of mental defect definite in its scope and content and make the provisions of the State sufficient to care for these people who you find should not be returned to the community, but who should be sent to the place where they can be properly trained and cared for.

HON. GEORGE L. HAGER, ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT OF BUFFALO: Many believe that the subject of the care of the feeble-minded or mental defectives is merely a theory of the specialists. However, I believe that magistrates of courts of inferior jurisdiction are vitally interested in this question. Courts of inferior jurisdiction are clearing houses for mental and moral cripples. Magistrates have greater opportunities of coming in contact with mental defectives than any other class of officials in the State. The poor departments, of course, receive many of these cases, but I believe the magistrates should interest themselves more than they have in the past.

In 1919, the State Commission published in its annual report that 50 per cent of the inmates of our penal institutions were mentally abnormal; that 27 to 30 per cent were feeble-minded. I am not referring to Rome or the other institutions the previous speaker has referred to, but our penal institutions. It is indicative of one thing, that the magistrates and the judges in our courts have committed to these institutions persons who should have custodial care and who should not have been confined as the ordinary criminal. I mention this point that magistrates must be more vigilant in passing upon the offenders brought before them. We should have a rigid investigation made after conviction and before sentence. Our Association drafted and recommended the law which was enacted last year and went into effect in May, whereby the magistrate may commit a suspected person for observation before and after conviction, to pass upon the mental condition of the defendant, and is now known as section 24-a of the Mental Deficiency Law.

Dr. Matzinger of Buffalo considered that ten days would be ample time to make such an investigation. The reasons for such examination are several; first, that the person afflicted may receive custodial care, if necessary, and should not be sent to a penal institution where such treatment and care could not be obtained. Second, that the community would be benefited,—and it is of equal importance to the country magistrate as it is to those presiding in the city, and the country magistrate should exercise this power when necessary in cases called to their attention. Thirdly, it is important in the prevention of the spreading of

venereal diseases. The report referred to states that 30 per cent of the women in our reformatories are feeble-minded and many of them have been committed for acts of prostitution, with a high percentage suffering from venereal diseases. Therefore, it is necessary that these women should be removed from the danger of spreading disease. Fourthly, the prevention of feeble-minded women from bearing illegitimate children. A psychologist once wisely wrote: "You may take a sour apple tree; cultivate, prune and care for it and it will produce more fruit, but, it is still a sour apple tree." And so it is with the mentally defective person, — there is absolutely no cure and the custodial care of feeble-minded women would prevent them from propagating.

We had one family called to the attention of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, where a feeble-minded woman had a family of seven children, each illegitimate, and each child having a different father. Such things should not be!

Therefore, in conclusion, we wish to urge that magistrates exercise the greatest caution and have complete examination made of offenders brought before them.

THE PRESIDENT: Commissioner, what do you think about this idea that is always being urged, that each court should have a clearing house for mental defectives? Will that be of any value until you have the institutions in which you can look after them? It would certainly be a great expense. I have always been opposed to it until the institutions have grown to such a size that the clearing house would be able to fill them. It has always struck me that it was a useless thing to have the clearing houses before you had the institutions.

MR. JOHNSON: There is a good deal of logic in that situation. Having ascertained the individuals, you have no place to put them other than where you put them before. It is for that reason we are trying to expedite as rapidly as possible the extension of places where these persons can be put and possibly within a year or so there will be a very definite provision made for these cases.

It would be exceedingly difficult to have a clinic in connection with each court. It might be better to arrange a central clinic

which would be available for several courts, especially in other cities outside of New York, where the opportunities will be available for several courts to receive that diagnosis.

There is, however, one other way, Mr. Chairman, and that is that the institution be provided with clinical facilities; that an institution such as Bedford or a similar reformatory shall have a very carefully worked out and well equipped laboratory to which the individuals may be sent and examined after you have sent them to the reformatory. When a woman has been committed to the Bedford Reformatory there should be in that reformatory, without any hurry and feeling that you must get a report in ten days or five days, an opportunity to very carefully study her, and if, on the basis of that study, it is found she is mentally defective, then an application might be made to the court to have her put into custodial care as a mental defective, and provision having been made for the care of such persons, she would then be in the future cared for as a mental defective and not as a defective delinquent necessarily, because very likely her delinquency is due to her mental incapacity and the basic fact in her life is not delinquency, but defectiveness. After she has been sent to the institution and found to be a defective person, then on the basis of that careful study by experts, instead of being sent back to the community with the sure knowledge she is simply going to repeat her life of delinquency, she ought then, on the basis of what has been found in this reformatory (which ought to be a hospital, so to speak, for moral and mental condition), to be committed directly from that institution to a place for custodial care. That is one of the things being planned at the present time, and I trust if you should hear of any such bill being introduced in the Legislature providing such an arrangement that it may have your support because it seems to be a logical way out.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course there are some times where the offense is not such that we would commit to an institution, but if the fact came up that we thought the person was mentally defective of course there could be a clearing house at the institution where we could commit for a certain number of days and then have the report.

HON. WILLIAM McADOO, CHIEF CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: What the Commissioner has said is very important and true. Now, I have convicted John Smith, or he has been arraigned before me for one of the many offenses for which people are brought into the Magistrates' Courts. I have to exercise my own judgment as to his mentality. Of course, it cannot be more than an impressionistic one. "Is this man or woman mentally defective; are they normal or sub-normal or abnormal?" That is, after all, a layman's impressionistic opinion, if I form any at all. If, as is the case in Manhattan, I am pressed with an immense calendar I don't have much time to get impressions about the individual. After conviction if we have a clinic, as we have now, if we have a psychiatrist or psychologist attached to the court, why I send the defendant to him. The man or woman won't go there unless I send them, and they won't go unless I get the impression there is something wrong with them. Should the law compel us to have each man and woman examined as to their mentality? Now, in the Women's Court, for instance, the Commissioner of Charities notified me some weeks ago that he had a staff of psychiatrists officially in the employ of the city and that he was establishing a clearing house for mental defectives. So he sends a very excellent doctor up to the Women's Court, where he is today and every day the court is in session. At present the magistrate who presides in that court has to come to the conclusion whether or not there is indication that the woman is defective or not before he sends her to the doctor.

I have discussed with the magistrates who preside there as to whether or not we have the power to have those women examined mentally, as we are compelled to do physically. If that is the case, of course, each woman as soon as convicted will go before Dr. Richards and be examined as to her mentality. Now, Dr. Richards tells me that that first examination is superficial. In other words, he cannot take a woman into that little room for half an hour or an hour and come out and sign his name to the statement that that woman is mentally defective. He says it cannot be done. He must have at least ten days or two weeks in some institution where that woman will be under constant supervision to ascertain conclusively what her condition is. The law,

of course, gives us that power now to send the woman for such an examination. If, after all this has been done, the woman is returned to the magistrate with the certified opinion that she is mentally defective, as the conditions with reference to institutions exist in the city, it is very difficult to know what to do with her. The magistrate can send her to one of the various reformatory institutions, but as yet the State has not provided any definite institution large enough to admit the number of people which the magistrates of the city of New York could send as a custodial institution those reported mentally defective to a degree requiring supervisory control.

Going back to this question about whether or not the casual examination in the court clinic can determine definitely and justly to the individual whether or not they are mentally defective, I might call the attention of the Commissioner to the rather startling statement made by Mr. Burdette Lewis. Mr. Lewis, we all know, was Commissioner of Corrections in the city of New York for a long time, a man of high intelligence and a painstaking investigator. He made the statement at a recent luncheon given to some distinguished foreigners investigating penology that the average intelligence of the inmates of the State Prison at Trenton was equal to that of the 4,000,000 boys who were enlisted in our army for the late war. I did not at the time believe that was an accurate conclusion, and since that time I have taken the opportunity of talking to psychiatrists and psychologists who made the examinations for the army and they assured me they were made so hastily that conclusions of that kind ought not to be drawn, whereas in the State Prison at Trenton there is ample opportunity to have a complete observation made before a verdict with regard to the inmates individually or collectively is reached.

We are going to extend in these Magistrates' Courts the clinics as far as possible. Day before yesterday I sent out a notice to all the magistrates in Greater New York; with the aid and help of the Commissioner of Charities we will be able to give them a psychiatric clinic in practically every District Court. At least, within an hour or two they can have anyone suspected examined. But, after all, it still goes back to the beginning; in the busy

work of the great court the magistrate has to first get the impression, unless you make the law general that all should be examined. And then, after these people have been committed to some institution, let them be weeded out by a careful examination there and distributed throughout the State to such establishments as fit their varied ailments and conditions.

The State of New York some day will have to face the problem of a great custodial institution which will absorb Newark, Rome and Syracuse and all these other places, and one of the arguments for it, in my opinion, is that this consolidation will be economy on the part of the State. The mental defective is a possible criminal. In some cases he is one. He is always a menace and a danger to the community for the reasons given here today either individually or as a possible parent, and he will become the inmate of some institution, penal or reformatory, as the case may be, if you don't take him to a custodial institution where he may be properly treated and allowed to do some work and possibly be cured.

THE PRESIDENT: We have used the mental clinics available, but we have been somewhat discouraged, owing to the fact when we got a report that a man was a mental defective we couldn't do anything. That is the great trouble.

A while ago a boy was brought in for a crime which was serious enough to send him to the House of Refuge, but he looked dull and we sent him to Dr. Schlaap for examination, and he was found to be feeble-minded, and then nobody wanted to send him to the House of Refuge. I think we put him on probation. I think that is worse. It disturbed all our ideas because there was nothing we could do for him.

MR. JOHNSON: A rather interesting letter came the other day from a private institution up the State which has been caring for delinquent girls. It stated that their numbers were decreasing so rapidly and they figured that under the enactment of this amendment which you have all heard about their numbers would continue to decrease. They wanted to know if they couldn't use their institution for the care of this particular type of mental defective girl. It may be stretching one's imagination to a rather undue

extent, but there is a possibility that some of those institutions may be able to step in the gap and make a specialty of this particular type because one of two things has got to be done. Either the present reformatory institutions will have to change their whole curriculum and become institutions for defective delinquents or else special institutions must be arranged.

Elmira was equipped with the idea that the people who came there would be a cross-section of the community, and when you taught them trades and arts and crafts they would come out and be respected. But now most of the men are incapable of being taught. You have got a magnificent piece of machinery but a new population and you cannot adjust the two to each other, and the institutions will have to change their method of procedure to suit this new type of inmate or else have a decreasing number, or new institutions will have to be created. We hope some of these institutions may be utilized for this particular type.

JUDGE HAGER: Are you having any trouble in getting appropriations for increasing your buildings?

MR. JOHNSON: The situation is a very difficult one at the present time. As an illustration, at Letchworth Village, in asking for an appropriation for some building there, it was found \$60,000 more was necessary. The buildings had to be decreased in size. When bids were received for these additions it was found instead of \$60,000, according to the present construction costs, those same additions would cost over \$130,000. To go to the Legislature at a time like this and ask for construction appropriations with construction costs 200 or 300 per cent higher than a short time ago is putting an unfair financial burden on the State.

SECRETARY CHUTE: Is there a definite move on to make Valatie or Napanoch into institutions for defective delinquents?

MR. JOHNSON: There is a move on in regard to Valatie for the present to use it to house mental defectives who cannot be housed in other institutions. It is possible that eventually Valatie may become a part of the reformatory system whereby it would be a place for the permanent custodial care of women. At the

present time it can only house fifty or sixty persons, but the intention is to make it a part of the scheme for caring for defective delinquents.

As for Napanoch, the intention was to make that a place for the defective male. But I understand from recent statements from the Prison Survey Commission that idea has been abandoned, and they will make another suggestion for that particular type. That report will be issued by the Governor's Prison Survey Commission in a short time and will outline a plan for the care of the defective delinquent male.

SECOND SESSION

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 13, 1920

THE PRESIDENT: The afternoon session will be opened by a discussion of "Children's Court Essentials" by Judge Hoyt of the Children's Court of New York City.

CHILDREN'S COURT ESSENTIALS

HON. FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT, CHIEF JUSTICE CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: After I had accepted the very kind and flattering invitation of your President to take part in these proceedings, I was somewhat alarmed and appalled when I learned that the subject assigned to me was to be "Children's Court Essentials." Not, of course, that this topic seemed uninteresting or unappealing,— as a matter of fact I cannot imagine a more timely, sympathetic and necessary subject for us all to consider and discuss—but because it appeared so vast and so impossible of adequate handling in the brief time allotted for an address of this character. To do it justice would require the delivery of a whole series of lectures or the writing of many volumes, for it should cover every possible phase of the organization and development of an ideal juvenile court system. I understand, however, that a speaker is usually permitted to deviate somewhat from his given subject and to amplify or condense his observations according to the needs of the situation. I am going to avail myself, therefore, of this privilege, and without attempting to discuss the matter in detail I shall try to pick out several points which are of special interest to us in our work, and to consider certain requirements which to me seem indispensable to the proper development of our ideals. In short, I am going to alter the title of my subject from "Children's Court Essentials" to "Some Essential Essentials of the Children's Court."

There is one requisite so elemental, so important and so overwhelming that it stands out first, last and all the time as the one great essential. Call it what you like vision, charity or human sympathy, it resolves itself into that thing which has been aptly

termed the "Spirit of the Children's Court." With that spirit you can make the veriest shell of an organization a power in the land, a worker of miracles and a wonderful instrument for good. Without it, the most highly developed machine, the most perfect equipment and the best planned tribunal invites nothing but failure and disaster. It becomes as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal and a thing without honor, respect or love in the community. Lacking that quality courts must perish, because in the end a better way will be found to deal with the sufferers whom they cannot heal.

It is impossible to define how that spirit can be acquired or developed. It is largely, I suppose, a question of personality. But it should permeate the whole machinery of a court. A community should feel certain of its children's court, certain of its patience, its tolerance, its broad understanding and its love for humanity. Every one connected with the court, from the judge down, should be imbued with a real love of the work, an intense desire to be of service and a keen appreciation of human suffering. When all those qualities are present the court cannot go far wrong.

Equally important is the understanding of the child's point of view and the ability of explaining a matter so that he will realize what the court is seeking to do. "When I was a child I spoke as a child," said St. Paul, but I feel very sure that the Apostle referred to children under seven years, for judging from my own experience in court I think most children speak fairly intelligently. Generally they tell the truth, sometimes they lie, but in almost all cases one finds an underlying reason for their statements. Many children fear being misunderstood above everything else, and that is why they often prove unresponsive. Again and again have we found the children far quicker than their parents to realize their responsibility for wrong-doing and to have a keener appreciation of their faults. How many children undergo an agony of fear because of the commission of some act for which they are in no way really responsible? The loss perhaps of some money or the accidental damage to some household article brings more suffering to a child than the breaking of a moral law; and this is due to the fact that the child rightly or wrongly feels that he will be misunderstood and that his parents (or in some

cases the authorities) will be quicker to punish for an accident than for a real transgression. Rest assured that unless the character of the child and the causes for his action are thoroughly understood the proper means for correction cannot be employed.

Sometimes it isn't easy to get the whole truth out of the children who come before us, but in such cases the judge must use his best efforts. A short time ago five boys from 12 to 14 years of age were arraigned before me charged with entering into a store and stealing some groceries. They all admitted their offense and the case was put over a week for investigation. When the day for disposition arrived I received the report of our probation officer, and on looking it over I found that all five of our young offenders, in addition to the commission of the offense for which they had been arrested, had also been consistent truants from school. Turning to one of the group, I asked him why he had been playing hookey so continuously. Before he had a chance to reply his father, who was standing beside him, declared that he had been ill. For each month of the school year the parent and the boy had some ailment to offer as an excuse for his absence. It was quite apparent that they were both lying, yet it was difficult to prove, and so I cast about for a moment as to the best way of forcing out the truth. Turning to one of our court attendants, I asked him to bring up a chair for the boy, at the same time remarking that I couldn't allow any one so weak and ill to stand during the hearing. The boy hesitated and looked at the chair with suspicion. He really didn't need to sit down, he said, he felt all right now. But I insisted and down he sat. I went through exactly the same performance with the next boy, who was backed up by his mother in all of his excuses, with the result that one more chair received an unwilling occupant. Then turning to our court attendant, in a very audible voice I gave instructions to communicate with a certain hospital and see whether it was able to receive two very sick boys for treatment.

The rather puzzled and disturbed looks on the boys' faces indicated that my plan was beginning to make some impression, but it did not immediately achieve the desired result, for the third and fourth boys in their turn failed to tell all the truth and nothing but the truth. Their denials were not quite so emphatic

and they weren't sick all the time; sometimes they had to say at home to mind the baby or to run errands for their parents, but truants? Oh, no. They never were that. Consequently the weary court attendant had to produce two more chairs and was told to communicate once again with the hospital and to say that there would be four boys instead of two and that it would be best to send an ambulance at once to care for them all.

Then with some anxiety I turned to the fifth boy, the last of the group. "Well, Joe," I said, "what have you got to tell me? I suppose you were sick, too!" "No, sir," was his emphatic reply, "I played hookey." With that he cast a contemptuous glance at the four miserable objects seated in their chairs. It was more than flesh and blood could stand. Four hands shot up and the four boys all wanted to speak at once. "What's the matter?" I asked sympathetically. "Don't tell me you're all worse." "No, Judge," they fairly shouted in chorus, "we aren't sick boys. Sure, we played hookey, too." The chairs were removed and with them one of the greatest obstacles in the handling of the case for the truth having at last been brought out, it became an easy matter for the boys and myself to discuss their errors intelligently and to give them a chance upon probation. There is no need for me to repeat to you what I said to the parents. You can imagine it for yourselves, and I can assure you it was most emphatic.

Closely analogous to the necessity of winning the truth out of the children is that of making them thoroughly understand all the surrounding facts of a given situation, such as the reason for the law, the error of their act and their responsibility for their future conduct. All these things seem to me to be part and parcel of the high ideals and that wholesome spirit to which I have just alluded and which should be the most desirable attribute of an effective and progressive children's court. In this respect it is just as important to devote time and attention to what may appear a trivial violation as it is to a more serious offense. Children can often be led where they cannot be driven and they are quick to resent an apparent injustice. Personally I haven't much use for fines in a court such as ours. One boy said to me only a short time ago, referring to his offense of peddling without a license: "Why, I thought it would only cost a dollar even if I

did get caught, and you can do it lots of times without getting arrested." I am a great believer in requiring restitution for damages or for stolen property. But unless a fine can be paid by a child himself out of his own earnings, I don't think it serves as well as a careful study of the case and an analysis and explanation of the situation which the child will take in and understand. For instance, we have many arrests in New York of boys for selling newspapers in the subways either on the platforms or in the trains. The quickest and consequently the easiest way to dispose of such cases would be by the imposition of a small fine, but we have discovered by experience that it is not the most efficacious. The boys regard it in some instances as the payment of a tax which they can usually avoid by not getting caught, and in many cases they resent it as an injustice because at the time of their arrest they were really ignorant of the law and didn't understand it. What I do now invariably in the case of a first offender is to explain why it is forbidden and then discharge him with a warning. Sometimes I picture what the subway would be like if every one could use it for the purpose of barter and trade, and I find that the boys are quick to appreciate and take in the situation. The idea of all the peddlers in New York charging down the steps with their pushcarts in front of them during the rush hours appeals to their sense of humor, and they leave the court with a real understanding of why the practice of selling in such places must be barred as a nuisance. If, after such a warning, a boy repeats his offense, then, of course, a severer method of treatment is called for, which generally means a remand of a few days in the detention rooms.

I have told of these few incidents because in a way they seem to me to illustrate what I mean by the "Spirit of the Children's Court." Infinite patience and infinite tenderness are two of its important qualities but it comprises many others as well. Common sense and ability to understand and reason with a child, an atmosphere of friendliness and sense of humor enter also into its makeup. In such a court we must shun weak sentimentality, but we should never be ashamed of true sentiment. In assisting to guide and elevate the youth of our community we must give the best that is in us.

Next to the fitting spirit, I might name as the second greatest essential, a careful, enlightened and effective plan of investigation and supervision. In other words, an efficient probation system, backed by proper administrative methods. This is absolutely indispensable if the court is to achieve successful results. Hit or miss methods are as much out of place in the children's court as in a hospital. What would be thought of a doctor who scorned to make a diagnosis and who claimed that he could operate or treat his patient without attempting to find out what was really the matter with him? We must do as much for our patients and we must investigate the reasons for an offense or the cause of neglect before we can attempt to remedy the situation.

Of course, there are many trivial cases which do not require intensive study and which the judge can discharge with an explanation in the first instance. But if the matter is serious, we must be able to get at the root of the trouble and devise some cure which will be effective and permanent. This can never be done if the court is slipshod in its method and if its probation system is weak and incompetent.

We have all heard a good deal of loose talk in the past, which is now dying out, I am thankful to say, to the effect that it is iniquitous to pry into family affairs and that probation officers investigate too much. People who speak that way strike me as being at heart the enemies of the probation theory and the modern doctrine of giving the child a chance. Secretly I believe they would like to go back to the ancient practice of railroading all children by the wholesale to reformatories. No intelligent or sensible person wishes to investigate for investigation's sake. No one wishes to put children on probation for trivial misdemeanors. Goodness knows there are too many serious ones to be looked after. But how on earth can we justify ourselves in putting a case on probation unless we can prove by our investigation that there is a fair and reasonable chance of its turning out successfully? How can we convince the community that we have carried on that probation properly unless we can show by our records that our officers labored efficiently and watched over and guided with faithful zeal the charges committed to their care?

Each case arising in court (and this is especially true as to those requiring probationary treatment) represents a concrete problem which calls for the court's best efforts in working out a solution. To do this intelligently and successfully it must have at its command a thoroughly trained corps of officers who are competent to deal with difficult situations and who can achieve successful results. The spirit of the court must be fortified by intelligence and charity. Vision and human sympathy must not disdain the more earthly virtues of common sense and business efficiency.

The same thing is true of all volunteer work,—to accomplish anything it must be followed up and checked up. In the Big Brother Movement, of which I have the honor of being President, we used to be satisfied with leaving a case in the hands of a Big Brother without really knowing what became of it. It was beautiful in theory but poor in practice. Some Big Brothers did excellent, conscientious work and some none at all. We now require monthly and in certain cases weekly reports from the Big Brothers, with the result that we are beginning to learn how much attention is really given and what results are being achieved.

The real aim of the children's court is to correct by removing the existing errors or faults and to restore the children who come before it to their normal balance. It seeks to mould these children into assets for society instead of permitting them to develop into prospective liabilities. It recognizes its responsibility in dealing with these citizens of the future and it realizes that it must use every precaution, make every effort and employ the best possible methods in the performance of its duty.

Passing from the general to the specific, if I were asked to point out the greatest requisite for the proper development of children's courts today in the State of New York I would select without hesitation the passage of our proposed constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to confer equity or chancery powers upon such courts.

Some persons seem to misunderstand the purpose of this amendment. It would not of itself, even if adopted, confer additional power upon the existing children's courts of the State. It would in reality clothe the Legislature with greater power and permit

it to do something in the future which it cannot do at present. It would merely pave the way for the accomplishment by the State of certain reforms which it is unable today even to consider.

In addition, let me say that the purpose of this amendment is not to add to the personal powers of the justices of the children's court or to glorify their positions.

Neither is it designed to furnish more effective methods for the commitment of children to institutions or for the breaking up of family ties. We already have such powers under the crude and rather obsolete provisions of the Penal Law, and I can assure you that we are not seeking their extension. The purpose of this amendment lies entirely in an opposite direction. It has been drawn for the purpose of permitting a more humane and sensible adjustment of our problems than exists at present, and it aims to protect the child and the family and to safeguard their interests as a unit of society.

We have accomplished a good deal in New York towards the development of a proper system of handling youthful offenders. In one respect and in one respect alone must we acknowledge complete failure. We cannot reform or improve our legal procedure. We cannot do away with the practice of trying little children as criminals under the provisions of the strict Penal Law. We cannot appoint guardians for them or commit them to any kind of custodial care other than that of an institution. We cannot prevent the drawing of our complaints in all cases, even in those of neglect, as any action brought by the State of New York against the child instead of for the child or in his behalf, as it really should be. Finally, we cannot revise our obsolete statutes relating to the correction and protection of delinquent and neglected children and put into effect and being a wise, comprehensive and humane children's code such as many other States of the Union have done.

Why can't we do these very obvious things? Why in the name of common sense can't the Legislature alter these absurd conditions? The answer is a very plain one to those who have studied the question. The New York State Constitution says we can't. It bars the Legislature from doing these very things, for in section 18 of Article 6 it says: "The Legislature shall not hereafter con-

fer upon any local court of its creation any equity jurisdiction." This prohibition is absolute and there is no way out save by amending the Constitution.

As you all know it has been the tendency and plan of our Constitution to prevent the distribution of equity powers among courts in general, and it has constantly sought to concentrate these functions in the Supreme Court alone. In 1894, when our present Constitution was adopted, there were a number of courts in existence which exercised equitable rights, such as the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court. These courts were abolished, their officials and functions combined in the Supreme Court, and the Legislature was forbidden to create any new court or courts with equity powers. Of course, the framers of the Constitution had only one thing in mind, and that was to prevent the duplication of courts to adjust private and civil suits. They never thought of the necessity of the creation of such a tribunal as the children's court or the future need of developing our system of administering social justice. As far as the ordinary forms of litigation are concerned, they did a very wise thing in preventing the wholesale distribution of equitable powers, but through lack of vision in failing to foresee the need of creating new courts to deal with new conditions, they did a very foolish thing.

Now the care and protection of children is, of course, one of the highest forms of equity power known to the law, and as we were all taught, even in our law school days, this power was originally exercised by the High Court of Chancery. Such matters as the adoption and guardianship of children, the enforcement of proper provisions for their mental and moral training, and their protection from abuse and exposure have been the special prerogatives of courts of chancery, and are based upon the jurisdiction of equity alone. Are these not really the very functions which a children's court should perform? Judge Mack once summed up very ably the purpose of the children's court: "To get away from the notion that the child is to be dealt with as a criminal, to save it from the brand of criminality, to take it in hand and instead of first stigmatizing and then reforming it to protect it from the stigma — this is the work which is now being

accomplished, by dealing with delinquent children through the court that represents the *parens patriae* power of the State, the Court of Chancery."

The enactment of this proposed amendment will clear the way for the adoption of any legislation which may be necessary to standardize and advance our laws dealing with the welfare of children. Whatever we may decide to do in the future in this respect we shall not at least be haunted by the fear of unconstitutionality. Much excellent legislation in other States along these lines has gone for nothing because it has been declared unconstitutional when finally tested in their higher courts. But in New York we shall be building upon better foundations. We shall be rearing our house upon a rock, and that fact will give us confidence and hope as we progress towards the solution of our present and future problems.

There is another phase of the existing situation in this State which would be vastly improved by the adoption of such an amendment. Not only do we need to have more children's courts in various localities, but we need a State system which will provide for the establishment of these courts upon a comprehensive and uniform plan. To found and build up such courts as little penal tribunals seems absurdly contrary to the spirit of the present day. If they are to measure up to modern ideals and achieve effective results, their existence and authority must be recognized and protected by the highest law of the State, our Constitution.

HON. GEORGE C. APPELL, CITY JUDGE, MT. VERNON: I don't really know what the system is in opening a discussion, whether it is confined to the dissection of the principal speaker's remarks or whether it would be better to offer something in addition to what he has set forth. I find that in these conferences one is very apt to confine his remarks to the propositions and problems which may arise in his own particular locality, so that when we have one of the justices of the city of New York speak on a topic, he is apt to confine himself to the conditions and the cases arising in his province. So I think that it would be better if I would throw out a few suggestions about what we might call the up-State or country methods.

While I am only twenty-eight minutes from Forty-second Street myself, I am usually dubbed a country magistrate.

Going on the hypothesis that we are to save the boy and not punish him, isn't it the chief problem that faces us to provide and throw around that boy every outward symbol or cloak of lack of formality? I have been in numerous courts and found that when boys are brought for trial there is that same rigid adherence to forms and precepts; there is a stiffness that predominates in the formal court room. We have the police officers gathered about and the interpreters and the other court attendants. There is too close an adherence to the legal technicalities surrounding him and the arraignment and the taking of testimony, all of which I think does not impress the child in the slightest.

In the first place, I think the first essential of the real children's court—I am not talking about New York city now—is that we have a court with as little aspect of the adult court as possible. In my own jurisdiction the cases involving children are heard in a private office at a table. There is no bench. The child stands alongside the judge; the child's head is on the same level as the judge and sometimes only a foot away from it, and an informal discussion is started something like this: "Now, Pete, they tell me that you have stolen some beets from this store; that you swiped the stuff last Thursday. I don't know whether you did or not; what do you think about it?" Instead of, "James Jones, you are formally charged on the information of Patrolman Smith with having wilfully and intentionally committed the crime of petit larceny in that you did," etc. That would scare the boy so it would shut him up, in my estimation, so I believe in talking to him the way his father or big brother would in the event that boy came home and the news preceded him that he had gotten into some trouble, and nine times out of ten handling the boy in that fashion will bring forth the truth in at least half the time it would otherwise have taken.

I don't believe in having a large force in attendance in the juvenile court. I believe in confining those present to the complaining witness, to the defendant, to the probation officer or some court officer, and, in the event the child is a foreigner, the interpreter,—all others excluded. There is nothing so repugnant

to a child as to be forced to tell his story of wrongdoing before other children. He will back up on that. He won't admit it unless he is one of those whom we occasionally run across who thinks it is a great feat to be arrested, and tells the story with a great show of bravado. But I am talking about the average boy. The less people you have around to hear that story, the better chance you have of hearing the truthful story.

I also insist that the parent of the child must be present when that case is heard, because we find in a very great many cases that the parent is the one to blame. I also believe in having the defendant and witnesses argue among themselves, "sic them at each other." Very often we have the truth come out. After all, all we are concerned in primarily in the court is the elucidation of the truth.

I think likewise, in speaking of Children's Court Essentials, it would be very wise for the magistrates to instruct their police officers or the heads of the police department to minimize, in so far as they are able, the number of cases of a juvenile character brought before them; not to arrest a boy simply because he has violated some foolish city ordinance, not to arrest a boy who has evidently made a slip which was unintentional, and in the case of boys who have been accused of committing some juvenile riot of some kind, not necessarily arrest or summons them, but bring them before the court at a time fixed by the court and then have an informal hearing.

I have adopted in the last three or four years what I call an informal court, whereby no lasting record is made against the child who is there for the commission of the first minor offense, and I feel that a talk with that child about the law which he broke will have a lasting benefit.

I believe further that in the case of the first offender and in some cases of the second, third and fourth offenders, if within the range of possibility, we should discharge them with a reprimand. I don't believe in accumulating a record against a child because he is the creature of circumstances very often beyond his control, and our duty is to save him and not punish him. If it is within the range of possibility to discharge that child with a reprimand instead of finding him guilty and suspending sen-

tence, instead of placing him on probation, do so. Of course, we find hundreds of cases where it is impossible to exonerate the child completely, but there are many cases wherein the child is found guilty where the child should have been discharged with a reprimand or warning. As for punishment, I am not a great believer in serious punishment of the child. My particular city is one of four in our county and there are several large incorporated villages, and there are fewer children committed to institutions from my court than in any other city in the county and less than in the villages, and our proportion of juvenile crime is small at that.

I have never in my experience of ten years imposed a fine on a child. I don't believe in fining a child. I think it is ridiculous on the face of it. I believe in reparation being made; I believe in restitution being made, and that in a great many cases is a hardship only on the parents and does the child no good. Of course, if a boy in odd hours is employed in delivering goods or as a caddy on the golf links, I have taken keen delight where that boy has made a mess of things in some store or house in making him pay by installment out of his own personal earnings enough to make complete restitution, even though it be over a period of two years, because that constant coming to the probation officer and doling out of what he knows is hard-earned money is the sincerest kind of punishment to him.

The greatest of all needs in the juvenile court law in this State now is the positive and crying necessity for a statute permitting short-term commitments. There is not a magistrate in this room who has not had before him at times a child who has been lawfully and justly convicted of an offense who should have been punished. It may have been a repeated offense, and yet you hesitate strongly before committing him to a State institution where he will have to serve the minimum period of thirteen months. I believe if the magistrates of this State were empowered to commit a child, as they have the right to commit an adult, say, for a period of two weeks, one month or two months, it would give that boy a wonderful opportunity to think and reflect. It will instill in his conscience better than any method which I know the fact that he has done a grievous wrong, that he is being per-

mitted to go back to his folks after a brief period of incarceration which he never will forget, and I doubt if he would ever repeat the offense. I have tried that at times, when I was forced to commit a child, by holding him in the detention home for a few days until I finally passed judgment on his case, and I find once he has had a taste of forced incarceration he never wants to break the law again.

These are just a few random hints I have thrown out. I do hope they will prove of some benefit to those judges who may not have adopted or tried them in their own courts. During the past years I have picked up many useful hints from the papers read in this convention, and my sincere wish is that I have been able to give out something that may be of use to others.

HON. EDWARD A. CONGER, CITY JUDGE, POUGHKEEPSIE: My experience is that a boy sometimes picks up things he never heard about, if he is sent to an institution. I have never yet been guilty of sending a boy to Randall's Island. I have been all through Randall's Island. It is a wonderful institution. There are boys sometimes that you have to send away, but you don't want to send them to such an institution.

I have perfected a system of short-term imprisonments. I don't like to send a boy to jail, not because I am fed up on sympathy or anything like that, but I try in every way I can to make that boy a better boy. However, there are times once in a while when a boy has to be brought up short, and I have perfected an arrangement with an institution in Albany run by the Christian Brothers where I can send Catholic boys when I get them, and I am trying to get a Protestant institution to which I can send them for two weeks, and then on my letter, to let them come back. I have found it has done wonders.

I have sent boys to Industry and have had them come back good, and I have sent boys to Industry and have had them come back bad, so it is about fifty-fifty with all these agencies. It took me some time to become converted to the probation system. I was a district attorney once, and that meant we were trying to send every one to jail, but I have seen so many wonderful examples of it that I am absolutely converted. If the probation officer doesn't work, I take up some other agencies. I take up the priest

or whichever church they go to. We haven't any Big Brothers in Poughkeepsie, but I manage to scare up one. The better-half of my family has four or five coming to the house. So it seems to me that the boys should be given not mawkish sympathy or given a medal, but you can bring home to them in many ways the fact they have done wrong, and it seems to me that is the thing to do before sending them away.

THE CHAIRMAN: I now take pleasure in introducing to you George H. Chatfield, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Attendance, of New York City.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAWS

MR. GEORGE H. CHATFIELD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ATTENDANCE, NEW YORK CITY: Any law can and will be enforced if enough people want it done. If the law is generally felt to be just and right, the great majority will comply without question. If in addition many persons are actively concerned, the ease of enforcement increases; if a less number are vitally concerned, either through self interest or conviction, still successful enforcement may be looked for. Difficulties increase as the numbers of those increase who regard the law as unimportant, or who look upon it as an unwarranted invasion of personal or property rights. For law enforcement is like any other matter; it requires the collective attention of the people, and along with other matters must struggle for that attention. Any matter, whether it be law enforcement or something else which obtains momentary or permanent importance in the minds of large numbers of people, secures the responsive attention of the rest, and whether as individuals seeking profits, as servants of the public, or merely as members of the community, we are all in greater or less degree concerned. Similarly, though perhaps not so willingly we lend respectful ear to any less numerous group, if they show an active determination to see that a particular thing is done.

But as public officers we are particularly sensitive to whatever affects immediately and definitely the safety, comfort and interest of great numbers of the population. Things which lie distant in the future, may perhaps be disregarded, but anything which threatens in the present to interfere with the supply of the neces-

sities of life or with accustomed convenience or pleasures is assured of unremitting attention. Whatever, on the other hand, will produce evil effects only in the distant future, tends to be tolerated in the present. Law enforcement is like in this respect all other objects of collective or individual attention. It is highly effective in matters of immediate and obvious importance, and less so in others.

For example,—traffic regulation not so long ago did not greatly concern the residents of cities. Today it does because congestion grows apace, and with it danger to life and limb, in fact without it chaos would result. As a consequence the drivers of motor cars and other vehicles are now subject to a refinement of control such as exists in no other relation. Even the most individualistic of drivers hesitates to reply to the most caustic remarks of the traffic cop, because he knows that prompt punishment awaits disobedience or abuse. Of what other specialized jurisdiction is this so unvaryingly and uniformly true? Whoever drives a motor car in busy streets, has the traffic rules constantly in mind, and is well aware of what will happen to the person found violating them, of which fact the \$266,000 of fines imposed in the Traffic Court last year bear eloquent testimony. As illustrative of this general state of mind, the following incident is in point. A few mornings ago, two of my neighbors stood on the station platform en route for the city. One of them said, "I'm summoned before Judge House this morning." "Speeding?" "Yes," and then followed the usual explanations. "Well," said the listening neighbor, "walk up and take your medicine. Don't make any excuses. It'll cost you twenty-five anyway, and the less you say the better. I was down last week, and that was the way it came out." Here is a general acceptance of the inevitable, primarily because everyone knows that without the exercise of practically absolute authority in the regulation of the traffic, the streets would become impassable.

But compulsory education laws, like many other statutes are not in the same category as the traffic regulations. Here do not arise continuously situations which must be dealt with summarily, if public order and safety are to be maintained. On the contrary these laws are concerned with a process extending over many

years in which the bad effects of non-attendance at school are not easily measured, and in which sympathy is easily aroused for the delinquent, be he parent or child. Only when the great emergency of war makes manifest to the public eye, the illiteracy and ignorance which on a tremendous scale impede the training of armies and slow down the processes of war, are the total effects of neglect and paltering visible, and these effects tend quickly to fade away, as the war itself slips into the back ground of memory. With the exception of a few of the great cities of the country and some of the more progressive smaller communities, compulsory education laws are not generally enforced in this country. Neither in the minds of the public at large nor in the minds of those charged with their enforcement do these laws assume a supreme and immediate importance. Boards of education, school superintendents, municipal authorities, police officers, magistrates and civic organizations alike share in this attitude, and it is but recently that the labor unions have shown signs of taking a strong stand in the matter. Moreover, as is generally known, the compulsory education laws of many states are so inadequate as to be farcical. We have then a general condition, which is due chiefly to several causes.

First. There is a survival of a traditionary point of view, handed down from more simple conditions of life, when the vast and undeveloped resources of the country were accessible to the ambitious and the aspiring and when energy and industry might single handed carve out a fortune or a competency. Failure was then more rightly regarded as an individual matter, as somehow the individual's own fault. The advantages of education were naturally less essential, and something which the individual might take or leave as he saw fit, and that feeling persists to this day, for many there are who doubt the necessity of forcing the unwilling to become literate. But those who reason in this way forget that those primitive almost days have gone forever, and that in their stead has come the complicated fabric of modern civilization which envelopes the least and greatest, and which requires the sustained effort of the mature mind to envisage and comprehend. They forget that if the instruments of comprehension are withheld or unused the child of today will become the wanderer of the future in an unknown land, without chart or compass, blown

about by every vagary of the quack, the charlatan and the visionary, the easy victim of the exploiter and the unscrupulous.

Again, the school superintendent and his board of education are immersed in the work of providing for and conducting an ever expanding and highly specialized social mechanism, demand their best thought and energies. Confronting them each day are a host of children demanding service and inspiring criticism and change of method to an extent almost unknown except by those who have actively participated. Much as the attention of a hospital staff is riveted upon the patients before them to the necessary lack of concern for those others of the sick and diseased who are not present in the flesh, so do school officers give attention to the children before them and tend to ignore those who are not.

But just as the health of the intelligent and well to do of a community, however guarded by science and skill, is still menaced, so long as there are those who do not observe the laws of sanitation or are unprotected from the inroads of contagion, so is the future of democracy imperilled by every child who loses his educational birthright. For what is our boasted democracy if it does not preserve for the meanest and the lowest the right to opportunity, the right to appraise with the mind of intelligent maturity the world in which he lives, and to choose as far as may be what he will be therein. And if this be true, this right must be preserved against all odds, against the indifference or neglect of persons, against the force of untoward circumstances, against the selfishness of others, and finally even against the unwillingness of the child itself. When the life of the nation is at stake, the State does not hesitate to enforce at all hazards its claim to the life or service of every one of its citizens, and it omits no precaution to see that none escape its call. By the same token, it not merely make provision for the education of all of its children, its future citizenry, but in its compulsory education laws lays down the doctrine as well, that none of these children shall escape the process.

The compulsory education law of this state is therefore the charter of the children's education rights. It has many provisions two of which are the cornerstone of the law, sections 621 and 624. The first provides that in a city or school district having a

population of 5,000 or more and employing a superintendent of schools, that every child between 7 and 16 years of age not lawfully employed and in proper physical and mental condition shall attend upon instruction the entire time the public schools of the city or district in which he resides shall be in session, which period shall not be less than 180 days in the year. The second provides that every person in parental relation to a child of compulsory school age shall cause such child to attend upon instruction. Such vagueness and possibility of exception as may exist in the term, "in proper physical and mental condition," was eliminated at the last session of the Legislature by providing that a child shall be deemed in proper physical and mental condition to attend upon instruction, unless a certificate shall have been issued by the school authorities that such child is not in proper physical and mental condition to so attend.

In these provisions then, there is a universality of requirement. No child and no parent is overlooked. Compulsion rests upon each. Moreover complete attendance is required, not when the child likes, not when the parent likes, but for the entire time the public schools are in session. Here is no half-way recognition of the importance of school attendance, but full recognition. A habit of attendance is expected, and whoever has dealt with human beings, young or old, will agree that fundamental to success in habit formation, which for convenience we call discipline,—from discipulus, one taught,—is regularity, that there be no breaks or omissions in the regularity of performance, so that performance becomes instinctive, so that evasion of response becomes unthinkable, and indeed inevitable. And as illustration of habit formation in the mass, the successful imposition of the traffic regulations is the striking illustration. There is no better opportunity for teaching the significance of law to the population as a whole, young and old, the old through the young, than by the strict enforcement of compulsory education laws, and no field of enforcement in which the objects of the law are so generally recognized as just. Moreover, this statute recognizes, as it should, the family as the unit of society. It definitely and properly lodges upon the parent responsibility for the education of the children whom he has brought into the world, and provides against evasion of that responsibility.

Quite commonly, the emphasis of those interested in compulsory education enforcement is laid upon the suppression of truancy, but wisely indeed the framers of this act regarded truancy as but a phase of the more important matter of regularity of attendance. If the larger matter were attended to, the lesser could not be overlooked. But irrespective of general consideration, and considering only the cost of irregular attendance, it may be said that there is no single factor more important in promoting the regular progress of the child through school than regular attendance upon instruction. Retardation is a byword to all school people, for it represents failure, failure of the school to accomplish its aims, and the more portentous failure of youth; and its cost in the aggregate can be reckoned in millions of dollars annually. As the many studies of the question have shown, retardation is due in no small part to irregular attendance.

The greatest difficulty in enforcing regularity of attendance is due to the length of the educational process, so long, that parents and children alike easily come to underrate the importance of interruptions in contrast with the urgency of some immediate and apparently compelling need or desire. Conceivably, no parent and but few children would sacrifice lasting benefits to immediate desires, if the attainment of those benefits depended upon the child's presence at a definite place on one or a few specific occasions, for only when those occasions are many in number do a few omissions seem unimportant. This is not to be wondered at; it is one of the characteristics of human nature, which renders laws necessary and machinery for their enforcement. That machinery is busied day in and day out with a routine duty, the establishment of the habit of attendance, with going from house to house, calling the attention of parents to absence, demanding explanations, and only in the minority of cases invoking the aid of the magistrate. For example, of 480,000 investigations made in the city of New York in 1919, but little more than 3,000 cases reached the Magistrates Courts.

But in that machinery the magistrate has a definite and indispensable place, and no one bears a heavier responsibility than he. If he fails to take the matter of school attendance seriously, if he does not support the school authorities, the whole machinery is

operated in vain, and the rights of childhood wither away. That which gives assurance to the police officer, who by merely raising his hand directs the flow of traffic, is not his uniform, not his weapons, but the knowledge that if he makes a complaint in court the magistrate will stand by. What enables the attendance officer to assert with confidence that the child must attend school, is not his authority or his badge, nor even the provisions of the statute, but the fact that if he proves a parent negligent in court, the magistrate will support him and will make the parent know unmistakably that his responsibility must be met. Lacking that knowledge the attendance officer is as of as much use as any other civilian who must accomplish his ends by persuasion alone in an indifferent and often hostile territory. It is sometimes said that the parent does not realize his responsibility, and that in consequence the duty of the magistrate is first to secure, if possible, the parent's co-operation. And without question that co-operation should be secured if possible, but it is doubtful if there are many parents who in their hearts do not know their responsibilities; however much they may try to evade them, they are conscious of their duties as are animals who cherish their young.

The law of this State minimizes the work expected of the magistrate by setting up a quasi-judicial piece of machinery in the school system itself. It provides that the school authorities after due notice to the parent and child and an opportunity for them to be heard, may with the consent in writing of the parents, commit a truant, disorderly child to a truant school for not more than two years or until the child is sixteen years of age, and in this city the Director of Attendance is specifically empowered to commit and parole truant and delinquent children in this manner. As a consequence, the so-called hearings of the Bureau of Attendance form a very servicable part of its work. From 14,000 to 16,000 hearings are conducted annually requiring the services of two persons exclusively, who later on represent the Bureau in the Magistrates' Courts. Between a fourth and a fifth of these cases, sometimes over three thousand in all, reach the magistrates as complaints against the parent. Resort to the Children's Court is had only when the parent has shown to the satisfaction of the court that he cannot control the child, and has refused his consent to the commitment of the child. As supplementary to these

efforts approximately 8,000 children a year are placed on probation and supervised. Welfare activities are maintained as far as possible, and provision made for the mental and physical examination of children. Parental school accommodations are grossly inadequate and have been for the past two years, to our own great discontent and that of Chief Justice Hoyt. Effort is being made to increase, as well, the number of probationary schools.

The bulk of the work of the Bureau consists, notwithstanding, of the routine investigation of absence at the homes of the parents. Last year approximately 480,000 investigations were made by the staff of 215 officers, which this year will reach nearly 300, in order to provide for continual school attendance and the maintenance of the school census.

It is plain therefore that only a residuum of the cases reach the magistrate, and then only after much energy has been expended. And there is no question that the attendance officers receive that support and interest, except in a few instances to which reference has been made, nor should it be assumed from anything that has been said that the opinion is held that the magistrate should unquestionably back up the officers by fining or imprisoning the parent. The discretion to dispose of complaints resides in him. It is his duty and his right to exercise that discretion, but above all to make it clear to the parent that he cannot evade his responsibility. The parent however ignorant is conscious of that responsibility. What he too often believes is that he can evade it, and that is where the magistrate comes in.

There no doubt comes to the magistrate in the course of time, a sense of futility, a feeling that the procession of the miserable and the delinquent will always continue, and that one's efforts are in vain. Possibly the success that has attended the enforcement of school attendance in London may offset that feeling. London has a school population of about the same size as New York. It employs nearly 400 attendance officers and resort is at once had to the court, when the law is violated. In the year 1890, 28,000 parents were summoned to court and fined or imprisoned; in 1900, 78,000 were summoned and meanwhile year by year, the average daily percentage of attendance had increased, but if I

were asked whether this is true as a whole in the State of New York, I should be obliged to say such is not the case.

At the present time school attendance is reasonably well enforced in New York City although there are many features which can be bettered. There is much complaint throughout the State, and justices of the peace and magistrates are responsible for this condition. And no doubt part of this criticism is said to be just, for magistrates are men of prominence in their communities, and as such are expected to be men of vision, leaders alert for important things affecting the public weal; but there is no reason why complaint should be laid upon them alone. Boards of education, school officials, and organizations are equally responsible. It is they and the community itself that must make important the matter of compulsory education enforcement, and when they do, they will have had no reason to complain of the magistrates.

THE CHAIRMAN: The discussion will be opened by Judge Lewis of the City Court of Utica.

HON. FRED E. LEWIS, CITY JUDGE, UTICA: I don't think I would be going beyond bounds in saying that every magistrate in the State realizes the importance of the Compulsory Education Law and believes thoroughly in the enforcement of it. It has gotten to the point today where at least a preliminary education cannot be classed as an advantage; it must be classed practically as a necessity. Merely the superficial study of conditions that exist not only in our own country, but throughout the world at large and what is supposed to be the civilized world would easily convince anyone that so far as the future of these countries was concerned, whether they be republics or monarchies, a reasonable degree of education among the people generally is about the best safety valve that we can well be furnished.

The Compulsory Education Law is, no doubt, one of the best laws that is on our statute books today, and, as I said before, I don't think there is a magistrate in the State but who believes it should be enforced.

But when it comes to the question of the enforcement, a magistrate is very often confronted with a great many propositions and problems which people who do not go into the facts themselves do not really understand.

The section that requires the attendance of the child, his arrest or punishment is the one thing in many instances that is taken up first before there is anything done with reference to the parent. Very often a magistrate is confronted with the proposition when one of those children is brought before him that there has been no previous investigation; that the parents say one thing; very often the school authorities are not in a position to say anything more than the child is absent, that they have been to the house and do not find him; and very often the parents bring up the question of the child's physical condition, and then again, they take the stand that they have done practically everything in their power and it is entirely the child's fault. If there is sufficient evidence produced so a magistrate can determine legally those questions that are presented, it doesn't take a very long time for him to attend to his part. So far as the enforcement of the law is concerned and so far as the punishment of the parents or bringing them to account is concerned, they are very often left in the same position. Sometimes the parents do everything in their power to compel a child to attend school. Then again, they don't, and I do not think there is any magistrate who would uphold a parent in keeping a child out of school to go to work, simply to augment a bank account or bring more money into the house. But then again, they are confronted with the proposition sometimes where, for instance, there is a widowed mother with three or four children and one of them just old enough to take care of the rest while the mother works. That presents a great deal different proposition than when there is no real legal excuse as to why a child is not in school.

So far as the magistrates are concerned, in my experience and from what I have been able to find out from talking with the other magistrates, so far as their part is concerned when they are in a position to pass judgment, they are perfectly ready and willing to uphold this law and to do whatever they can in order to keep these children in school, because they realize full well that the school children of today are going to be the men and women tomorrow, who will have to take the places of the men and women today, and whatever government they have will be practically in their hands.

Now, our State law provides for truant schools, but it leaves it to the localities to establish them. In many instances that is not done, and up in our own locality it is very often a serious proposition if we want to enforce punishment to know what we are going to do. A girl brought into our courts up there who would be a proper and fit subject to commit or be punished is put on probation unless some orphan asylum or some institution of that sort will take her in as a matter of accommodation, because there is no place to which a magistrate could make a commitment. And to a certain extent we are confronted with the same proposition so far as the boys are concerned. There are private institutions and of course, under the statute as it stands, they are confronted in every case with the religious question, the consent of the parents, and that sort of thing, so when the question is spoken of and the matter brought up of the magistrates standing back of the school authorities and enforcing the law in that connection, very often their hands are tied to such an extent that they cannot do what they feel ought to be done and would be ready and willing and glad to do if possible for them to do.

Of course, the probation system is a great help. Probably in some of our localities the truants form a great part of the probationers. I don't know exactly what the percentage would be, but at some seasons probably, of the people on probation, forty or fifty per cent of them would be truants in a great many instances because it is the only way the magistrates have in which to handle that class of cases.

I don't think there is any question as far as the magistrates are concerned that they realize the importance of this law, but there are some serious problems about it which come up when these cases are brought in.

In the matter of the previous investigation, to which the previous speaker referred, of course if those investigations are made and the cases are presented with the facts threshed out, it is a very easy matter for the magistrate to determine, and if it is a matter of commitment and the place to which commitment is to be made, his work is easy. But if it is taken the other way and there is no investigation made, and one side claiming one thing and the other something else, not even any attorneys in the case, when he

gets all through the magistrate isn't in any better position to act than before the child is brought in.

So far as the discussion of the enforcement of that law is concerned, it is more or less furnishing a proper means upon which the magistrate can act than of the magistrate acting, because in the great majority of cases they are perfectly ready and willing to stand back of that law and enforce it and have these truants get the benefit of the education, provided they are put in a position where they can.

I know that has been our experience in Utica and that has been a great trouble in carrying it out. It has been either that they have not been able to get hold of the facts or else very often when they have, they are not in a position to do what they feel should be done.

MR. JAMES D. SULLIVAN, STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ALBANY: I was greatly interested in Mr. Chatfield's paper, particularly as regards certain points brought out, also in the address by Judge Hoyt on "Children's Court Essentials" or "Necessary Machinery of the Court." Let me supplement what Mr. Chatfield had to say concerning complaints of school authorities, superintendents, principals and teachers in regard to lack of cooperation in the enforcement of school attendance laws on the part of local judges, and I venture to speak plainly on this point.

The day is exceptional when I do not get a letter complaining that local judges do not effectively cooperate in the enforcement of school laws.

At the Department of Education, at the close of each month, we receive attendance reports from cities of the State, which include the names of all children who have been out of school in violation of the attendance law; and, so far as known, the teacher states the cause of absence and indicates the steps taken to bring about proper enforcement of this law, if any such step is taken; and all of this sort of information reaches us monthly from Syracuse, Utica, Mt. Vernon,—in fact from every city other than the cities of the first class (Rochester, Buffalo and New York). Reports from these larger cities we do not require, because of the physical task of making up these reports in very populous centers; yet from the 55 cities that do report monthly we find that

the great majority of reports contain some statements about the lack of co-operation on the part of this and that judge.

To be frank, superintendents, principals, teachers and school boards pointedly criticize judges for lack of effective cooperation in the enforcement of the law in connection with delinquent parents, but they mention on the other hand the judge's willingness to have children haled into court and put on probation and at times railroaded to correctional institutions, if he can find anywhere such institution willing to receive these unfortunate youngsters. The real burden of complaint reaching us is that the court is unwilling to deal properly as the statute provides, when it comes to the delinquent parent.

Much of the procedure in haling children into court charged with truancy, delinquency and all that sort of thing, placing them on probation or railroading them to institutions, is a procedure in which the court apparently overlooks the fact that the child is not responsible, while his parent is responsible; yet the one under the law inherently and lawfully responsible is the one the court is apparently reluctant to punish for having failed to perform parental duty as regards his own child. When the parent—the guilty one—is allowed to go scot-free, and the innocent one—the child—is dragged into court, all officially concerned in this sort of procedure are committing a crime against the child, and encouraging (by indirection at least) the parent to continue a violator of the school attendance law.

Why don't judges punish parents instead of children, when the parent is the guilty one? This question has been answered time and time again, not by the court but by intelligent, disinterested citizens concerned in child welfare, and answer invariably is that the child hasn't a vote, while the parent wields the all-powerful ballot. In that city or community where the parent is held lawfully responsible for the school attendance of his child, we hear less about putting children on probation, and less about children being railroaded to institutions, and little do we hear about so-called truancy. Punish the parent when he violates the law, as the statute provides, and the child required by law to attend school will be in attendance. The law should be made to run straight against the parent in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred;

and, if this procedure obtains, we will seldom have occasion to operate school laws against a child.

In Germany there has been in effective operation a compulsory education law for well nigh a century; and, while I do not like to say anything very good about Germany, yet we should give even the Devil his just deserts, and we know that a parent in Germany is made to understand,— at least he was before the great war — that if he violated school attendance laws of the land he would be punished; and he was punished, and so promptly and properly that he did not soon forget it; and as a result over there the occasion was rare when authorities found it necessary to operate the law against a child.

As the net result of this German procedure, illiteracy has been at the vanishing point in Germany for well nigh fifty years. There was no man or woman parent in Germany in the last half century (who was right physically and mentally) who did not have at least an elementary education, and this is highly creditable to even Germany,— a fact that must be admitted, while we deplore the ideals sought to be attained in the Germany system of education.

We have within the State of New York right now 450,000 illiterates 10 years of age and above; and of ten million American boys brought within the draft in our recent military operations, thousands were found unable to read their orders or write a letter home to their mother. These facts, when known, were little else than a shock to the American people, and this vast number, in the army, illiterate in the draft, were not all foreign born,— far from it. Thousands and thousands of these boys, unable to read their orders in English or write a bit of a letter in English to a friend or parent at home, were native-born, of native-born parents, while thousands of others were the sons of parents born over seas.

The facts of illiteracy disclosed in the draft are paralleled by facts disclosed in the 1890 census, 1900 census, 1910 census, and will appear again, with all their ugliness, in the returns of the 1920 Federal census, when the data shall have been compiled and published.

The fact does not appeal to or stimulate our pride that there is a higher percentage of illiteracy among the persons who are of native-born parents than among the persons of foreign-born parents; yet such is the fact, as disclosed by the Federal census every tenth year.

Now I am not going to say that magistrates are altogether responsible for the breaking down of the compulsory education law in the State of New York in certain cities. Yet, when a superintendent of schools writes me, after I have sent him a sharp letter in regard to the non-enforcement of the law that "I have not been able to get a conviction and proper punishment of a single parent in this city at the hand of the court in twenty years," a measure of responsibility for the non-compliance with the law of the State rests at the door of the magistrate, and there can be no question about it; and I quote here from one of the most conscientious, competent school superintendents to be found in our cities.

Plenty of children, however, have been dragged into that court, as the court would not properly punish a parent, and therefore the superintendent had to content himself with bringing children, having them punished and blacklisted in the courts. With this sort of procedure, who can venture to say that there is not something wrong in Denmark?

There is a rather small city of from 15,000 to 18,000 population within the State, a city with which we have had a good deal of trouble during the years in our endeavor to bring about anything like decent compliance with school attendance laws; and the superintendents,—three in number during the years—have complained that they could not secure the cooperation of the court in the effective punishment of parents violating school attendance laws. And I asked one superintendent plainly, "Have you not a lot of children of school age in your city who never go to school and who are not registered in any school?" and he replied, "I believe we have." A hasty survey was inaugurated in that city and approximately 250 children of compulsory school age were found registered at no school, nor were they lawfully employed.

Year in and year out the Education Department has urged that delinquent parents in this particular city be punished so promptly and properly that they would send their children to school as the law required, yet our recommendations and efforts have been in vain. Steps are now being taken, however, by the Commissioner of Education to withhold school moneys from this particular city. Anticipating the loss of school moneys to this city, and checking up who will be responsible for the same, we do not say the entire blame is with the court, nor with the superintendent or the board of education, but with the entire community; and, while many parents in this city have obeyed the law, they have not put their faces like flint against delinquent public officials who have sidestepped their responsibility.

Generally speaking, taxpayers are more concerned in having a full share of the public school moneys to defray expenses of schools and they are more concerned in the rights of unfortunate children to education than they are in perpetuating in public office any man who fails to observe his oath of office. If the withholding of school moneys brings about proper administration of the law, some one asks why school moneys are not oftener withheld. We answer that we hesitate to put an extra burden of taxation by the withholding of school moneys on a taxpayer who himself has violated no law, sends his children to school and loyally out of his own pocket supports the cause of education.

I hope I will not be regarded as a scold in making these few impromptu remarks, yet be that as it may, plain talk in the open is what is needed; and, in closing, we are glad to be able to admit that some magistrates do not hesitate to do their full duty in properly punishing delinquent parents.

HON. GEORGE F. DITMARS, CITY JUDGE, GENEVA: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say Amen to the last speaker's theory and proposition that we ought to pay more strict attention to the parents.

Now, we don't have any children's court located in the city of Geneva, nor any jurisdiction over our three thousand or more juveniles, except as our County Judge comes there occassionally to hold what they call the County Children's Court. Therefore, we are forced to operate under section 494 of the Penal Law and those

sections which permit us to go directly to the parent of the child himself. We have a plan there which has operated very successfully in keeping children in school. When complaint is made to the City Court, we bring in both the child and the parent and we explain to the child the necessity of an education, etc. so far as we are able to. We usually read the riot act to the parent and end up by fining the parent anywhere from three to twenty-five dollars, and then we say to the parent, "If you deposit that fine we will remit the execution of the sentence and adjourn the matter until the end of the school year. If the child has a good record at the end of the school year, as evidenced by a certificate of the child's teacher, we will remit the fine." The parent immediately becomes interested in getting back that money and the child, either by compulsion or otherwise, becomes interested in helping the parent get back that money. He attends school regularly, he gets interested and he begins to do good work, and out of forty or fifty cases I have never had to turn the fine over to our city treasury but just once. I have never had a second complaint against the child.

THE PRESIDENT: The next subject that we have is "The Treatment of Women Offenders." We have been talking about having too few institutions for the various types of cases that come up, and as far as I can make out, as far as the women offenders are concerned there are too many institutions. There are too many buildings for the number of women, and our great trouble is we haven't learned how to use these buildings economically, and Miss Clark will speak to us on this subject.

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN OFFENDERS

MISS MARY VIDA CLARK, SECRETARY, WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY: The happy combination of national prohibition and high wages is generally accredited with the great decrease in the number of women arraigned in our courts, and consequently the number disposed of by the courts in the various ways that have been devised for the restraint and reformation of the female offender.

It is interesting to compare our situation at present with that of ten years ago. On October 1, 1909, there were 667 women

serving sentences in the New York City Workhouse and District Prisons. On October 1, 1919, there were 275 and on January 1, 1920, 187. In 1909 there were 192 women in penitentiaries, and at the end of 1919 there were 29. The Auburn State Prison for Women had 119 prisoners ten years ago; now it has 64. The female population of the county jails was 106 in 1909 compared with 76 in 1919. It is only the State and private reformatories for women that have maintained about the same population. Albion and Bedford had between them 479 young women (and babies) in their care October 1, 1909, and 523 (and 36 babies) October 1, 1919, while the figures for the private institutions, eleven of them in 1908 and 12 in 1919, were 1,324 October 1, 1909, and 1,304 July 1, 1919.

It is interesting to observe that of the 2,200 women offenders in institutions at the present time only about 300 are in county and city institutions and 600 in State institutions, while 1,300 are in private institutions. In other words, there are twice as many such women in State institutions as in local institutions and twice as many in private institutions at local expense as in State institutions at State expense. This situation is certainly a contrast to that of men law-breakers. How many such are the beneficiaries of private charity? To be sure, it is to be remembered that most of the women in custody are there through forms of social or personal immorality for which men are seldom arrested or convicted, and their case is hardly comparable to that of men criminals.

While the increasing number of offenders put on probation might be supposed to have something to do with this decrease in figures, it is not responsible for a decrease in women sent to institutions, for the number of women on probation has not increased in two years. During 1908 there were 2,019 women placed on probation; during 1918, 1,732, or 287 fewer. The great increase has been in girls under 16, the number being 162 for 1908 and 1,300 for 1918.

In order to get as nearly as possible up-to-date information regarding the disposition of women offenders brought into the courts for prostitution, loitering, soliciting and related offenses, the most general forms of law-breaking of which women are

guilty, a questionnaire was sent out in January to the magistrates in the 58 cities of the State outside of New York City and to the police justices in the 29 villages with more than 5,000 inhabitants. These 87 inquiries have elicited to date 55 replies, and the figures they give are mostly for the calendar year 1919. The statistics furnished are very interesting and significant. Excluding for the moment the city of Buffalo, as the criminal operations of that city are almost as overpowering as those of New York, and the cities of Rochester, Albany, Schenectady, also Hudson Falls and Yonkers, which are among those not replying, it appears that of some 675 individuals reported as arraigned 121 were discharged and 523 convicted. Of the latter, 20 were sentenced to penitentiaries, 58 to jails, 64 to State reformatories, 39 to private reformatories, 17 to hospitals, while 120 were fined; in 99 cases sentence was suspended and in 106 cases sentence was suspended and offenders were placed on probation.

It is striking that the greatest number punished in any one way were fined, especially striking perhaps to the New York City mind, since the custom of imposing fines for such offenses has been long in disuse, and under the ban both of judicial disapproval and of statutory prohibition. Our Inferior Criminal Courts Act, which is probably as nearly a model law as that governing the practice of any other city, by distinctly providing for such offenses either institutional care or probationary treatment, put an end some years ago to the imposition of fines as a method of punishment in such cases. In this instance the practice of the courts antedated the provisions of the law. Our Chief City Magistrate, Hon. William McAdoo, says on this subject:

“Ever since I came to this office I have been bitterly opposed to the imposition of fines upon women convicted of soliciting and similar offenses. To fine such a woman is nothing short of giving her license and encouragement to ply her infamous vocation. It is blood money and should not go into the public treasury.”

It is of interest that the national organizations which concern themselves with the welfare of law-breakers have recently adopted strong resolutions on this subject. That of the American Prison

Association, adopted at its annual congress held October 19, 1919, in New York City, reads as follows:

"Whereas, It has been found by those who work with delinquent women that the system of fines is not helpful and often vicious in its results to the woman;

"Resolved, That the American Prison Association condemns the collection of fines and court costs from prostitutes; and be it

"Resolved further, That the American Prison Association recommends State legislation for the complete eradication wherever the system of fining fallen women exists to the detriment of the high ideals of justice for which the American people have brought great sacrifices."

Another resolution, adopted in September, 1919, in Boston, Mass., reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology recommend the adoption in the several states of legislation prohibiting the imposition of fines in cases of conviction for common prostitution, soliciting, loitering and similar offenses and the substitution therefor of probation in cases where imprisonment in appropriate institutions does not seem desirable."

It is to be presumed that the fining of persons convicted under subdivision 4 of section 887 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been discontinued since last May, when chapter 502 of the Laws of 1919 went into effect, adding to the Code section 891-a, which reads in part as follows:

"Any person convicted in a city of a violation of subdivision four of section eight hundred and eighty-seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be committed by the court or judge to any reformatory or house of refuge or other correctional institution for a period not to exceed three years or to a county jail, penitentiary or other penal institution for a period not to exceed one year, or placed on probation for a period not to exceed three years, provided, in the case of a person infected with venereal disease, such probation shall be granted only upon such terms and condi-

tions as shall insure medical treatment of such disease and prevent the spread thereof, and no girl or woman shall be placed on probation except to a woman probation officer where available."

This month bills are being introduced in the New York State Legislature amending sections 1146 and 1148 of the Penal Law with a view to making the State law conform in this respect to the more recent and better devised law governing New York City. The support of this Association would greatly facilitate the passage of these bills.

Probation, while undoubtedly the best plan devised for both reforming the offender and restoring him or her to normal life at the same time, is good only in so far as it is well carried out. Excellent as the theory is, the practice is in many respects and in many places still very imperfect, owing to the fact that probation officers are ordinarily undertaking more work than can possibly be done well by the number of officers employed, and are frequently not sufficiently well trained for the particularly difficult and delicate tasks they are performing. Should not judges consider more carefully, when putting an offender on probation, exactly what the amount and character of the probationary treatment will be in that particular case, taking into consideration the ability of the individual officer to whom the case is referred, the amount of time that officer will be able to give to that case, and the requirements of the case in question? Obliging a convicted prostitute to report once a week at an office to a probation officer who is able to give a maximum of five minutes' time to that particular individual may or may not have an appreciable effect on the conduct of the prostitute in question. Requiring a diseased prostitute to report once or twice a week at a clinic may or may not cure the disease, but how about the conduct of the woman between visits?

Are we not in danger of making a mistake in leaving diseased prostitutes at large? Are not these the very type of cases that pre-eminently belong in institutions such as our State reformatories, where systematic and continuous treatment for the physical difficulty can be pursued, and at the same time some serious effort made to change the character of the patient in such a way as to

prevent her from returning immediately to the life that made her both a physical and a moral plague spot in the community.

Now, a word about our State reformatories for women, though this may seem a somewhat awkward moment to introduce them, with one just emerging from a legislative investigation and the other still under the cloud of an investigation conducted by a commissioner appointed by the Governor. It seems only fair, however, to say in this connection that whatever the outcome of the examination of discipline at Bedford may be, the charges against Albion seem to have already fallen to the ground, and fallen so flat as to deserve the complete re-establishment of public confidence in this excellent institution. Magistrates from the central and western parts of the State, please take notice!

As for Bedford, many of those who have followed most closely the course of events there feel that the recent disclosures will result in remedying the difficulties that have been met and the mistakes that have been made and in putting the institution again in the near future on the high level it occupied in the past.

Putting aside for the moment these matters of the immediate present, is it not a fact that committing magistrates do not ordinarily make themselves as familiar as they should be with the methods and personnel of these State institutions? How many of those present to-day have visited the institutions, whether State, county or private, whether for men or for women, to which they sentence or commit offenders? If a careful personal study of such institutions convinced a judge that the State institutions are better than or even as good as the county and the private institutions, is he quite fair to his city or county in continuing to send offenders to local or private institutions at city or county expense when he could with equal or greater consideration for the welfare of the convicted person send him or her to an institution supported by the State? This is putting the matter on the low plane of expense, even the very low plane of saving money to the locality and charging the bill up to the State; but this is a plane on which we dwell so much in political affairs that it seems at least worth mentioning to a group of more or less practical politicians. At the present time the State is running its two reformatories for women from a quarter to a third empty. Albion, with

a capacity for 215 adults, had 177 January 1st; Bedford, with a capacity for 450, had 319 January 1st,—vacancies between them to the number of 169. Would not some of these diseased prostitutes who are not doing any too well on probation be better off under the restraint and remedial treatment of these institutions? Buffalo, for instance, last year sent 9 cases to State reformatories, 96 to private reformatories, 213 to hospitals, fined 100, and put 277 on probation. The other 34 cities reporting sent 51 to State and 32 to private reformatories. Could not some of the 213 in Buffalo who went elsewhere to hospitals at considerable expense to the city have been sent just as well or better to State reformatories without a very great increase in cost to the State? The hardship involved in restraining the liberty of young women of marriageable age, which is understood to be the tender consideration of some judges who hesitate to commit girls to a possible three years in a reformatory, can hardly be recognized as a rational sentiment where cases of communicable diseases are involved. And, by the way, do judges ever consider with the same solicitude the results of sending to institutions men of marriageable age (and what man is not of that age?) thereby depriving these very young women of opportunities in connection with the very class of mates they would find most congenial.

The most difficult problem that institutions for law-breakers have to meet is that of caring for mentally abnormal or sub-normal inmates for whom their methods of discipline and training are not adapted. Careful studies of the mentality of the women inmates of the various classes of institutions of a correctional or reformatory type indicate that the proportion of mentally defective cases varies from 17 per cent at some of the private institutions to 41 per cent at the New York City Workhouse. Probably about 25 per cent of all women offenders will be found suitable for custodial care. It is this class that clogs the wheels of progress of the reformatory. Efforts to secure their transfer to State schools for mental defectives have met with very moderate success because of the crowded condition of institutions of this latter class and their long waiting lists. In view of the difficulty and expense of securing adequate accommodations for mentally defective delinquents at the custodial institutions, and in view of

the very considerable number of vacancies at the State reformatories, it would seem practicable and economical to provide at least temporarily for the accommodation of women defective delinquents in departments or colonies of the institutions which have the beds rather than in institutions that lack them.

If it were decided to reclassify the women in the reformatories with special reference to provision for the mentally abnormal and subnormal, it would be possible, with the small census of Albion and Bedford at the present time, their joint vacancies now numbering 169, to establish in connection with the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills a department or colony for defective delinquents to which women of this class now at Bedford and Albion, and also many of those in private reformatories, could be transferred.

Practically this might be done by setting aside that portion of the State property at Bedford known as the Lyon Farm, comprising 88 acres of land and four cottages with room for 100 inmates. A desirable, if not essential, addition to this nucleus would be the 70 acres of land adjacent, together with the buildings thereon with room for about 75 inmates, comprising the private property known as the Laboratory of Social Hygiene and now unoccupied and for sale or rental. To these groups might be added in later years as a dependent farm colony the property of the State Farm for Women at Valatie, with about 300 acres of land and accommodations for about 60 inmates, which was discontinued last year, and which a bill now in the Legislature would turn over to the State Commission for Mental Defectives for use in relieving the overcrowding of the State institutions for this class. This property is located on the same line of railroad that serves Bedford Hills and could be easily reached from there. These three groups of land and buildings, with the joint capacity of about 235, would probably be sufficient for several years, and additional buildings could be erected at Bedford or Valatie as additional capacity was required. Bills are now being drafted to provide for the establishment of such a department or colony for defective delinquents in connection with the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, and it is to be hoped that the bills when introduced will have the support of this Association.

Such a plan as that outlined would fill State institutions which are now being run with large numbers of vacancies at a high per capita cost and would make possible a system of classification and care of women offenders that would benefit them and facilitate their safe return to society, or provide extended or permanent care for those that are not safe at large.

Still another change in the present system that would be in the interest of economy and efficiency is the proposed consolidation of the State Prison for Women at Auburn with the State reformatories at Albion and Bedford. For some years the removal of women prisoners from Auburn has been advocated by the State Commission of Prisons and by private organizations and individuals interested in the welfare of women prisoners. The chief reasons for making such a change are as follows:

1. Space needed for men. The accommodations of the women's prison, with an estimated capacity for 150, are needed for the enlargement of the men's prison. The Auburn cells for men prisoners are even smaller than those at Sing Sing, and plans for the improvement of the accommodations for men involve making over each two cells into one, which would cut the capacity of the prison in two, reducing it from 1,280 to 640. As the census is at present within one or two hundred of the capacity, additional space will be urgently needed as this improvement is made. The warden of Auburn Prison estimates that the space occupied by the women at Auburn, now only 65 in number, would provide ample and suitable accommodation for the men of this "invalid company," and also for the male sex offenders.

2. Poor location. Auburn is too remote from New York city, which furnishes fully two-thirds of the women prisoners. This is a hardship for the women and for the friends and relatives who would visit them if the necessary car fare were not prohibitive. It is also a cause of considerable expense to the public treasury, as the cost of transporting a woman sentenced from New York city with the necessary attendants is estimated at about \$75.

3. Waste of space and high cost. It is not economical to use a building for a population of less than half its capacity. The average daily census of women prisoners, which from 1913 to

1917 varied between 103 and 127, dropped in 1918 to 75 and on December 31, 1919, to 64. The expense of running a small institution is relatively large. The per capita cost for the fiscal year 1918 was \$456.46, which is about \$120 more than the highest per capita to be found at a State prison for men and about \$18 higher than the per capita at the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion.

These are all reasons which affect the general interests of the State and the economy of public money. The reasons for the change that affect the welfare of the women prisoners, which should be our main consideration in advocating such a change, are as follows:

1. *Present classification obsolete and unscientific*

A careful study of individual prisoners indicates that the type of crime is seldom a criterion of the degree of moral turpitude of the prisoner or an indication of the kind of treatment required for reformation, especially in view of the established fact that a considerable portion of the population of all types of correctional institutions consists of mentally subnormal or abnormal individuals. It is probably more true of women prisoners than of men that the least reformable are likely to be those convicted of minor rather than major offenses.

2. *Present classification inconsistent*

The existing method of classification between institutions on the basis of type of offender has already been broken down in considerable measure, although the primary distinction between prison and reformatory offenses is that between felonies and misdemeanors. First offenders in felony when under 30 years of age may be sent to reformatories. Again, many women indicted for felony will plead guilty of misdemeanor to save the expense of trial, and are convicted of misdemeanor and committed to reformatories on this charge. The limitation of State reformatories to women under 30 years of age is broken down by the provision of the State Charities Law, which permits the commitment of women of any age to the Bedford State Reformatory for prostitution in tenement houses.

3. *Experience of Massachusetts*

The separation of women of different ages and types of offenses in different departments of the same institution rather than in different institutions where such separation is desirable has proved practicable elsewhere. The most notable example is the Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women at Framingham, one of the best institutions of this character in the country, which receives all the types of women offenders that in New York are distributed between the State prison and the State reformatories. Mrs. Hodder, the able superintendent of this institution, stated in a paper read at the National Conference of Social Work at Kansas City: "If the women's reformatory of Massachusetts, an institution with forty years of experience, has done nothing else for the cause of criminal women, it has demonstrated that no women's prison is necessary, that no men's prison should have a female annex, that women prisoners should not be classified according to age or crime. * * * It is the personality of the woman that counts. It is the type to which she belongs which affects her harmfulness or helpfulness in the institution group, and which determines the kind of treatment she must receive."

This institution has found no difficulty in keeping women on long terms and definite sentences with women on short terms and indeterminate sentences.

4. *Superiority of reformatory buildings*

There are at Albion 24 and at Bedford 44 different buildings,* and the different types exemplified by those for the accommodation of inmates facilitates classification within the institution. Both reformatories have some buildings much more penal in type than the building at Auburn, which was originally constructed to serve as a hospital for the insane, and is not especially well adapted to the needs of women prisoners.

The very small number of women prisoners as compared with men may not seem a good argument theoretically for establishing a different plan of caring for them, but practically it makes possible experiments along lines that we might like to see followed for men, but that their greater number makes too difficult and expensive.

* Figures from the report of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

If the plan were adopted, and it is understood to be among the recommendations of the forthcoming report of the State Prison Survey Commission, it would probably involve giving felons sent to State reformatories a minimum sentence of three years, since if the term were shorter the misdemeanants committed to the same institutions for a maximum of three years might complain of the lighter sentences for the more serious offenses and render discipline even more difficult than at present. In this connection some of the statistics of Auburn State Prison may be of interest. Of the 72 women sentenced to Auburn in 1918, only 6 were for a maximum term of less than three years; 34 of the 72 were under 30 years of age and 38, 30 years of age or older; only 12 were over 40; 56 of the 72 were first offenders, 4 had been in Auburn before and 12 in other prisons. If the existing law as to this maximum remains unchanged and only felons could be sent to State reformatories, whom judges were willing to sentence for three years, the result would probably be the sending of many more felons to the county penitentiaries, which are not equipped with the educational or industrial features desirable for the reformatory treatment of young women. If this result is inevitable, might it not be well to consider the practicability of reducing the maximum period of institutional care for misdemeanants to two years and making that the minimum for felons?

There seems to be a rather widespread prejudice on the part of committing magistrates against sending young women convicted of minor offenses to institutions where they can be retained for a maximum of three years. Thirty years of experience with such institutions in this State have not removed this prejudice, and disregarding for the moment the question whether and to what extent this feeling is a reasonable one, it would seem as if its continued existence should be taken into account in making our plans for the future. Would it strike court and institution officers alike as a possible, perhaps a desirable compromise, to limit the period of institutional care to two years and require that at the end of this time the inmates should be given a trial on parole, which could be continued for the remaining year of the sentence or discontinued if unsuccessful and the offender returned to the institution?

It is certainly unfortunate that so many of the most difficult and least corrigible inmates of our reformatories should, after being kept for all or nearly all the maximum term in the institution, be discharged to complete freedom. Under present methods the cases that most need trial on parole seem to be those who get it least. Especially would this plan seem worth trying if we succeed in making provision for the care and treatment of sub-normal and abnormal women of a custodial type in a separate institution, department or colony to which they would be committed on a completely indeterminate sentence plan.

The women and girls who would then remain in our reformatories proper would be presumably of a class that would respond more readily to modern methods of re-education and reformation and would probably get about all an institution could give them in a maximum of two years' confinement, while they would undoubtedly benefit by being for at least a full year under the restraint of a good parole system. Two years is the maximum of confinement in the Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women.

It might be practicable to go even further than is involved in the consolidation proposed above and provide for the elimination from our penal system, not only of the State Prison for Women but also of the women's departments of the county penitentiaries, in which the numbers are now so small, 29 on January 1, 1920, in the entire State, as to suggest the question of whether economy and efficiency do not demand the complete elimination of these departments and the commitment of their inmates to reformatory institutions. Of the 29, 14 were under 30, 9 between 30 and 40, 4 between 40 and 50 and 2 over 60 years old.

The following table gives figures for the public and private institutions to which women offenders are committed by the courts. The figures for the census in each case are of the latest date for which they have been found readily available:

Institutions	Census of Adults*	Date of Census
<i>State Institutions</i>		
State Prison for Women.....	64	January 1, 1920
Western House of Refuge for Women	177	January 1, 1920
State Reformatory for Women..	341	January 1, 1920
State Farm for Women at Va- latie	0	
	—	582
<i>County Institutions</i>		
Albany Co. Penitentiary.....	3	January 1, 1920
Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	7	January 1, 1920
Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	7	January 1, 1920
Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	12	January 1, 1920
	—	29
County Jails	76	July 1st, 1919
<i>New York City Institutions</i>		
Workhouse	187	January 1, 1920
<i>Private Institutions</i>		
12 institutions, 6 located in New York, 1 in Brooklyn, 1 Albany, 1 Troy, 2 Buffalo and 1 Valley Stream (7 Roman Catholic, 5 Protestant or non-sectarian) ..		
	1,304†	July 1st, 1920

I am very anxious to get the support of the magistrates on different sets of bills we are getting introduced into the Legislature this winter. First, a series of three bills affecting this matter of fines for prostitution offenses, which haven't been pressed very far yet, because I thought it would be nice to bring it up first before this group. Senator Walton has agreed to introduce the bills, and Mr. Duke, the chairman of the Committee on Codes in the Assembly, said he would if the magistrates were behind it

* Infants not included.

† Of these 822 were judicial commitments for delinquency.

or any other responsible representative groups of people. They are the chairmen of the committees to which the bills would be referred.

Then there is another group of three bills now being drafted by the bill drafting department in Albany;— one abolishing the State Prison for Women at Auburn, transferring the employees and funds, and one amending the State Charities Law to do away with the restrictions regarding age and type of offense, and the third amending the Penal Law where it says they can go to State prisons, amending it so they can be committed to State reformatories, according to their residence.

Then the third bill is the one which will establish the Department for Defective Delinquents at Bedford. I have some drafts of that bill with me. We have taken it up with Senator Sage and he will introduce it. Of course, there is no group that we who are interested in this measure would more desire support from than this Magistrates' Association.

HON. NORMAN J. MARSH, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: The hour is quite late, so I will direct myself very briefly to this very able and interesting paper Miss Clark has given us. She has covered a wide field and has talked about a most interesting and important subject.

It is said that when Carlisle was making his magnificent contribution to English literature in the "History of the French Revolution," when our own Emerson was writing his incomparable essays, the friends of both thought it would be a fine thing if these two great minds could be brought together. A meeting was arranged between the great Englishman and the great American. Afterwards Emerson said: "We had a most delightful time; we talked for hours and we differed only in opinion." (Laughter.)

In coming to this subject of women offenders, it is of the utmost importance that we define what we mean by offender; that we define what we mean by crime and what we mean by punishment.

You remember that story of the man who went out with his gun and seeing a nice little squirrel he aimed, and Mr. Squirrel ducked behind a tree, not wanting to be shot, and as the man went around the tree, the squirrel kept the trunk of the tree between

himself and the man. The question was put to a group of people assembled, "Now, did the man go around the squirrel?" Some said, "Why, no, certainly not." Others said "Yes." Now, if we had time, I would like to get an expression of opinion. It all depends upon the definition of "around." If it meant to encircle, completely encircle, then he did go around; but if it means to go on all sides of, then he did not go around, because he never got behind the squirrel. (Laughter.)

What do you mean by women offenders? I take it crime is impersonal, that it has neither sex nor creed; that crime is an offense against organized society, and one who commits an offense against organized society is a criminal. It is not important what the sex may be.

I was talking with Judge Appell today and we were delighted to see so many women here. We have been anxious to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure as it affects prostitution so that there shouldn't be this question always raised in the Night Court, "Oh, this is very well, but why don't you get the man?" They are beginning to get the men now and they are fingerprinted and put on probation as other offenders are.

If you take the figures Miss Clark has given you for their face value, you will find the male offenders are tremendously in excess, probably 80 per cent, but if you call an offense a violation of the rules of society, then I think it is pretty nearly even up.

The law is a dull creature; it rarely gets the instigator of the crime. Back of every criminal, or side by side with every criminal is usually a woman. When the police go out to find a criminal they always say, "Look for the woman!" It is true of many crimes.

Now, as to the concrete suggestions Miss Clark has made, first, the abolition of fines. From the experience I have had I am heartily in favor of the abolition of all fines in prostitution cases. There hasn't been a fine imposed in such a case in New York City since 1911 or 1912. We get the old fingerprint records and we find a woman convicted twice on the same day. How ridiculous. She could be fined five dollars at nine o'clock and go out and come back at twelve o'clock and be fined again. She might make up

her entries in a book, "Received, so much; paid out as license, so much." It is as bad as fining pickpockets. It is really going into partnership with them. It is no use. The remedy is, first, probation. I am satisfied that probation is a growing system, but I would lay the basis of it in this way: Probation is valuable in direct proportion to the intelligence, experience and character of the probation officer. It is of no use to take a probation officer where you can get him or her, and without any training put them at work. They must have training; they must have love of their own kind; they must have good sense and sound judgment; they must be willing to work and eager to gain knowledge.

Now, as to the third matter Miss Clark brought up, it seems to me there is no dispute at all. You have at Albion and Bedford 156 vacancies; 156 women offenders could be accommodated in those two places and there are fewer than that number in the State prisons and penitentiaries. Why isn't it better on the side of economy, the side of waste, administration of the finances, and in every way, to put these women altogether in these two institutions? I am in favor of it for another reason. In view of the investigation of Bedford Reformatory now in progress I desire to say that I have visited that institution and have known all, the superintendents for the last seven or eight years and I have the very highest regard for that institution as it was and as it is; it is a great institution, and it has been treated unfairly. We had here in a reformatory in this city within a few months an outbreak by the inmates at the table one night. The girls threw things around, calling the people in charge vicious names. The Sister at the head of the institution called me up and told me the facts. I said, "Send back to the Women's Court all those who are making any trouble." And they all came back, sixteen in number, and all sixteen were sent up to Bedford. Now, see what condition of mind they were in when they got to Bedford; how vicious they were; how prone to make trouble. Many of them are feeble-minded prostitutes and their testimony is worth whatever credit you want to give to feeble-minded prostitutes. In all these years Bedford has received the worst and most hopeless cases. By placing all women prisoners at Bedford and Albion a new system of discipline can be worked out and the incorrigibles properly restrained.

We have had a great day and we are coming to the end of it, and I want to close with this one thing from Commissioner Copeland's address. Some time ago there was a dispute between the various heads of New York as to the relative value of the different departments, and each stood up for his respective department. The Commissioner of Police and Commissioner of Health and the Commissioner of Education and Charities, and so on, each thought his own department was the most important; and then the Commissioner of Fire spoke up and said, "Why, gentlemen, think of it, thirty fires a day in New York City. If it wasn't for the Fire Department, where would your departments be?"

What I mean is this: Commissioner Copeland said today that out of the men drafted for military service 30 per cent were afflicted with venereal disease. You can figure out what 30 per cent of ten millions would be who had either syphilis, gonorrhoea, or both, and a great many of course were feeble-minded and had to be rejected.

Now, if we don't check prostitution, and if you regard a prostitute as an erring sister, to be dealt with very gently, why you are going to undermine the youth of this country. These soldiers afflicted with venereal disease are our boys; they are Americans. What can you expect unless you can cure them? If you cannot cure venereal disease or check it — and the only way you can do it is by suppressing prostitution completely — you will undermine the manhood and womanhood of America. The same thing is true of feeble-mindedness. Ten thousand feeble-minded women in the State of New York, all having children as fast as possible; and unless something is done to help the situation we will soon have a problem that will make all other questions comparatively trivial. You have got to cope with it.

Now, we are doing the best we can here in New York City. Good men and women have given their utmost endeavors to it. They are meeting these problems, and while Commissioner Copeland painted a sorrowful picture, I was reminded of the situation that lots of men and women can still remember, when human beings were bought and sold as slaves, not only in the Southern States, but up here. The great British Empire put an end to human slavery in 1830. We didn't get around to do it until

1860 and later, so it isn't a time to be discouraged. More is being done by the society Miss Clark represents and by other agencies to improve conditions than ever before in the history of the world.

THE PRESIDENT: Quite a little business has come up that will need the attention of the Committee on Resolutions. Therefore, I will appoint as a Committee on Resolutions, Judges Cobb, Gardner, and Hager; as a Committee on Nominations, Judges Hart, Babcock and Dooley.

THIRD SESSION

Banquet

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1920.

THE PRESIDENT: We have as our first speaker former Judge, now Mayor, James K. O'Connor of Utica. Besides being the Mayor of Utica, he is very much honored by being known as the founder of the State Magistrates' Association.

HON. JAMES K. O'CONNOR, MAYOR OF UTICA: Your President does me a little more honor than is necessary. I was merely one of the founders. I think the real inspiration came from Judge Brady of Albany, who was the first President of the organization, and the second one came from the Borough of Brooklyn, Otto Kempner, now deceased. I was the third President. In those days our gatherings were seldom graced by the presence of the ladies, so we said what we pleased. Don't think by that that I was against suffrage. Away back in my early days as a member of the New York Legislature, I voted for it. I listened to Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Lillie Devereux Blake as a member of the General Laws Committee in 1890. (You see I am older than I look.) The committee was composed of eleven members, and by a vote of 6 to 5 suffrage was passed on to the House. I believe that was the first time in its history it got that far. It was a great many years before it arrived at the same place again. It was defeated in the House, receiving only 47 votes, 65 being necessary to pass. So you see when suffrage came about and the women were entitled to vote, some of them remembered it, and so did their daughters, because my majority last fall was the largest ever given a Mayor in the City of Utica. It is something large when you get 1,200, but I had 4,400 odd, and the 400 came from the men, and the 4,000 from the ladies.

This conference was just a little innovation. I doubt if any of the organizers believed that it would last until this day. I doubt if any of them thought it could be as far-reaching in its conse-

quence as it has been. The matters that come up for discussion and that are being discussed every year are of vital importance.

The great watchword along the line today seems to be Americanization. Everyone is endeavoring his or her best to make Americans of the new arrivals at our gatepost, and we of the Magistrates' Conference looked at that question long before it became a national issue, because really to the foreigner the Magistrate's Court is the only one that he knows. The policeman and the judge of the Police Court represent to him about all there is of law and government, and sometimes his notion of the country, his notion of right and wrong are changed or perverted by the treatment he receives in the first instance.

The trouble has been in a great many cases with magistrates that they never learned to be human. That is the first necessity of one who sits in judgment upon his fellow beings, that he is able to take the human equation into consideration. Each case is an individual one and must be so considered. Those who think that magistrates can deal out justice in a police court by a yardstick or by weight are grossly mistaken. The individual case requires study from every angle, and of course in the larger cities in the rush and hurry of business, it is hardly possible to give that study.

There are some people who seem to think that once a person has made a mistake, that all the punishment which the law allows should be meted out. That never met with my approval. I am a believer in kindness. The only times I ever meted out the limit of the law was to wife-beaters who did a notoriously bad job,—those who treated their wives in very bad fashion without any reason to do so.

The first offender is a subject probably of more talk in these conferences than anything else, and do you know that more criminals have been made by policemen and magistrates than by any other agencies? It was my good fortune to have a chance to give a first offender an opportunity to redeem himself during the first couple of months I spent upon the Police Court bench. He was brought in charged with petty larceny. The evidence was all circumstantial. There was that about the case that would indicate that probably the lad was guilty, but he had a decent looking

face; he belonged to a fairly decent family, and I thought that if he should then be convicted of that crime and punished, that his association with criminals in whatever place he might be sent might send him forever on the downward path. It was quite a battle with the police officials who came in. The chief and two detectives were there bent and determined that boy should be sent away. In those days we had no probation officer. After he was released they attempted to say some things to the court and they woke up to the fact that it was a pretty dangerous court to tackle. They were told that their duty ended when they came to the door with the prisoner; after that it was the duty of the magistrate.

Now, in a great many instances, those of you who have been in courts have seen the magistrate who was in a hurry or careless and he took the word of the policeman absolutely, and very often convictions fell in the rush and the person was sent to jail and forgotten. The jails and the islands and workhouses are but breeding places of crime. We have learned the lesson that to put the young among the older merely makes criminals of them. I remember well in boyhood a young lad who came out of the high school, of which myself and Judge Marsh and Judge Lewis were all graduates. This young man got an agency to sell some books and there came into his hands considerable money. He was only about eighteen years of age and some of the other lads whom he knew taught him to play poker with that money, and when the time came for a settlement he had nothing. His father was called upon to help him, but refused, saying, "Take him; he is no son of mine." That fellow was sent to the Syracuse Penitentiary. He served a year there burnishing heels in the shoe factory. He touched elbows with crooks of every kind and character. He was afterwards published in a list of dangerous criminals. The last I knew of him he was doing ten years in the Joliet penitentiary. If the probation system had been in force, or if a suspended sentence had been given him and he had been given an opportunity to pay, he might have been an ornament to society.

Following along those lines, many young men of that kind have been made criminals by being convicted and sent away for their first offense.

That was one of the first things this conference took up and probation has come to be quite an institution in the State of New York, at least up in the country towns and villages. I am not in touch much with your system in New York. I am a busy man and don't get down here very much. But from this conference grew many improvements. Matters were brought up in one style and another and the power of suggestion, you know, is very great. Each one learned something from the other and it was passed along and each magistrate went back home and used some of the new innovations he picked up from the other places, and so the work in the cities throughout the State up-State became more uniform, and those who have had the overlooking of courts of that character, those who keep track of the probation system know that there has been vast improvement made in the ten or eleven years that this conference has been in existence.

Like every other body of this character, members come and go. There are very few of the originals left whom I see here tonight. There have come into it from time to time men of prominence throughout the State and some of them have graduated on to higher positions. But every one of them is always tickled when you call him "Judge." That is one thing they don't forget, no matter what other honors they may achieve. There is something about that "Judge" title that the lawyer always wants to hang to. It is a sort of a badge of respectability, and up in the smaller country towns where the farmer acts as justice of the peace he is just as tenacious of the title as is any man who sits upon the bench of any great town or here in the city of New York.

I have had a great deal of pleasure from conferences that I have attended, and really that was the only regret that came to me in passing out from the judgeship, that I was no longer a member of this conference.

I trust that your discussions will be as productive of as much and as many good results as were the discussions that we had in the other years. I know this, that to the poor man and to the foreigner his only hope is the police magistrate, and so these men who hold those positions will be required to be many-sided men in order to meet all the demands that come upon them. You can grow statesmen on any bush. You can gather Senators of the

United States or of the State in large groups every time there is an election. You can place men on the bench either by election or appointment, but you cannot make real judges of them unless they have a heart and a mind which takes in the human equation. There is a great place to study mankind in the Police Court. There were some who thought that the homely statements of my good old friend Mulholland of Syracuse years ago were entirely out of place and that he made a travesty of justice, but a man of that type does more real good with the class of people who face him than all the learned men of the country could if placed in the same spot. You know of the average offenders there will not one in twenty know anything about cube root or logarithms. The great majority of them receive their education in the university of the gutter and there they pick up odd notions which lead them into queer positions, and the magistrate can do more to bring them away from their odd notions and their queer positions than any other individual, when he deals humanely with them. Though a man or woman has made mistakes a thousand times, there is still much of good to be found there. I believe it was Pope who said:

“In men whom men condemn as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw a line between the two
Where God has not.”

And it is that drawing of the line, that differentiating ourselves from those who have made mistakes that very often keeps them going along the mistaken path.

I have been invited next month to attend a banquet within the walls of Auburn Prison given by the men in there of a certain kind who have banded together as a committee of the Mutual Welfare League, and I am going, and I am going to sit there with those fellows and touch elbows with them and talk to them in the language which they will know, and I dare say that there will be possibly some of those who have had good educational advantages among the listeners. There will be others who have been kicked up, whom society has sinned more against than they them-

selves have sinned. Now there are a great many people who would be shocked and horrified at the thought of a man who served four terms as a magistrate and who presides over the destinies of a second-class city, to go into a prison and hob-nob with them, but I myself believe that if every man and woman who had transgressed the law were placed behind prison bars it would be very hard to find keepers enough to keep them within bounds, and as they keep on manufacturing laws which create more criminals there probably would be need of many larger institutions.

You are going to meet in the next few years with a new type of crime. The United States is puddling with it now. State laws will follow and you gentlemen who are exercising the prerogatives in local courts will have to have arraigned before you the people who violate those laws that will soon be made. And you will find among them people who never were criminals before and never would have thought of becoming criminals. But every time we make a new law which apparently infringes upon the right of some individual, we are going to drive that individual to become a transgressor of that law. I was over in Portland, Maine, a few years ago on election night, the night Governor Curtis was elected Governor, and I saw more drunken men in prohibition Maine that day than in the State of New York in any five years of my life. One 4th of July I was out in Dawson, North Dakota, and North Dakota was a prohibition State from the start. They wrote it right into the constitution when they adopted Statehood, and the first seven men I met on that 4th of July morning had something on their hips and brought it out and offered it to me. I didn't like the looks of it. Possibly none of those seven men thought he was a criminal, yet he was; he was violating the laws of the State. And so people who heretofore have thought themselves circumspect are possibly going to violate that law when it gets going strong, and when the State puts the enforcement up to you gentlemen you will have to deal with it and treat it, and I trust when you do, you will still continue to use the human equation; view each individual case from every angle and look at it from the standpoint of the individual and from the standpoint of right or wrong, and remember that even for such crimes as that

there exists the suspended sentence, the parole board, and the probation officer. Some people will think it strange, language of that kind, coming from a man who has sat upon a bench, and a man who occupies the position I now hold, but to my notion the man or woman worth while is the one that dares to stand up and be counted, dares to say what he or she thinks.

Up in the country we snap our fingers at newspaper criticism. I ran for Congress once with every newspaper in the district against me and I beat a man 1,200 in Utica who was afterward Vice-President of the United States. I snapped my fingers then at newspaper criticism. I have done so ever since. Down here in the City of New York, the most of you are moral cowards. You are afraid of the newspapers. You don't dare to stand up and say what you think because maybe Bill Hearst will have you in big headlines the next morning. I call him "Bill" because I worked for him in California when he only owned one paper, the San Francisco Examiner. I wrote headlines myself once in a while, and I know about the fellow with the blue pencil, too, because very often he exercised it on my stuff. It was too wild even for the West. But there is the trouble in your big community. People lack moral courage; they lack stamina; they don't dare to express their convictions, afraid that somebody will say something about them in the newspapers the next day, and will print something about them, and some of the real and truly good will go by them with averted faces because of that. The power of the press is a great thing. Over fifty years ago in the Republican party's first Presidential campaign you remember they had a slogan about "free men, free soil, free speech, free press, and Fremont." We are getting away from that. We have a free press, plenty free, too free. We are not having as much free speech as we did formerly because of the freedom of the press, and as for free men, they are few and far between. You can count them on your fingers. The most of them are governed by fear and not by faith. When they stand up and talk to an audience, they talk with two ideas, one of securing applause from the audience; the other of securing blazing notices in the newspapers. Well, if you like that sort of stuff, go to it and do it. As for me, I have never cared what anybody else says about me or thinks about me. Whatever

I have believed in, I have dared to utter, and whatever cause I felt like championing, I championed that cause even though it was very unpopular. If we can breed a lot of more people to that way of thinking, if we can build them up to having more backbone, to going along the lines of daring and doing, we will have a better world. That was what made Theodore Roosevelt popular with the great masses of the people. He did and dared; he feared no one. That is why his memory will linger long in the affections of the American people. It was along such lines as that that Lincoln was built; he never wavered; never weakened; never was driven by any power and today the world recognizes him as the foremost man of the nineteenth century. What matters it what happens while you and I are passing along through this life. We are only little specks, little atoms; we are gone tomorrow and some other person is taking our place. But let us, whether we be magistrate or mayor or senator, while we are going along the pathway handle each question as it meets us, with the inner consciousness working; handle it with the brain looking at it clearly and carefully from every angle; handle it with the notion that the other fellow's human rights are just as sacred as our own, and by acting along that line each and every one will have fulfilled his or her little part and then have passed on. And what better can be said of us after we are gone than that he did his best, and that, I hope, has been the inspiration of all the magistrates of the State since this organization was formed; and that I hope will continue to be their inspiration so long as it shall continue, that each do his best in the spot assigned and each time that we act always take into consideration the human equation.

THE PRESIDENT: The next speaker is the Honorable James J. Walker of New York City, one of our State Senators and one of our esteemed and best beloved citizens.

HON. JAMES J. WALKER, STATE SENATOR, NEW YORK CITY: When I accepted the invitation of Judge Kernochan about a week ago I had in mind that in coming here I might hear some discussions that might be helpful to myself and my colleagues in the Legislature. We cannot but know that there are a great many faulty statutes and situations with which magistrates generally are

very familiar and with which the legislators are not familiar. When matters of this kind have been brought to the attention of the Legislature upon the advice or the approval of magistrates generally, I believe it is your experience and your recollection that invariably those suggestions have been enacted into law.

What I like about the Municipal Term is the wonderful success it has had. It is as much of a specialty as the Children's or Domestic Relations Court. It makes a specialist of the man who sits there. There was never a man in my experience who sat on that court that didn't know more about beef than I did; that didn't know more about tenement house and factory laws and tenement houses than any man appearing before them. I knew that the man who comes into Municipal Term and thinks he is going to put something over on any man who sits on that bench in a food case or industrial case might better stay out, because he will be wiser coming out of the court than going in it. If there are some facts not in possession of the court that did not attempt an impeachment of the Health Department's case, submit them to the court. I don't think more than a half a dozen times in my experience covering six or seven years did I ever find the court making an unfair ruling. In the times I have in mind I have felt from the viewpoint that I had that it was not so much unfair as unfortunate, that a corporation handling millions and millions of pounds of beef, for instance, should be put on the same level with the corner butcher handling 100 pounds a day, and if he had two convictions to be treated the same as the little corner butcher with the same number of convictions. However, nobody was ever hurt very much. I had the satisfaction of going to several members on that bench, to the Health Department and to the Assistant Corporation Counsel and at their suggestion bringing reforms into the house of Swift and Company that today the records will show have cut down the number of violations. For instance, I see men about this board here who have presided in that court and it may be interesting to them to say that when I came into that employ I found that branch managers were given so much product and held responsible for the return of pound for pound, and that was done because of the shortage, or the leakage.

So much stuff was missing. If meat went bad, they were held responsible. Now I felt that a bad rule for the corporation because the suggestion came from a member of the Special Sessions bench who said someone had to take a chance, and I conferred with the Health Department, went back to the corporation and said, "You have got to change your rule; if you insist on holding the branch to a strict accountability for every pound of food that comes into his branch, you are going to have continued violation," and they asked why and I explained as the Judge put it to me that the branch manager would necessarily take a chance of selling bad food-stuff. Of course, they felt that by holding them they stopped the stealing. In the last analysis that amounts to a great deal to them. However, we made them change the rule. They put the branch managers on their honor and if there was any question about food-stuffs going bad, their orders were to destroy it immediately, and then the violations came down because the branch managers no longer felt a responsibility for selling every pound in the place. I had gotten to the place where the less cases they had, the less trouble and responsibility for me and the retainer remained just the same. They had paid me under a retainer because they found it too expensive to pay for the individual case, so when all our troubles were put in one basket, the violations were cut down and today I think they are at a minimum, and that is all due to the Municipal Term, I believe, and the care and attention these cases got aside from the evidence.

Last year I was the sponsor for Sunday baseball games. That became a law under the local option provision. There isn't a magistrate who has ever sat on the bench in this town but has found himself in that difficult position frequently where a small boy was arrested for playing ball on Sunday, and the magistrate was almost absolutely obliged to convict him. There was no question but there was a violation of the statute. Yet there wasn't a judge on that bench but knew that every other boy throughout the State, with the advantages of open-air life out in the country, was able to play ball on Sunday. However, the New York magistrates are obliged to hold guilty a boy caught on the river front playing ball on Sunday. There wasn't a magistrate I know of that

wasn't heartily in favor of that bill permitting baseball on Sunday and not to be precipitated or thrown into the position of finding some poor kid guilty of a crime because he gave vent to the natural impulses that were in him, that was doing nothing but practicing the great American game, something he inherited, a right to play, and to him Sunday was the best day to play it.

Now it must be that in the experience of magistrates there are several such situations arising continuously, that we hold it as a duty of the magistrate to bring to the attention of the Legislature with their recommendation, and I might say if there is any misgiving about that in your mind, you have probably the most successful lobbyist in the world in your midst. I know no man who can work faster in the Legislature than Judge Koenig. He came to Albany last year and couldn't understand why he had to stay over night to enact a bill into law. He wanted an emergency message with every bill he brought with him and couldn't understand why it took two days. I submit that the responsibility, if you find yourselves in a difficult position, is more yours than the Legislature's. I am sure that the recommendation of any bill from the magistrates will cause its enactment into law. I didn't know until recently that there was such a thing as an Association of Magistrates. Well, the disposition of the times is to unionize everything. I am one of those who have some regard for unionizing judges in the hope that they will go on a strike sometimes so far as adjournments are concerned anyway. It might help in that respect. I see a lot of good too, so far as the judges are concerned. There are two advantages to prohibition. One is, a good many judges are more civil in the morning than they used to be, and the other is when a man goes home nowadays and his wife gives him a kiss, it is usually one of affection and not investigation.

I hope your Association will continue. I understand it has done a good deal for probation. Probation is the most forward step in my humble opinion in connection with criminal law or criminal practice and the criminal courts.

I hear a good many things about the Parole Board. The best thing I know about it is Frank Lord. There is considerable unofficial discussion in the Legislature, and while it doesn't go alto-

gether to the abolition of the Parole Board, there is some talk in favor of the abolition of the Board. I do not think that anyone should expect it to have reached the state of perfection at this early stage. Yet I think something must be done to either put a stop to the talk of abolishing the Parole Board or make the opponents propose something that is better, as a substitute. Without much familiarity with it I might say that the one thing I hear most frequently is that the Board is usurping judicial prerogatives; that it practically sentences. I don't know that that is a bad thing and I don't know that that is a proper thing. I submit for your consideration that the Legislature ought to know a little bit more about this, because the time is not far distant, I am thinking, when some agitation will bring about action, and up to the moment I know of no facts resting with the members of the Legislature today that would be a guide to them and would make one of them feel convinced on either one side or the other. The purposes of the Parole Board, like probation, are very salutary. I think it is a very essential thing, but if it is possible that the judge has nothing to do with the sentence, if it lies entirely with the Parole Board and the judges don't complain, it cannot be very harmful. Judge O'Connor commends judges who are human, and that is one thing in which they are human. They, like everyone else, hate to give up any prerogatives that they have, but it cannot be so very bad because I have heard no objection from the judges. Yet, in the last analysis, it will rest on the testimony of the courts themselves, after they have found a man guilty, whether they feel the proper treatment has been meted out to them by the Parole Board, or whether a probation system could improve on that and the sentence remain entirely with the judges themselves. This is a question you may well give expression through your Association before the termination of this session.

I am very glad to have come and to have heard Judge O'Connor, and I hope to carry away some suggestions that might be helpful, or to have made a suggestion to you that may bring to the Legislature those things which you are thinking about. Your own solution is to amend those laws so far as they are not practi-

cable and save the courts the unnecessary time they must spend and the unnecessary work they do. I hope that I have stirred you up to take the bit in your teeth where you find these inconsistencies, to make mention of it, and through your organization to demand a repeal or an amendment to the laws as you find they need them and in so doing you will have accomplished a great deal, and, if nothing else, your Association will have justified its existence. I thank you.

FOURTH SESSION

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

THE PRESIDENT: The first speaker upon our program today is Honorable Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, who will speak to us on the subject, "Needed Changes in the Law to Reach Negligent Drivers of Vehicles."

NEEDED CHANGES IN THE LAW TO REACH NEGLIGENT DRIVERS OF VEHICLES

HON. FRANCIS M. HUGO, SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I appreciate very much the opportunity that this invitation affords of coming here and talking over a matter in which you are all very much interested.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking the judicial officers of this State and the Police Department for the co-operation we have always received. We have been particularly in touch with the officers of the Traffic Court and Chief Justice Kernochan. I want to express my thanks for the service that we have received from the Traffic Court, Judge House, Judge Cobb and Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Legislation was enacted last year through their co-operation and as a result the Secretary of State holds court in this city at frequent intervals. Judge Kernochan has afforded me a court and the necessary attendants.

The automobile is a very useful piece of machinery, but it can be properly used or it can be abused. It has developed with such leaps and bounds in this State that it has become one of the biggest problems in our municipal government.

When I went to Albany a little over five years ago we had 170,000 cars in this State, about 40 per cent being in the metropolitan district. The first car was registered in 1901. In the past four years the cars have increased from 170,000 to 580,000. We licensed 182,000 chauffeurs last year. In addition, we licensed about 160,000 operators in New York City. In New York City the problem is the proper operation of about 250,000 automobiles on the city streets. Up-State it means the operation of about 300,000 automobiles on 80,000 miles of State highways.

We can get at a solution of the problem in two different ways. We can try and get the good will of the fellow who operates the car, or we can appeal to the courts. I believe in the wholesomeness of the average American citizen. I have always felt you could get good service by appealing to them. And so I have taken advantage of every opportunity to address automobile clubs, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, bringing up the automobile problem and endeavoring to impress the responsibility which is theirs in working out this problem along intelligent lines.

I believe in teaching the rules of "Safety First" to the children of the State. We had a most interesting meeting at the Capital Theater about a month ago. There was an audience of 6,000 school children. Secretary of War Baker was one of the speakers. Dr. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools of this city, later issued a bulletin to every child, through the superintendents and teachers of the different schools, rehearsing the different ideas in regard to "Safety First."

I believe it is just as important to teach the boys and girls of today when and where to cross the highway as to teach them their A B C's. You cannot begin too early inculcating in the mind of the child his or her personal responsibility.

There are persons, however, we cannot reach through cooperation. There are those who violate the law intentionally, and such can be reached only through the courts. The experience in the city of New York has shown that there are some who cannot be reached even by a jail sentence. A fine has little or no influence upon these. The law provides, however, that the Secretary of State shall have power under certain circumstances to revoke licenses of these persons. Experience has demonstrated that it has been productive of good results. I have had people come to me fairly begging to have their license back. To these I have said: "Why didn't you think of that before you lost your license? You have come to the point where you have been fined three times for speeding, your license has been revoked and there is no power that can put it back for six months." They are brought to a realization that there is such a thing as the efficient and careful operation of the automobile.

There are two or three suggestions I desire to make on the subject suggested for today's meeting — "Needed Changes in the Law to Reach Negligent Drivers of Vehicles."

In the first place, the law in regard to assault should be amended. In actual practice it works out in the event of an accident to the end that the case resolves itself into one of reckless driving, and the law in regard to assault cannot be enforced because of the difficulty of proving intent. A bill has been introduced providing that in the instance of a collision or an accident where there is culpable negligence, the party may be found guilty of assault. The penalty is a year in prison or \$500 fine, or both.

Magistrate Cobb in the father of this bill. It has received the support of the judicial officers of this city and the police authorities. I have no doubt but that it will receive favorable consideration by the Legislature.

There is another suggestion I would make in regard to clarifying and strengthening the present law with regard to the revocation of licenses of owners, chauffeurs and operators. The law at the present time is rather involved. In some instances the Secretary of State, on recommendation, automatically revokes the license. In other instances he acts on his own volition. It is difficult to ascertain from the reading of the law just what cases he should revoke automatically, and just when the party is entitled to a hearing. We are holding hearings, however, in almost every instance. People naturally ask the question, How has this law succeeded?

I believe it has been enforced rather efficiently. We have examined 1,600 applicants for operators' licenses this year. We have today in the city of New York a total of 47 cases where there exists a question as to the mentality of the party making the application to operate a car. We do not qualify as experts, but where we find a mental defect we are taking it up with an expert in order to prevent any injustice being done the individual, and at the same time protect the public against any violation or negligence due to improper operation of the car. You can readily realize it would be a physical impossibility to give every one of 200,000 operators in New York a written examination and road test. In order to avoid that we have provided a blank which, I

believe, if it is properly and truthfully filled out, will furnish a mental picture of the capacity and ability of the applicant. There is a corps of twenty-five examiners. They go through the answers recorded on that application blank, and if they feel the necessity for an examination exists, we then give the examination and road test. We want to have the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of annoyance.

Another suggestion could be made in regard to this matter of enforcement. It is to give the Secretary more power in regard to his particular court. We should be given the power to subpoena witnesses. Everything we have done up to the present time has been through the courtesy of those interested. The police have been more than fair in regard to this matter. They have furnished us with the policemen and lieutenants and they have come morning after morning so that we might have their evidence. I have no power, however, to issue a subpoena and no money to pay for subpoenas. We have no court except the one received through the good will of our friend, but I do feel we ought to clothe the court with more authority in the line of machinery so we could conduct it in the proper way.

The only way to reach certain people is by taking away their licenses. It is the one thing that makes a dent in them; take away the right to operate a car and their bread and butter and that solves the problem. We must have the opportunity of getting our witnesses or making personal investigations ourselves in order to get results.

The police force submitted last year a great many cases and every one was investigated and hearings held. But we are limited to the information that comes to us from the outside world. I have no corps of assistants; my office is not a district attorney's office. I am simply a licensing bureau. My function is to issue a license when a man or woman pays a certain amount of fee, but you cannot divorce a licensing bureau from a bureau to enforce the law. We issue the license and the next step is to see that the licenses are properly observed and that the operators are properly educated along the lines of the efficient operation of their cars.

In the first place, the confusion which exists today in regard to the power of the magistrate and the power of the Secretary of

State to act in certain instances should be cleared away by legislation. In addition, the law in regard to assault should be put upon our statutes. In the event of a collision where negligence is shown, and the party is guilty of assault, the punishment should fit the crime. The offender is not punished now, however, for anything more serious than reckless driving. I believe the office of Secretary of State should be given a certain amount of power, should be given a certain appropriation, in order to proceed on its own initiative, appreciating at all times that there must be closest cooperation between it, the police force and the magistrates in order to give service in carrying out the provisions of the Automobile Law.

We have no law up-State in regard to licensing operators. Possibly that bill will come before the Legislature this year. Congestion is getting so great, for we have in addition to the 580,000 cars in this State, at least 100,000 cars from contiguous States use our highways. I understand that it takes 80 per cent of all the time and energy of our splendid police force in New York City to regulate its traffic. We have much the same problem up-State. When the bill was enacted providing for the State Troopers I received it with open arms. I have always considered the State Troopers the right arm of the office of the Secretary of State. They enable me to keep in touch with the operation of automobiles and there exists the closest cooperation between the two offices.

I have not been in as close touch with the magistrates up-State as in New York, for the reason that we do not have the law requiring the operators' licenses above the Bronx. For that reason what we have done up-State has not been as complete and as effective as in the city of New York.

The motion picture "Careless America" was then shown in a picturization of how automobile accidents happen and how ninety-nine out of every one hundred can be avoided through the exercise of a little care.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that I wish to thank Secretary of State Hugo for this very interesting and instructive film we have seen. It must have done a great deal of good toward the campaign for "Safety First" in regard to reckless driving of automobiles.

Most of the people in New York know Judge Garvin and the great interest he took in probation during the all too short period of time we had him in the Special Sessions. I personally felt his loss terribly. However, being promoted to the Federal Court, he is probably going to carry on the good work of probation much better than in our court or any other court, for he is advocating and is going to have brought about a system of probation in the Federal courts, and if that is accomplished, our loss will have been well repaid. I wish to call on Honorable Edwin L. Garvin.

THE RELATION OF THE JUDGE TO THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE PROBATIONER

HON. EDWIN L. GARVIN, JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, BROOKLYN: I am quite sensible of the fact that you have done me the honor to ask me to attend the conference today not by any chance because my present connection with the subject of probation is such as to justify the belief that I can advance anything that will be of help to you who are practically engaged with it as it is employed today, but rather, as Judge Kernochan has said, because of the fact that I was privileged at a time to have something to do with probation as a constructive force and because of my sincere belief that it is one of the greatest additions that have been made to criminal procedure during the last generation. It may be that the suggestions that I advance today will be productive of discussion. I hope that discussion will not be at all acrimonious. I should be very sorry if it developed that any one here should be in the position of Jonah, who, you will recall when he found himself in the stomach of the whale, said: "This would never have happened if you had kept your mouth shut."

It may possibly interest you to hear a brief account of my stewardship in the Federal courts on the subject of probation. You will recall that two years ago when my appointment to that bench came, we were engaged in the active prosecution of the war and Congress was in an attitude which was by no means receptive to any legislation other than that connected with the objects which were accomplished a year ago last November. We who were concerned with probation in the Federal courts found

that the Attorney-General, without whose cooperation no such system is likely to be adopted, was opposed to probation there. You doubtless know that a few years ago under the direction of the office of the Attorney-General, as administered by Attorney-General Gregory, the Supreme Court of the United States definitely took from Federal judges the power to suspend sentence which at that time had been employed somewhat freely, and in the case which is well known as the Killitts decision, held that the Federal courts have no power to suspend sentence. Of course, the adoption of the system of probation in that court will carry with it the power to suspend sentence, and I am very glad to be able to tell you that the opposition which General Gregory had expressed to probation as a proper method of dealing with certain defendants in the Federal courts was withdrawn before he retired from the cabinet, and the opposition which I understand General Palmer has expressed to legislation of this character is, I hope, shortly to be withdrawn because no longer ago than yesterday I received from Washington a letter from a man who enjoys the confidence of the Attorney-General to a peculiar degree and who, after commenting upon a conference that has been arranged through Mr. Chute with General Palmer and some of those who have been actively interested in this important subject, says: "I hope to be present at the conference and to add my voice to the others in an endeavor to convince the Attorney-General of the necessity of the probation law. I have had a talk on the subject with him and I may say to you that I do not believe that the expressions which were attributed to him now express his views, and I am certain that you will all be able to convince him that he should be in favor of this proposed addition to our Federal criminal procedure."

I think that the bill which has been introduced by Congressman Loneragan of Connecticut, and which will shortly be submitted to both branches of Congress, is more likely to become a part of the accomplishments of Congress during the present winter, and I have every reason to hope that its enactment by Congress will be followed by the executive approval, with the cordial endorsement of the Attorney-General.

I realize that I can do little but express to you some of the views which I can see as the result of the practical experience I was permitted to enjoy in connection with probation so far as the subject at hand is considered. The subject necessarily resolves itself into that which perhaps is illustrated by the experience that a very well known man in public life had some years ago as he was driving over a country road and was speaking with a friend upon the subject of the reckless driving, which has been so interestingly discussed today. He took occasion to execrate it most bitterly, and said if he were in a position to deal with those who had so little regard for life, the imposition of jail sentences of substantial character would follow with unfailing regularity. As that point of the conversation was reached an automobile was coming toward them at breakneck speed. It belonged to a man believed to be a great political power in those days, and as this car approached and its speed apparently increased as they drew near, it was observed that the tonneau was occupied by this gentleman of political prominence, who was considered by some to have been responsible to no small extent for the advancement of him who had been discussing this subject and criticizing speeding so bitterly; and as the car whizzed by the gentleman called out, "Hello, Bill," and the first speaker called back, "Why, hello, Governor," and as the car shot passed he said, "Well, I guess that car wasn't going so fast after all." (Laughter.) And so I appreciate the fact that the point of view with which this subject will receive your consideration is of prime importance.

The problems that present themselves to judicial officers who preside over criminal courts in sparsely settled districts are vastly different from those judges of criminal courts whose duties lie in thickly settled metropolitan centres, and so the relation that should exist between the judicial officer and his probation officer and the probationer in one part of this State, for instance, is quite different from that which would be found of the greatest practicability and usefulness in another part of the State.

I apprehend that we have no difference of opinion or can have none, that it is of prime importance that the judge should be in sympathy with probation as a practice and as a means of doing practical good. However little personally I may have been able

to do in connection with this very important part of the duties of a judicial officer, I shall always be able I think truthfully to claim that I was in most cordial sympathy with probation as it has come to be employed in recent years; and I hope you will pardon me if in emphasizing that I tell you that one of my most treasured possessions is a letter that was sent to me when I moved from one court to another and which had the signature of all of the employees of the probation department of the court with which I was first connected, and that letter referred in what made me feel was a sympathetic vein to the real interest that I had endeavored to take in the subject of probation as it came under my judicial observation and was a part of my official work. So it seems to me that the judicial officer must be in sympathy with probation if he is to render any aid to it as a practical method of dealing with those unfortunates who can be disciplined without being committed to a penal institution.

I have never felt that all cases could be dealt with alike. There are some which apparently demand having the actual close supervision of the judge in whose court the case originated; at least, the belief on the part of the probationer that the judge is not only taking an active interest in the case itself, but will be brought into direct contact with it by the probation officer unless the probationer responds to the conditions of probation and obeys those conditions with scrupulous care. There are other classes of cases and they are not infrequent, I am certain, whether the experience be that of the so-called up-State or the city judge; there are other cases where the supervision of the probationer may be left almost entirely, if not completely, to the probation officer in charge of the case, and where the interference, if I may use the word without offense, of the judge would be calculated to do more harm than good because of the fact that the probation officer has a peculiar grip, a humane grip, on the individual whose case is affected which would be seriously impaired perhaps by the injection of the judicial element into the case. I believe that our probation officers are endeavoring to bind their probationers to them by the human element, which, it seems to me, is so necessary in the great majority of the cases which come under the direction of the probation department of the court. I like to think that

the experience is by no means uncommon which has frequently been related at conferences of judges, of the probation judge whose court had before it the case of the young boy, which seemed to illustrate this most perfectly. As you remember, the judge presiding asked how it was he liked his probation officer so much, and he answered, "Why, judge, because he is me friend." Then the judge inquired what a friend was. "Why, judge, you know." Upon being pressed, the boy replied, "Sure, that's easy; a friend is a fellow what knows all about you and still likes you." And with that bond established between the probationer and his officer and with the court having practically unlimited confidence in the probation officer, problems that might in the ordinary case be problems for the court itself in a great many cases resolve themselves only into difficult questions to be decided by the probation officer in charge of the case.

I do not believe that probation is less important today than it has been at any other time. On the contrary, I believe that its importance has been increased and should be properly magnified. If I understand the function of probation in those courts which have the jurisdiction of our own New York City magistrates, it is in many instances to serve as the means of welding together homes which would otherwise be absolutely disrupted, and unless I view conditions throughout the land from the standpoint of one who is absolutely mistaken, I believe that the institution of the home was never more important than today. Only this morning it came into my own life with a peculiar force, for the most precious pieces of mail matter that I could receive were those which contained the valentines from my children. I have frequently thought that many men, whatever might be their sphere of life, must be tremendously handicapped by conditions at home which pull upon the heartstrings of one and prevent him from doing the best of which he is capable. So if probation saves and strengthens homes, it is accomplishing much.

But further than that, there never was a time when America needed so much as she needs today men and women who are sincerely, earnestly and fearlessly patriotic, and patriotism involves necessarily a willingness to respect and obey law, and if those of us who are directly or indirectly engaged in the adminis-

tration of the law can bend our best energies to restoring to society a substantial number of the defendants who come before criminal courts imbued with the belief that they are obligated from every conceivable standpoint of obligation to obey and respect the law, we will thereby add to this body of men and women upon whom the country must depend in the months that are to come, as she depended upon the patriotism of the men two years ago who went across to Fance, many of them never to return.

I wish I could tell you how much I have appreciated the opportunity of participating in this conference and of giving you these perhaps more or less disjointed or disconnected thoughts with regard to probation, but I assure you from the bottom of my heart that the remarks I made at the outset of what I had to say, that I believed probation is fundamentally sound, indicate a belief that I came to after some experience and most careful consideration, and so far as the extension of this system is concerned, it is my purpose to bend every energy I can properly bend in connection with the work I am now doing to have the system of probation established in the Federal courts, which I hope will measure up as it develops to that system which you are employing so splendidly throughout the State under the direction of the State Probation Commission.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have to cast our thoughts back to the subject that Secretary Hugo introduced, and I am sure in looking at that film there is no one who has ever driven a motor car for any length of time but what has either experienced one of those accidents or has come so near experiencing one that in imagination at least he passes through all the trials that the people in the film were supposed to have done. Therefore, you know how very necessary it is to protect the motor car driver from himself and to protect the pedestrian and the other users of the highway from the motor car driver. Judge Cobb will speak to us on this and other related subjects.

HON. W. BRUCE COBB, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: I am very glad indeed that Judge Garvin told the story of "Bill and the Governor." It brings your thoughts back to this subject without too great a strain.

Now, I don't think that I am overstating things when I say that the automobile law of this State is largely a mess and a hodge-podge. Only a short while ago up the State there was a large Packard touring car going at a lively rate. On the back seat was a lady. On the front seat at the wheel was a little girl nine years of age, alone. Another vehicle came along the road and the child became confused, turned her car into a tree and there was a smash-up. Now, is there any law broken? I think there was a moral law broken, but there was no offense under the Motor Vehicle Law. There wasn't even reckless driving unless the charge might be brought against that child nine years of age. I know who the moral culprit was. In the first instance it was the mother who sat on the back seat. In the second instance it was probably the father if he knew anything about it at all. In the last analysis it was the whole State in allowing such a thing to be legal. The law says a child may drive a car if it is accompanied by an older person, slightly more legal verbiage surrounding it than I have given. That child was accompanied by a grown-up, and that is all there was to it.

On another occasion, to get away from the realm of accidents, there was a driver who had frequently and habitually violated the automobile law, as well as the laws of common sense and prudence, and he was up before the Secretary of State to have his registration revoked. He was an up-Stater; he didn't have a personal license, but the registration of his car could be revoked. When the matter came up for hearing this individual very calmly informed the Secretary of State, "I don't care whether my registration is taken away or not; I have transferred the car to some one else," which meant that for all the Secretary of State could do he could go on driving just as before.

Those are two illustrations taken at random in order to illustrate a few of the weaknesses of our automobile law. I should very much like to see a thorough-going revision of it in the interests of public safety, in the light of progress of our knowledge on the subject, and let me tell you that the field is a very big one and that it comes home very closely to all of us, to our families and to our children, not only in congested communities but sometimes on the most lonely countryside.

Now, there is one thing I want to address myself particularly at the outset, and that is this: Last year, at the expenditure of tremendous effort of a great many people, as the result of a concerted movement, with all the power of the Secretary of State's office behind it, and opposed I will say by some of the most short-sighted, selfish, but at the same time powerful interests in this State, namely, the automobile manufacturers and dealers, we were able to put through a law for the licensing of operators in New York City, providing for adequate examinations whereby they were supposed to demonstrate their ability to drive safely. To my consternation, I was told the other day that because of the fact that a dollar more was to be exacted by way of fees, that, smarting under an inequality and an injustice, there was a strong movement on foot perhaps to repeal that law instead of making it State-wide, as so many of us hoped it would be. I don't believe that movement will get very far, and it is very difficult for me to understand the state of mind of a man who would throw away the benefits, actual and potential, of such a safety measure with the increasing complexity of this problem, in order that a dollar might or might not be exacted.

When the Knight-Wheelock bill was passed, providing for the licensing of all chauffeurs in New York City, Governor Smith embodied in his message a recommendation that it be made State-wide. There has been a great deal of talk to the effect that results have not been shown since the Knight-Wheelock bill went into effect in this city. In that regard I will say that I don't believe we should be too hasty in placing all the blame on the Secretary of State's office. I am informed that he had difficulty in getting office space; that he was short-handed; he didn't have enough examiners; couldn't even get his printing bills through; couldn't even print the questionnaires on time. And the result has been that law has been in effect only a very short while in New York City. To my great delight I received this letter from the Secretary of State's office giving the figures which Secretary Hugo has already briefly laid before you. He says: "I have reports that with our force of examiners we have examined nearly two thousand persons and given road tests. Nearly three hundred rejections have been made and the percentage of rejections amounts

to 15 per cent." Isn't it some consolation that even that number of people who were manifestly unfit to start in driving a car were ruled off the road? Wouldn't it be immensely more gratifying if we could multiply those figures of two thousand, twenty fold, as they would be for the entire State, and to know that a corresponding percentage were ruled off the road because they were not fit out on the road? If there is anything that to my mind is plain and axiomatic it is this: That it is wrong to put a man, be he chauffeur or an operator, on the highway with lack of knowledge of the mechanism of his car, of the way of running it, and of the rules of the road, because by doing that you inevitably invite an accident. I don't think it needs figures to demonstrate it. I think it is a common sense proposition; at least, that is the way it appeals to me. For six years 10 per cent of the applications of both owners, operators and chauffeurs have been rejected in the State of New Jersey, and an aggregate of over 28,000 people were kept off the road, either permanently or until they could be safely entrusted with a car. In Massachusetts, in 1918, 25 per cent of the applicants were kept off the road, so rigid and thorough-going were their examinations there, and 20 per cent in 1919.

Mr. Chatfield, whom some of you heard yesterday, in talking about the school attendance laws, emphasized the fact that when people wanted a law and wanted it bad enough and it was graphically put before their vision, that they would get that law, and, moreover, that that law would be enforced. But he didn't state one thing, and that is that people have to fight to keep a good law until its value can be demonstrated. We not only want to fight here in New York City to keep that law, but give it a chance to be demonstrated and show its value here, and having fought for it, we want now to at all times fight and strive to make that law State-wide.

I know that in the minds of a great many people it is said you don't have the same problems up-State as in New York City. I think that you do to a very large extent. You have big cities, you have so-called traffic points where roads converge, and you have the same qualities of human nature to deal with. Another thing that is often said, if a man owns a car he feels

his sense of responsibility. I think only too often the insurance companies are the ones that feel the sense of responsibility, and I will say this in these days when so many own cars, representing all sorts and conditions of men, that in some respects there isn't very much to choose between some of the owners and chauffeurs when it comes to the point of recklessness and law-breaking.

I hope that this Association will consider, and I am going to ask at the meeting of the Legislation Committee to see if they will not oppose any reactionary legislation and favor all progressive legislation to put this across for the whole State of New York.

Now, on this question of revocation and suspension of licenses I am going to say a little more than Secretary Hugo did. He thanked you for your cooperation. I am not only going to do that, as one interested in the enforcement of traffic laws, but I am going to speak perhaps a little bit plainer. There is an old story about an Irishman who had been very carefully trained to except present company from his remarks. He had been to the Philippine Islands and came back full of the subject, telling all about it, and as he addressed a number of his friends he said to his hearers: "Them Filipinos is the most monkey-faced people I ever saw, present company excepted." (Laughter.) I am not going to go quite so far as that, but I am going to go this far. I think that the judiciary of this State do not study the revocation and suspension provisions of the law sufficiently. I think that they failed in an enormous number of cases to report to the Secretary of State instances of reckless driving and derelictions under it which they should report and on which he can act. It has been held up that during the year 1919 the Secretary of State's office only suspended something like 150 licenses in this State against thousands in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut and something like 1,700 in New Jersey. Is it fair for us as magistrates, with the legislative power staring us right in the face in section 290 of the Automobile Law, to put all the blame on Mr. Hugo or any other law-enforcing officer?

Here is something many of us don't realize. A man may be brought in for some petty traffic offense under the Motor Vehicle Law and ordinance, but if it developed during the testimony, irrespective of the specific nature of the offense, that he was

driving recklessly under the circumstances and that he was guilty as a matter of fact of gross negligence whereby a person might have been injured, you can just as well call the attention of the Secretary of State to that fact, and I believe it is just as much your duty to do it as when he is convicted of speeding for a third time. I will say that until my attention became centered on this subject that I was lax in reporting cases that I might have reported, and I believe if the magistrates of the city of New York and the magistrates all over the State would do their full duty, discriminatingly and fearlessly, that in place of the Secretary of State having only a paltry few hundred cases to pass upon, that he would have thousands to pass on, and it would have a very profound effect upon the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Law and safe driving in this State.

At the same time when it comes to revocation and suspension, he has not a good tool to work with. This portion of the law is obscure and confused, and you will have that fact borne in on you very strongly if you try to analyze it. In some States full discretionary power is lodged to revoke and suspend licenses. I doubt if we are ready for that in New York State, at least until the Automobile Bureau has demonstrated a very high degree of efficiency in dealing with this phase of the subject, but I would radically amend and extend the law.

Amongst other things, there are various portions of the State Automobile Law relating to such things as driving without a license, such as substituting on an examination things which are morally wrong and set the law at naught. I believe in those cases the offenders should be subject to the further penalty of having their license revoked or suspended.

Our streets are full right here in New York City, and I dare say in other points of the State, of men convicted of felonies, once, twice, and sometimes three times. The temptation of such a man to use the automobile as an instrument in the commission of a crime is almost overwhelming, and with all the auto bandits and store robberies we read of today, think of the enormous percentage in which the automobile is used as a means of getaway. If the Secretary of State had the discretionary power to refuse a license to a man convicted of a felony, I think it would go a long way.

I think any one who knowingly permits his automobile to be used as the instrument of a crime, whether he actively participates or not, should have his license taken away.

Over in New Jersey they have a pretty effective Motor Vehicle Commission and Commissioner. If a New Jersey man comes to New York and violates our laws and down in the Traffic Court Judge House and I think his license should be taken away from him, what do we do? We have not power to revoke that license because it was issued in New Jersey, nor has the Secretary of State, but we write to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner and certify to him the facts, whereupon he summons that man for a hearing before him at Trenton or some other convenient point and he revokes for the offense committed in New York City. We ought to be able to reciprocate and do the same thing, but we cannot do it.

Just one word as to this assault legislation which Mr. Hugo has mentioned that is designed to fill what seems to me to be a great gap in the law. I don't think I had been a magistrate five months — and I have been one nearly five years now — before I realized there was something radically wrong. I saw case after case brought in day after day of an alleged felonious assault, striking with an automobile. When it came to the examination of the facts, it was impossible in at least nine cases out of ten, and that is putting it mildly, to in any way draw any inference of intention to commit an assault, and those cases are brought by the thousands over a short period of years, and the committing magistrate throws over 90 per cent of them out of the window, not because the man ought not to be punished for something. He can often perhaps be reached for reckless driving, but look at this contrast. If a man is guilty of criminal negligence in running an automobile and kills someone, it is manslaughter with a penalty up to ten years — a felony. But if he merely cuts off an arm or leg or smashes his skull and cripples him for life, that is a minor police offense known as reckless driving, or a very mild misdemeanor under the Motor Vehicle Law. Now, in between there, there is a big margin and I contend if any person is in charge of a vehicle or directing the operation of a vehicle, whether it is an automobile or horse-drawn vehicle, if he is guilty of culpable neg-

ligence in its operation and causes the injury of another, that at least merits being classed as assault in the third degree, and I am going to ask this Association to go on record at the proper time supporting that particular legislation.

THE PRESIDENT: Now I will bring you back again to the subject Judge Garvin spoke to us about of "The Relation of the Judge to the Probation Officer and Probationer," and I will ask Judge Gardner, Recorder of Elmira, to speak to us upon that subject.

HON. OTIS H. GARDNER, CITY RECORDER, ELMIRA: The western traveler may ride for hours, nearly a whole day at times, looking out upon a great expanse of desert waste, where animal life is impossible and vegetable growth exists only in its meanest forms—a great, gray desert of drifted sand stretching away as far as vision reaches, broken by huge mounds of mud and shale. An inquiry is hardly necessary to satisfy one that this is indeed "The Bad Lands." Involuntarily we ask ourselves these questions, "Why these great spots of unproductiveness upon either side of which is found fruit, and many forms of plant life in prolific abundance?" "Are they placed there that we might appreciate more the green spots of earth?" Nature's history answers by saying that these spots at some time may have been as fertile and productive as any on earth, but that some evolution has wrought this great change. It also informs us that, though they may always have been bad lands, so simple a thing as the adding or supplying of one single missing element, viz., water will bring about a most marvelous change and transformation. And so, very rapidly, these bad lands are being made good lands, and the places where once all forms of life were blasted and stunted, where bleaching bones were left unburied, now become sources of sustaining healthful life.

For years the criminal courts found these great deserts in the personality of human beings who were being indelibly stamped as bad boys, bad men, bad girls and bad women. Some there were who presided in such courts who had a vision, or rather through conscientious study became possessed of a conviction that if some human element could be supplied these so-called bad people might

be restored to good standing in society without bearing the brand-scar of criminality. The irrigation reservoirs and canals of probation were builded and the work of reclamation and restoration of human beings, so far as courts are concerned, began. I like to think of the court and the probation officer as the great reservoirs and channels supplying and distributing a human element, a life giving stream, productive of so much good, made possible by that great scheme now commonly known as probation.

Throughout this conference, as has been true of every one I have yet attended, another simile has been drawn by likening the court to a physician, with the probationer as patient under his treatment. This comparison is without doubt better than the one first given. In using it for this discussion, one must necessarily liken the probation officer to the professional nurse. The case of each patient is diagnosed by the judge, and either with or without the help of the psychiatrist, the psychologist, or the probation officer, and placed under the immediate care of the probation officer. His part now becomes the really important one. The judge may never again see his patient. It is indeed a fortunate thing if he does not. In any case, it will be but a few times at the most. The probation officer will, as professional nurse, see the patient many times. His chart, in reporting, should show the true line of his conduct. Here we find his temperature high as the fever of his inclination toward lawlessness increases or low as his co-operation ceases, and again we find it normal when his compliance with the conditions of his probation is full and complete.

As judges, how culpable we are if we do not ascertain, if possible, in every case, the *real cause* of the moral or social disorder. Otherwise, how can we prescribe safely and intelligently. Our conscience, as well as our sworn duty, demands that we act carefully, seriously and thoroughly. With the recognized incurable our only duty is to segregate, placing the subject where he cannot, for a period at least, spread his contamination further.

But concerning those whose cases will doubtless respond to treatment, judicially or probationally administered, our responsibility is increased to the nth degree. To the probationer we simply personify the law and law enforcement, but to the public we stand sponsor for the future conduct of every individual we place

on probation. Just a bit serious, isn't it? We should aim to know just as much about his criminalistic impulses and tendencies as possible, and then remove him from the court atmosphere, just as soon as possible. In prescribing, we should be careful not to give the probation officer too bitter a medicine to administer, otherwise we may seriously handicap the work of the officer and negative the result we might otherwise obtain. Whenever we deny or seriously limit, what to the probationer appears the exercise of reasonable privileges, we are on dangerous ground. In prescribing methods of living and working, forms of recreation, the handling of his money, etc., we should be very careful not to summarily interfere with his or her sincere convictions. Above all, never leave him or her in doubt what is desired by the use of a lot of words which are empty and meaningless to them. He or she should be convinced, just as far as possible, of the particular advantage to them personally of the conditions imposed. This having been done, the patient may be passed along to the probation officer, with some assurance that the nourishment of good thought suggestion, along lines of proper home life, and obligations toward society generally, will be taken into the system and restore and rejuvenate the depleted and diseased tissues of moral and social responsibility.

It is unfair to pass the entire work of recovery or reconstruction along to your probation officers without having first built something of a foundation for them to work upon.

Then, too, it is essential that you devote time to your officers. Never permit them to feel timid, either about discussing cases already in hand or those which are still prospective. They should be made to feel perfectly free in asking your opinion and advice at all times. They are a related part of the court. We cannot expect much interest from them, if we fail to interest ourselves in their problems, sympathizing with them in their failures, and rejoicing with them in their successes. And are not their patients the wards, real children of the court; and shall we be found guilty of failing to provide adequate support and maintenance for our court children? Co-operation is and must be the very foundation of this work of cures, if the desired result is to be accomplished. We really stand or fall together. It

goes without saying that no difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued should ever be discussed in the presence or come to the knowledge of the probationer. However, differences of opinion *there must be* regarding the future course of treatment, particularly whenever a violent reaction in the case of the patient sets in. . One other comparison, in finishing. I like also to consider these three personages as the three sides of a right-angled triangle; the court represented by the base, it being the real foundation, the place where the fundamentals are first impressed upon the probationer; the probation officer represented by the upright side, beginning where the base leaves off and standing erect upon it; the remaining side, or hypotenuse, representing the probationer, out of plumb, who also rests upon and is supported by the court, but, nevertheless, leaning principally and most heavily upon the probation officer. In this relation it is well to recall and have in mind that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, bringing us to that idealistic point of view (held by our worthy Secretary, Brother Chute, and some others) where, by firm, yet fair and square treatment at the hands of the court, and by fair, upright and square consideration on the part of the probation officer, the probationer must be equal to other fair and square fellows.

This trinity or triangular figure may be unfolded and expanded into a square, the fourth side representing the family influence changed and strengthened by this new relationship; or it may become rounded out in the form of a circle, every point of which is touched by some tangent of restraining and reformative influence.

Evolution in the methods of crime treatment have come about just as naturally as those we employ in lighting, heating, traveling or even in modern warfare. Probation is more than a product of desirability; it is a recognized necessity. Yes, we have all, I think, come to recognize probation as the most efficient, the most practical, the most satisfactory instrument placed at our disposal in the final disposition of criminal cases, and that the use of this instrument has brought more real good to our communities and more genuine satisfaction to ourselves as judges than any other we have employed.

THE PRESIDENT: We are going to hear from Judge Brough on the Probation Court. He is appointed by Judge McAdoo to preside over that court and he will have its destinies in his hands. The Court of Special Sessions, and especially myself, are watching the workings of that court with a great deal of interest, and Judge Brough may be sure that any improvement that he makes in that court is going to be followed just as quickly as we possibly can.

HON. ALEXANDER BROUGH, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: It was with some trepidation that I accepted, not exactly the invitation, but the direction of the presiding officer, to say something to this conference in regard to probation in the Magistrates' Courts, because that was really the subject I was asked to talk about and it seems rather strange I should be the one called upon to speak on the subject because I am perhaps less familiar with it than many of the magistrates in the city, my work being in the Municipal Term Court, which has little to do with probation problems, although I have sat for some time in the district courts, and from the fact that I have not been so very long a magistrate. However, I have always been interested in probation. I have never before attended a conference of this kind, nor have I ever attended a conference of the probation officers, but I have read their reports with benefit. Last night at the banquet one of the speakers said that he didn't believe in annual reports and statistics. I am a great believer in annual reports and statistics. I believe that things ought to be checked up and we ought to know how we stand, and while it may be that we scarcely look over these reports, still we always know where they are, and, as a great part of a lawyer's business is to know where to find the law, so the part of the magistrate should be where to find statistics in regard to the subject with which he is dealing.

I was glad to hear Judge Garvin and Judge Gardner speak in regard to probation. Judge Gardner emphasized co-operation as the thing that we must bear in mind in regard to the administration of probation. Judge Garvin said that it must be sympathetically administered, and I agree with him.

FIFTH SESSION

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 14, 1920

HON. FRANCIS McCLOSKEY, CITY MAGISTRATE, BROOKLYN, presiding: Is there any discussion on "Public Health Problems in Relation to the Courts?" If I hear no suggestion I will assume there is none. Is there any discussion on "The Enforcement of the Mental Deficiency Law?" Does anybody desire to discuss "Children's Court Essentials, Compulsory School Attendance Enforcement, or the Treatment of Women Offenders?" Perhaps there was discussion of those subjects yesterday. Is there discussion on the subject of "Needed Changes in the Law to Reach Negligent Drivers of Vehicles?"

HON. JOHN J. BRADY: I desire to ask Judge Cobb a question with reference to his Motor Vehicle Law. It seems to me if something could be done to simplify matters rather than to add to the great number of laws we have now, not only in reference to the operation of the automobile, but other matters in which we are deeply interested, that we would have a very much better opportunity of applying the law. I am not of the opinion that it is fair to compel the ordinary citizen to draw conclusions that of themselves might be somewhat difficult if presented to a magistrate as a problem.

In what way would you charge an offense if a man were to drive his automobile to the left of a street car in this city? The same law applies here as applies up the State. You will not find in the Highway Law or the Motor Vehicle Law anything that plainly and positively and directly informs the person operating a car that it is a violation to drive an automobile to the left of a street car, and the court, in order to properly charge that man with a violation of law, necessarily has to formulate a complaint charging him with reckless driving. The law says that everything else but a street car is a vehicle. We draw the conclusion, therefore, that it is a violation of the law to go to the left of the street car, but there is nothing in the law that would give the man the opportunity of knowing it. Then we find men indulging in this viola-

tion unconsciously and really believing that they are right, and when they are confronted with the information we consider it a violation of the law, they say, "Well, that is strange, for where I come from they do not consider that a violation of the law. We are allowed to do thus and so." My point is that there should be more uniformity, more directness of language and less complication by the addition of new laws that are not necessary. Let us call a spade a spade. I think it is but fair to the public, certainly fair to the man that wants to be a law-abiding citizen to let him read in black and white that thus and so is a violation of the law, and not leave it to him to draw conclusions.

JUDGE COBB: In my daily work here, so far as lying in the traffic courts, courts dealing with traffic violations, we take such a violation as passing to the left of the street car under our traffic ordinance, which, amongst other things, provides that the vehicle shall keep to the right and as near to the right and curb as possible. Under that we prosecute and successfully uphold such cases. So far as the general highway traffic law is concerned, it contains the familiar common law rule of the road that one must keep to the right. Just whether that could be sufficiently stretched, as our ordinance covers, in such a case, I wouldn't be prepared to say offhand without reading that precise provision and its context again.

The general Highway Traffic Law, known as the Welsh bill, was passed two years ago, with the very laudable desire of offering for the whole State a uniform traffic law without having the confusion of local ordinances. It was not, however, extended to the city of New York for the reason that it was found in certain particulars to be inapplicable to our local conditions. For example, the general Highway Traffic Law stated that where two vehicles were meeting at intersecting streets, that those approaching on the right should have the right of way. Now, in New York we have the rule, almost of geographical necessity here, owing to the lay-out of our streets, that all vehicles going north and south shall have the right of way. As to the complexity of the law, I thoroughly agree with Judge Brady, and I would say this, that so far as I have drafted amendments to the Motor Vehicle Law, I think that most of them have tended to making the law more

readily understood, and they have cut out just as much as they have added. In addition to that, I will say that a few days ago I had sent down to me by the editor of *Motordom*, which is the publication of the New York State Automobile Association, a bill making it mandatory upon the Secretary of State to publish in pamphlet form the Motor Vehicle Law and Highway Traffic Law and such other laws as there might be, and in giving my views on that I stated that the principal need which we have is for the Secretary of State or somebody to put before the general public the traffic laws in simple, understandable form as nearly in primer form as possible. To give a teamster a copy of the Motor Vehicle Law is just about as futile, in the ordinary case, as giving him a volume of Browning and expecting him to understand it.

Over in New Jersey, one of the things done by the Commissioner has been to present to the Legislature at this 1920 session a simplified motor vehicle law couched in such simple language that the ordinary man could understand it. It is a big contract to do it successfully. I thoroughly agree with Judge Brady in his suggestions that the law be simplified and made more understandable and at the same time more specific than it is in certain particulars. But as to the offense he mentions, the way I have outlined is the way we have taken it here in New York City.

JUDGE BRADY: It seems to me that something ought to be done to regulate the rate of speed at which an automobile should be permitted to travel in cities particularly. Frequently we hear of people who are caught in traps up the State and they are fined heavily for doing that which they are allowed to do in other sections of the State. I think the time is coming when something will have to be done in this matter of regulating the speed at which an automobile will be allowed to go. The great number of machines that are traversing our roads today and streets, together with the increase that will come, will make the streets and highways an absolutely dangerous place to be. It seems to me the sooner something is done to regulate the speed in cities so our people will be safeguarded, the better it will be for the public at large. Certainly there is no one that will derive more benefit from it than the owner or driver of the machine, and I trust that the judge who has these matters under advisement, suggesting

new ideas as a result of this study, will just take that for consideration in the hope that we may do something to put an end to this reckless driving within city limits.

JUDGE PIPER: It has been said that the magistrates do not report the cases of intoxicated drivers to the Secretary of State and I am going to tell why I don't and it will take me just a moment. In justice to Secretary Hugo I will say he was not Secretary at the time, but I have refrained from making any recommendations to the Secretary of State on that question. In Niagara Falls a man was driving his car and his wife was in the car. He was intoxicated and ran into the abutment of the viaduct and both he and his wife were frightfully injured. When he convalesced I recommended that his license be revoked on the grounds of intoxication. His right to drive was immediately revoked by the Secretary of State. The politicians around Niagara Falls got busy and within five days his right to drive an automobile was restored and of course I got the "ha, ha!" I am not thin-skinned and didn't mind that, but "He who fools me once, shame on him. He who fools me twice, shame on me." That is why I don't make any recommendations to the Secretary of State for revocation of license.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am very glad Judge Brady referred to the question of the difficulty of the problem presented by this phase of legislation. It seems to me that one of our chief difficulties has been this within the last generation: that it is so much easier to draw a new law than hunt for the old one and study it, so we have been afflicted with laws. I think that a revision of this Highway Law might be extended to the Penal Law and some other laws with great advantage.

If there be no further discussion on this topic, we will pass to "The Relation of the Judge to the Probation Officer and the Probationer." Does anybody desire to speak to that subject?

JUDGE PIPER: Under the head of "The Relation of the Judge to the Probation Officer and Probationer," I would like to say just a word. A couple of years ago I received a letter from Mr. Chute, our Secretary, in which he stated in the city of Syracuse persons convicted of minor offenses were placed on probation and if

they were working men who were careless or dissipated that they made them buy war savings stamps after being placed on probation, and the money was turned over weekly to the probation officer who purchased the war savings stamps, who gave them these stamps on the termination of their probation. I had practiced that thing several months at that time and I just want to state what has been accomplished in my court with relation to that. In Syracuse, the last report I saw, \$5,000 in war savings stamps were purchased by probation officers for the probationers under the direction of the court, \$5,000 in a year. In my town year before last \$3,000 was invested in that way, and last year \$2,200. Most of these persons placed on probation and ordered to buy these stamps were persons convicted of intoxication. Judge Garvin told about the valentine he received from his children, which he cherished. Of course, if I had any children and received valentines from them I would cherish them also, but the valentines that I cherish are the notes and also personal interviews I have had with these probationers who have saved money. One man was making \$41 a week and he had neither a chick nor child in the world and at that time had no clothes and not a cent in his pocket, only \$1 or \$2 from his last week's pay. I find out how much it costs for board and laundry and what they can put into war savings stamps. In the case of this man I ordered him to pay \$28 a week. He carried it out for the full probation term of one year and the amount of money that he had on hand at the end of the year was \$1,456, and he had never had a dollar before. After the stamps were placed in his possession he gave them back to the probation officer to keep for him and said, "I am going to continue to save \$10 a week," which he is doing at the present time. A year ago Christmas I got letter after letter and Christmas card after Christmas card. "You are my friend; I have got \$236." Another man said, "I have got \$400"; another man \$500, and one man had \$890. "You are my friend, and enclosed is a cigar; have a little smoke on me."

I don't know as that thing is common in the State, but for the first month or so they are furious, but they soon realize that is a very nice punishment. They think at the end of the year they have served a hard term, but have something to show for it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have two letters which have been handed to me; one from Judge Sheldon, who suggested an increase of magistrates' fees throughout the State. Is there any discussion on that? It is unanimously agreed that they should be increased. (Laughter.) Also a letter from Judge George W. Babcock of Batavia in which he suggests a discussion as to the method of the enforcement of 139-D of the Agricultural Law in the different cities of the State. It is unanimous also.

I think at this stage, in view of the size of the program, that so far as the suggestions I made I will adopt the Congressional expedient and ask leave to print, simply reading them so they will be understood what they were.

1. What is the test of magisterial duty, under sections 207, 208, Code of Criminal Procedure, in determining:

a. Whether "a crime has been committed";

b. Whether there is "sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof"; (96 Misc. 617.)

c. What is meant by "any other crime" in section 208. (94 N. Y. 497. Compare S. 610, P. L. & Sa. 444-5 Code Cr. Procedure.)

2. Does section 393 (Code Criminal Procedure) apply to an examination by a committing magistrate so as to permit or require him to take defendant's statement (Code Crim. Proc., Sa. 196-200) under oath? (155 Supp. 121.)

3. Has the statutory partition of crimes into two classes, (felonies and misdemeanors, Penal Law S. 2) been enlarged by judicial legislation into three classes (felonies, misdemeanors and offenses — 205 N. Y. 490)?

4. Do common law crimes still maintain in this State or have they been wholly abrogated by the Penal Law? (S. 22 1 N. Y. Cr. 437 note.)

5. What is the function of a committing magistrate in interstate rendition proceedings, before the actual requisition by the Governor of the demanding State? (210 N. Y. 567.)

6. Our aliens — Anarchists or Americans?

If there be no other suggestions or propositions to be discussed under the informal round-table discussion, it seems to me that I

should now, however reluctantly, resign in favor of the more experienced Chairman, Judge Kernochan, and let the regular program go on.

HON. S. A. SHANTZ, POLICE JUSTICE, EAST ROCHESTER: It is possible that other judges throughout the State have some difficulty in the wave of gambling, crap shooting, etc., that we have had to contend with in our part of the State, and I would like to have several of the up-State judges give me their experience in dealing with cases of a similar nature. What section have you used and what disposition has been made, with what result in cases of gambling?

East Rochester is an industrial town, and a matter of less than a month ago we had a raid by the entire sheriff's force and took in about thirty-five in two places in a village of slightly over 4,500. What is the thing to do? What constitutes the charge of gambling? I have read the Penal Laws and the Code of Criminal Procedure and I confess I am somewhat undecided.

JUDGE BRADY: Yesterday I read in one of the New York papers an article by Chief Judge McAdoo and I think the same situation presented itself in the big city of New York and I would suggest to the judge that he get a copy of the paper, or, better still, communicate with Judge McAdoo, and he will probably, in reading that article, find much information on the subject on which he is now seeking information. We all know that the police, in making raids, assume a responsibility that must rest upon them and when they come to court frequently the responsibility is much greater than they anticipated, because they simply have nothing to show except the fact that they have arrested men and have no formal complaint to make so far as the court is concerned, and the only action the court can indulge in is simply say, as pleasantly as possible, "Get the necessary information that will charge a crime and the court will put the machinery into operation." We all know the Code is rather definite as to what constitutes gambling, and the mere fact a man is in a room is not sufficient; they must charge the crime. Unless they do, they do not even get as far as the door of the court room.

It seems to me that if the magistrate from East Rochester would suggest to the authorities if they have any evidence they apply for a warrant and lay the information before the magistrate and let him decide whether it is sufficient to issue a warrant. You will find a decision that on information and belief you may issue a warrant. That happened in New York one time when the District Attorney of New York made such an application to the court and it went through. But, of course, the great trouble is this: That after proceeding for some time you find you haven't sufficient evidence to charge an offense and part of the work is without gain, and instead of bettering the situation it only adds to it. It is far better to do these things quietly. It has been my experience in dealing with matters of that kind to call into conference the head of the Police Department and talk over the matter with him to the end that we may get sufficient evidence, proceeding on the theory that it would be better to wait until we get a case than to try and make several attempts and get no case at all.

JUDGE SHELDON: We play one game in our county and that is poker. If a raid is made at night in a room where poker is going on, isn't every man present a gambler by implication, or has he got to be actually participating in a game?

JUDGE DOOLEY: I was going to state the letter referred to by Chief Magistrate McAdoo is published in the New York Times and he makes the distinction that gambling means playing a game for gain and not where it is played for purely entertainment purposes. Now, under the Disorderly Conduct Act, with reference to 1458 or 1459 of the Consolidation Act, magistrates of the city of New York received a memorandum of a decision made by Judge Wadhams on an appeal from a decision of the City Magistrate where some twenty-two persons were guilty of disorderly conduct in being in a room where noises were heard. There was no proof of any games being participated in, but they believed that gambling was going on. Now, on appeal, Judge Wadhams reversed the decision of the magistrate in the following opinion: "The complaint charges the twenty-two defendants with disorderly conduct, using threatening, obscene language; behavior with the intention to undertake a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of

the peace might be occasioned, and that the defendants shouted and yelled while engaged in playing cards. While there is evidence of shouting and yelling, there is no evidence to establish which, if any, of the defendants was guilty of such conduct."

I think that in a measure answers the question of the judge from East Rochester — that the personal conduct of the defendant has to be proved before he can be held guilty. The judgment was reversed and the complaint dismissed. The Court of General Sessions of our city is an appellate tribunal from the decisions of the Magistrates' Courts.

THE PRESIDENT: I have recently had my attention called to the gambling section of the Penal Law. The common gambler is pretty well defined, but the principal thing now to find is can almost any man get an acquittal if he can show a legitimate means of support; if he can show he has some business? Gambling is objected to by the people who passed the Penal Law and there are some penalties for it and it has also protection. There is a section in the Penal Law which makes it a misdemeanor to cheat in gambling. If you cheat in poker and it can be proved, you are guilty of a misdemeanor. Then, of course, anybody who is proved to have won a certain sum of money in a game of chance the Commissioner of Charities can recover from for the benefit of the poor. That practically all has to do with gambling. Betting on horse races is against the law. Bucketing stocks is against the law, and running a room for gambling is against the law.

JUDGE BROUGH: In New York City these raids which take place from time to time merely show spasms of virtue by the police. Apparent virtue by the police was nothing more than a complaint being sent to an inspector. They never act on their own initiative. They get a complaint and go and round up everybody on the street and charge them with obstructing traffic or with disorderly conduct, and if they were committing a breach of the peace or doing something by which a breach of the peace might be committed, you ask the officer "What did they do; what was the loud language used?" He replies: "I heard him saying, 'Come seven; come eleven,'" and he expects convictions on that. In practically all the cases where there are thirty or forty men

brought in they are all released. The police never expected them to be held, but they expect to break up the practice by having these men kept in the Station House over night. The police expect the magistrates to convict and fine all these offenders, in a small amount, which they say breaks up the practice. It is like Dr. Copeland who expects the magistrate to act on a moral certainty or on a belief that a person is guilty. The Sanitary Code has a provision in it or recent enactment which provides where a tenement house or any building occupied by families is not heated to 68 degrees Fahrenheit when the temperature outdoors is 50 degrees is guilty of a violation of the Sanitary Code and thereby a misdemeanor, and he advertises for complaints to be made and complaints are made and he brings in his very weakest cases. He doesn't bring in the cases you read about in the newspapers, and the only testimony for the complainant is that of the inspector who held a thermometer up in this flat five minutes and five minutes in another. The landlord comes down and brings in ten of the tenants, some who have lived there seven, six, five, four, three years, and the testimony is given that the house was never better heated. There is not a tenant brought in as a witness by the Health Department. They say, "Well, if we bring those tenants down they will be dispossessed and we are morally certain the man is guilty and you ought to take the word of the inspector as to the premises that he went in, and disregard entirely the word of the landlord or of the tenants, because we are morally certain that man is evading the law." So it is with the Police Department in these raids. They are morally certain some law is being broken, but are unable to prove where and how the law is broken. I think that probably the arrests in East Rochester were made on the complaint of some neighbors and that the proper way to dispose of the case was as Judge Brady has suggested, for the police authorities to come before the magistrate and ask for a warrant if they feel that probably a crime is being committed. All the judges in New York seem to act in the same manner and discharge these defendants.

THE PRESIDENT: I will call on the Committee on the Care of Feeble-Minded for their report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

JUDGE HAGER: The Committee reports that the section proposed by the New York State Association of Magistrates was adopted by the Legislature and is now section 24-a of chapter 633 of the Laws of 1919.

The necessary power has been provided under this act for the commitment and care of mentally defective persons. It only remains for the State Commission to provide suitable buildings and colonies for the proper care of the persons thus afflicted,—which is being accomplished as rapidly as possible.

The Committee recommends that magistrates should have thorough investigations made of all defendants, after conviction and before sentence, and should exercise their power under the new law, to the end that those persons requiring custodial care on account of mental deficiency, be placed in the proper institution and not in prisons and reformatories.

THE PRESIDENT: The report will be received. In connection with this report, perhaps this letter which I have received from one of the members should be read. It is from Judge Wilkin. I will say Judge Wilkin has been in very poor health for the last year and but for his poor health I know he would be with us today.

“MY DEAR FRIEND.—I am exceedingly sorry that it will be impossible for me to attend any of the sessions of the State Magistrates' Association this year owing to a combination of circumstances which I am quite sure you appreciate.

“I should very much like to have been with you for the reason that I should have liked to have been of some service in welcoming our friends from the other counties in the State and also to have listened to the discussions regarding the many interesting subjects that will come before the meeting.

“I do not know what the Chairman of our Committee on Feeble-Minded will report, as I have not had the pleasure of hearing from him regarding what conclusion the Committee would determine upon, but I do feel that Judge Col-

lins or Judge Hoyt would be a very much better member of this Committee than myself, should the Committee be continued.

"In so far as committee work is concerned, while I am at all times willing to do my share, I cannot see any particular committee of this year's meeting that I could be of service upon. I do feel that some effort should be made by the Association to enlarge the capacity of the State institutions for the reception of delinquent girls and boys and if a committee on this subject is proposed, I should be glad to serve with my associates. It is no answer to a committing magistrate that an institution is full when he has some very important case of a child to be committed and the State of New York certainly should make provision for the adequate care of these children.

"With sincere regards, I am

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) ROBERT J. WILKIN,

"Justice."

THE PRESIDENT: The next committee to report is the Committee on the Bulletin. If it was the custom of this organization to re-elect its President, and if Presidents were looking for re-election, a very strong campaign could be made against me for my handling of the Committee on the Bulletin. We haven't had a meeting. Judge McCloskey sent me a sample copy of what he thought the bulletin should be and it met my approval at the time. This bulletin was suggested in a letter to Judge Hart and we all thought it was a good idea, and it is a splendid idea, but I don't think that it is feasible for the reason that someone has got to devote so much time to it that I don't think we will be able to find anybody who would do it. We ought to do it right. These pessimistic remarks by me may be in justification of my not having done anything on the subject. I think the plan is good enough to continue the Committee on Bulletin and I would suggest that Judge McCloskey be made the Chairman. We have no funds. The State Probation Commission said they would be glad to mail it for us, but that is all they could do. I don't believe

without some funds to back us we could do it. I hope as time goes on perhaps we may be able to have a treasury of our own. Each year I think enthusiasm in our Association continues and perhaps the time may soon come when small dues might be fixed. To consider getting out a bulletin with no editorial staff or no funds doesn't look promising to me. Still I do think a Committee on Bulletins should be appointed for next year.

The next order of business is the Report of Officers. Mr. Chute, have you any report to make?

MR. CHUTE: The conference speaks for itself. We hope the next one may be even larger and better and the Association may continue active work during the year. I think the committees have spoken for themselves. The State Probation Commission wants to stand behind this Association in every possible way to have it more active and accomplish more during the coming year than it has in the past. Through our Legislation Committee and our office in Albany we will be glad to keep watch of all the legislation recommended by the Association and do all we can to further and report it.

Judge Brady reported that the Committee on Legislation had taken an active interest in all pending legislation affecting the work of the lower courts, and that he had appeared before various committees of the Legislature on behalf of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any report from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments beyond what we have already heard?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

JUDGE DOOLEY: Your Committee on Constitutional Amendments respectfully reports that at the session of the New York State Legislature for the year 1919 it caused to be introduced in the Senate through Senator Alvah W. Burlingame of Kings County and in the Assembly through Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue of New York, a constitutional amendment which provides for an amendment of the judiciary article of the Constitution, which is section 18 of Article 6, and which said amendment empowers the Legislature to establish children's courts and courts of domestic relations as separate courts, or as parts of existing courts or courts

hereafter to be created, and may confer upon them such equity and other jurisdiction as may be necessary for the correction, protection, guardianship and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors, and for the punishment and correction of adults responsible for or contributing to such delinquency, neglect or dependency, and to compel the support of a wife, child or poor relative by persons legally chargeable therewith who abandon or neglect to support any of them. In the exercise of such jurisdiction such courts may hear and determine such causes, with or without a jury, except those involving a felony. The amendment passed the Legislature of 1918 and it is necessary to be passed by the present Legislature in order to have the same submitted to the people to be voted upon. The said amendment has been introduced in the Legislature of 1920 by Hon. Henry Sage of Albany in the Senate and by the Hon. Charles D. Donohue of New York in the Assembly.

It is absolutely essential in order that justice and equity should be given to the parties that equity jurisdiction should be given to these courts, to wit: the domestic relations court and the children's court. We feel that the time has arrived when those interested in the more effectual spreading out of these family courts should endeavor to secure to them such equity and legal jurisdiction that in each particular case such decision will be made as will most likely promote the interests of the family and thereby inure to the benefit of the State. The Legislature should be authorized by constitutional amendment to pass laws giving such equity jurisdiction to the said courts as will enable them to give complete justice in each particular case.

The Domestic Relations Court is part of the City Magistrates' Court of the city of New York and as such is shackled with the provision of the Constitution which treats it the same as an inferior court and therefore denies any equitable jurisdiction to the same. Full and ample relief should be given them, and to that end all limitation on the part of the Legislature to pass such legislation as will be deemed necessary should be swept aside.

We find a considerable source of disagreement between parents who are brought to the Domestic Relations Court with regard to the custody of and visitation of the respective parents to the

children, or the children to them, where they are living apart from the children. We find from time to time that the mother, while exacting and receiving support for herself and children and living apart from the husband and father, absolutely refuses to allow the father to receive or visit the children, or have them in his custody at any time. This provokes anger, discontent and negligence on the part of the father, who feels that he is deprived of a right that he is entitled to by reason of his providing for the maintenance of the children. The Domestic Relations Court has no power to direct the mother to allow the father to see the children.

Again, there are cases which come before the Domestic Relations Court in which the husband and father should be denied admittance to the home by reason of his brutality or degenerate acts, and yet he is supporting the home. The court should have the power to keep this father from the homestead, and yet the support of the home should be maintained by the husband and father. We have no such power under the laws as they exist.

It is true that application can be made to the Supreme Court in an action for separation, but the people we are dealing with are poor people, and the delay attendant upon bringing a suit, application for alimony, etc., is such, to wit: the long time before maintenance could be received through an order of the Supreme Court, that delay in the effort to obtain the remedy in a great many cases would be worse than the disease. What we want in these courts is a sort of quick, rapid-fire material relief, re-enforced by summary action. Again, the wife is unable by reason of the circumstances oftentimes to secure the necessary testimony in order to maintain a case in this court, not because the testimony is not in existence, but because she has not the means to obtain it. There is a staff of probation officers attached to these Domestic Relations Courts who could readily make a survey of a particular family and the particular circumstances surrounding the same and whose report the magistrate in the Domestic Relations Court should be allowed to take judicial notice of. This cannot be done under the present organization of the court.

This proposed amendment was favorably reported in the Constitutional Convention in 1915 and was embodied in section 22

of Article 8 of the proposed Constitution, and was endorsed by such members of the Constitutional Convention as Judge Clearwater, Hon. George W. Wickersham and other members of the judiciary committee of that convention.

The children's court judges are heartily in favor of the proposed amendment. In a great many cases in which children are brought before them, I am informed, they send children to institutions even though a good home is offered to the children with people of the same religious belief as the parents, and they find they are compelled to decline the offer because they have no power to appoint said people guardians, even though all the consents required could be given; or in case the proper person desired to adopt the children and it would be for the benefit of the children that such adoption should be had, no power is vested in the Children's Court to allow such adoption, for the reason that they have no such equity power to make such orders, they being under the ban of being an inferior court within the Constitution.

The chairman of your committee caused a resolution to be introduced at the late meeting of the New York State Bar Association favoring the same, and the same was referred to the Legislative Committee of said Association. Your committee therefore asks for the help of the magistrates of this Association that they urge upon their respective Senators and Assemblymen favorable action in respect to the aforesaid amendment. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That the New York State Association of Magistrates do hereby earnestly urge upon the Legislature of the State of New York to pass the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, introduced into the Senate by Senator Sage and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Donohue, proposing an amendment to section 18 of Article 6 of the Constitution in relation to children's courts and courts of domestic relations.

I ask that this committee be continued and that this association pass a resolution in favor of the passage of this constitutional amendment and the committee continued with power.

THE PRESIDENT: Judge Dooley has made a resolution that the committee be continued with power.

JUDGE MARSH: Second it.

THE PRESIDENT: Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

MR. CHUTE: The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Judge Cobb, has asked me to read this, inasmuch as I acted as scribe for the committee and nobody else could read them but myself. The resolutions are as follows:

Be it Resolved: 1. That the State Association of Magistrates urges passage by Congress of appropriate legislation extending the probation system to the Federal courts.

2. That, so far as may be constitutional and appropriate to that end, the association favors legislation according to women felons the same reformatory treatment as other women offenders receive.

3. That the Association recommends the enlargement of existing institutions or their reclassification to provide greater facilities for the custodial care of the feeble-minded and mentally defective delinquents.

4. That the Association approves the bill sponsored by the State Probation Commission and introduced by Senator Walton and Assemblyman Duke, amending section 11-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure to improve the workings of the Probation Law and to provide for the appointment of county probation officers in every county of the State.

5. That the Legislature be urged to pass the proposed resolution amending the Constitution of the State so as to permit the Legislature to pass laws granting equity jurisdiction to children's courts and courts of domestic relations, and that the Committee on Constitutional Amendments be continued for another year.

6. That the Association approves and recommends the enactment of Assembly Bill Int. 260, known as the Fearon bill, providing that a person who operates or drives or directs or knowingly permits any one subject to his commands to operate or drive any vehicle of any kind in a culpably negligent manner whereby another suffers bodily injury is guilty of assault in the third degree.

7. That the Association favors the extension of the law now applicable to New York City requiring the licensing of operators and owners of automobiles to the entire State; provided, however, that the age limit of eighteen years may be dispensed with outside of cities of the first class where operation by minors is properly safeguarded otherwise.

8. That the Association favors the amendment of the Motor Vehicle Law with respect to a suspension and revocation of license and hearings thereon by the Secretary of State to the end that the same may be appropriately extended and strengthened in the interests of public safety.

9. That the Association favors the enactment of appropriate legislation to prevent the larceny of motor vehicles and to further the detection and apprehension of persons guilty thereof.

10. That the President be authorized and requested to appoint a special committee on motor vehicle regulation and legislation.

JUDGE SIMMS: I move the adoption of all the resolutions as read.

JUDGE MARSH: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor say aye; contrary. It is carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE DOOLEY: Judge Hart, chairman of the committee, had to leave and asked me to make the following report:

President, Hon. George S. Hager.

Vice-President, Hon. Frederick E. Lewis.

Secretary-Treasurer, Charles L. Chute.

Executive Committee, Frederic Kernochan, Otis H. Gardner, Francis J. McCloskey, Brooklyn.

The committee also suggests and begs leave to report that it recommends that the next convention be held at Utica. It has been the custom for the last two or three years to hold the convention at the residence of the President, but inasmuch as two years ago we held our convention in Buffalo and this year we held it, of course, in New York, and as Utica is the center of

the State, and Mayor O'Connor, who was a former President of our Association, and Judge Lewis, whom you heard address the meeting yesterday, have expressed their desire that this meeting be held in Utica, we recommend that the next meeting of this Association be held in the city of Utica.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other nominations?

JUDGE DOOLEY: I move the secretary cast one ballot for the nominees.

(The ballot was cast and the persons named were unanimously declared elected to the respective offices.)

JUDGE MARSH: I move the adoption of the report of the Committee that the next meeting be held in Utica.

JUDGE COBB: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Carried.

(Judge Hager, President-elect, escorted to the chair.)

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: The time has come now for me to retire as President of the Association, and I want to thank you all for being here and to say how much pleasure I have had at the different convention meetings. I hope you have enjoyed yourselves and I hope that the next convention will be even more successful than this has been. I want to thank Mr. Chute; he deserves as much credit as anybody else.

JUDGE COBB: I move a vote of thanks to the chair for the efficient way he has presided.

JUDGE HAGAR: You have heard the motion. All those in favor will please say aye; contrary. The ayes have it.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: May I move a resolution of thanks to Mr. Chute and the State Probation Commission for the aid they gave the last President?

JUDGE BRADY: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been duly moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Chute and the State Probation Commission. All those in favor say aye; contrary. The ayes have it.

I deeply appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me. I concur in the decision that we hold our next meeting in Utica because the location is central for the judges of the east and west; and I bow to the wishes of the majority of the committee on the place of meeting. I hoped that we might hold our next annual conference in Buffalo, and have letters from our mayor and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. I shall, however, report that for good and sufficient reasons it was best to give way to our brethren of Utica. I trust that the magistrates from the city of New York will honor us with their presence next year and will contribute their usual "pep" to the next meeting.

The question of issuing a bulletin should receive earnest consideration. Perhaps we could commence in a small way and edit a modest folder or leaflet to avoid taxing the committee in charge beyond its powers.

I should also endeavor to give the work of our Association more attention throughout the year. While it is true the committees work efficiently immediately before and after the annual conference, it is equally true that we are somewhat neglectful during the balance of the year.

Our dear friend, Judge Brady, living in Albany, is on the battle-line most of the time, and I presume that he is kept busy most of the year with work of the various committees interested in bills before the Legislature.

I would suggest that the chairmen of the various committees post upon their diaries the work of their respective committees, thus having before them a reminder throughout the year that certain work should be completed.

Magistrates are busy men, and we all know that they have little time to devote to outside business matters. I trust that our annual conferences will be attended each year by increasing numbers because it affords us an opportunity to "let off steam" which has been compressed throughout the year, and the magistrates have few opportunities of airing their "grievances." Therefore, they should avail themselves of the privilege of this annual "gabfest" and greatly add to their peace of mind. Judges must of necessity remain silent, and when criticized in the public press

have no opportunity to answer; and I offer this suggestion that the magistrates attend the conferences and give voice to their problems and unburden their troubles at our meetings.

Again let me thank you for the great honor you have conferred upon me in electing me President of this association.

Final adjournment.

BY-LAWS

Adopted December 10, 1910; amended December 9, 1911, and December 7, 1912.

PREAMBLE

The New York State Association of Magistrates is formed to promote an interchange of ideas and experiences concerning the work of courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction and children's courts; to develop a consensus of opinion as to the wisest methods and most desirable improvements in such courts, and to promote appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 1. NAME.—The name of this organization shall be the New York State Association of Magistrates.

ARTICLE 2. MEMBERSHIP.—All magistrates and magistrates-elect of courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction in cities and in villages, and all magistrates or magistrates-elect or appointed of children's courts shall become members upon enrolling their names with the secretary; and other persons especially interested in the work of such courts may become members upon being elected by the executive committee. The executive committee, in its discretion, may fix and collect an annual membership fee of not exceeding one dollar, but there shall be no other assessments.*

ARTICLE 3. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.—There shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve until the next annual meeting. The duties of these officers shall be those generally required of such officers.

The president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, together with three other members to be elected at the annual meeting, shall constitute an executive committee. At least one member of the executive committee shall be a magistrate of a city of the first class; at least one a magistrate of a city of the second or third class; and at least one a magistrate of a village.

The executive committee shall have general charge of the affairs of the association between meetings; shall choose the time and place, and make arrangements for the annual meeting; and shall consider any bills that may be introduced into the Legislature

* It has never been necessary to require any fee.

affecting the work of courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction or children's courts, but it shall have no power to act in the name of the association in approving or disapproving proposed legislation, unless authorized so to do by the preceding annual meeting, or by vote of the members taken by mail as provided by Article 4.

Vacancies among the officers or other members of the executive committee shall be filled by vote of that committee.

ARTICLE 4. MISCELLANEOUS.—Whenever a vote is taken on any special subject by mail between meetings the secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed resolution, together with a request for a vote, to each member at least five days before the votes are to be counted, and a majority of those voting shall control the vote.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at an annual meeting, or by a majority vote taken by mail.

Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority in matters not covered by these by-laws.

APPENDIX E

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1919

For the Year Ending June 30, 1920

PERSONAL SERVICE

For payment for services of employees of the State Probation
Commission:

Administration

Salaries, regular

Secretary	\$3,500 00
Assistant secretary	1,800 00
Chief clerk and hearing stenographer.....	1,900 00
Stenographer	1,056 00

Wages, temporary

Temporary service	100 00
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MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

For the expenses of maintenance and operation of
the State Probation Commission, other than per-
sonal service:

Printing

General	1,600 00
Departmental reports and bulletins.....	1,500 00
Equipment and supplies.....	500 00
Traveling expenses	2,200 00
Communication	1,500 00
General plant service.....	150 00

Total	\$15,806 00
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For deficiencies in the appropriation for the year
ending June 30, 1919:

Printing

General	400 00
Departmental reports and bulletins.....	200 00
Traveling expenses	350 00

Grand total	\$16,756 00
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**APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COMMISSION REQUESTED FROM THE
LEGISLATURE OF 1920**

For the Year Ending June 30, 1921

PERSONAL SERVICE

For payment for services of employees of the State Probation Commission:

Administration

Salaries, regular

Secretary	\$4,000 00
Assistant secretary	2,000 00
Chief clerk and hearing stenographer.....	2,000 00
Investigator	1,500 00
Stenographer	1,200 00

Wages, temporary

Temporary service	100 00
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MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

For the expenses of maintenance and operation of the State Probation Commission, other than personal service:

Printing

General	1,600 00
Departmental reports and bulletins.....	1,800 00
Equipment and supplies.....	500 00
Traveling expenses (not more than \$200 of which may be used for traveling outside the State)....	2,800 00
Communication	1,500 00
General plant service.....	150 00
Total	<u>\$19,150 00</u>

For deficiencies in the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1919:

Traveling expenses (all or part of which may be used for traveling outside the State).....	300 00
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Grand total	<u><u>\$19,450 00</u></u>
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APPENDIX F

SYNOPSIS OF ALL STATUTES RELATING TO PROBATION, JUVENILE COURTS, ADULT CONTRIBUTORY DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE DETENTION HOMES ENACTED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1919

The Eighth Annual Report of the Commission for 1914 contains citations of the statutes relating to the above in all States and Territories in effect on January 1, 1915. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Reports contain the statutes enacted during 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, respectively.

ALABAMA

No. 457.—An act to establish child welfare department for the state, and confer powers heretofore conferred on state prison inspector in so far as his duties, powers and authority relate to children under sixteen years of age. Probation and juvenile court judges required to report to department each month on work of juvenile court in several counties.

Commission has following duties:

1. General oversight over welfare work for minor children.
2. Advise with judges and probation officers in juvenile courts.
3. Right of visitation, inspection and cooperative supervision of all state, county, municipal and other institutions, public or private, receiving or caring for children.
4. Exercise supervision over administration of laws governing apprenticeships, adoptions and child-placing agencies.
5. Issue permits to orphanages and other institutions caring for minor children.
6. Require reports from courts and institutions, public and private.
7. Enforce all laws regulating employment of minor children, with full power of visitation and inspection of all factories, etc.
8. Make surveys and hold conferences and conventions for purpose of carrying out provisions of act.
9. Solicit money and other things of value to be used in support and development of its work and activities.
10. Cooperate with public and private religious, educational and correctional institutions, and solicit aid and to cooperate with all agencies on all subjects affecting health, education, morals and general welfare of minor children.
11. Establish and maintain homes, receiving stations, or other agencies for care of dependent, neglected or delinquent minor children.

No. 411.—Allowing costs and fees to officers for service of process from juvenile courts and feeding prisoners committed by or held for or under such courts.

No. 146.—An act amending present law relating to dependent, neglected or delinquent children in all counties of 150,000 or over, and creating juvenile courts; provides probation officers and their compensation; appointment of referees; appointment advisory board to such courts.

ALASKA (1917)

Ch. 16.—Amends chapter 32, Laws 1913, entitled an act to establish juvenile courts, to provide for the care of dependent children, etc., by amending sections 2 and 6 and by adding new section 10 which provides that judge of juvenile court at conclusion of each case tried, shall transmit to secretary of Board of Children's Guardians complete report of case, with certified copy of judgment, for which report judge shall receive \$1.50.

Amended section 2 gives juvenile judges power to commit to reform school, orphan asylum or any other public or charitable institution any child under seventeen years of age for indeterminate period up to twenty-one years, (a) all children who are destitute; (b) all abandoned children; (c) all children living with or in care of habitually drunken, vicious or unfit persons; (d) all children kept in vicious or immoral associations; (e) all children habitually begging or receiving alms; (f) all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible.

Amended section 6 provides that Board of Children's Guardians shall be legal guardians of children committed by juvenile courts and shall have full power to board them out in private families or institutions, or give them in adoption to foster parents.

Provides that a widowed mother may be granted monthly allowance of not more than \$15 for a single child, and \$10 additional for each additional child for not more than one year unless renewed after examination by judge of juvenile court.

ARIZONA

Ch. 103.—An act to increase the efficiency of juvenile courts. Provides that volunteer probation officers may be appointed by superior court of each county. One probation officer in each county shall be designated as chief probation officer and receive salary not to exceed \$150 per month.

Section 2 provides that probation officer may require written reports from parents or any others having custody of child paroled to their care.

Section 3, court may order mental or physical examination if deemed advisable.

Section 4, records of cases to be kept of each case.

Section 5, detention homes to be under control of Superior Court of county in which located.

ARKANSAS

Act 432.—An act to amend Act 215, 1911. Section 6 provides that county courts may appoint any number of discreet persons of good moral character to serve as probation officers.

One probation officer in each county shall be called chief probation officer and any others assistant probation officers. Salaries of probation officers in counties may be regulated by court; \$200 per year above salary may be allowed any probation officer as expense money.

Section 11 amended to provide that no female child under eighteen years, or male under seventeen years, shall be committed to a police station or jail in any county in which there is a detention home.

When any female child under eighteen, or male under seventeen, shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adults are sentenced, it is unlawful to confine such child in same yard or enclosure with such adult convicts.

CALIFORNIA

- Ch. 604.—Amending adult probation law providing in counties and cities of second class (San Francisco) for creation of offices of 1 adult probation officer at \$250 per month; 1 deputy adult probation officer at \$200 per month; 7 assistant adult probation officers at \$140 per month. In counties of third class, provides for creation of offices of 1 adult probation officer at \$2,100 per year; 1 assistant adult probation officer at \$1,920 per year; and 2 deputy adult probation officers at \$1,620 and \$600 per year.

Semi-annual reports (July and January) of probation officers to be prepared and filed with county clerk.

- Ch. 293.—Amending Juvenile Court Law of 1915, section 11.

If parents or guardian of a ward of the juvenile court are unable to pay expense of support and maintenance, court may direct necessary additional amount to be paid from county treasury, not to exceed for any one ward \$20 per month.

The judge of the juvenile court may order that the amount to be paid by parents or guardian shall be paid to probation officer to be paid by him first to reimburse the person, association or institution caring for such ward; then reimburse the county. Probation officer to keep suitable books and accounts, receipts and vouchers, and see that orders of courts are complied with by parents or guardians.

- Ch. 359.—Provides for transfer of juvenile court cases from one county to another where new residence is secured.
- Ch. 259.—Probation officers given authority to investigate places of employment of children to ascertain violations of provisions of the Child Labor Law.
- Ch. 631.—Fixes salaries of probation officers in the juvenile court of San Francisco as follows: 1 probation officer at \$250 per month; 1 assistant probation officer at \$200 per month; 8 assistant probation officers at \$140 per month.

CONNECTICUT

- Ch. 110.—An act concerning juvenile offenders.

Provides that district court of Waterbury, courts of common pleas, and town, city, borough or police courts and justices of the peace, may hear complaints against all children under sixteen, in chambers, in case of first prosecution, unless offense charged is punishable by imprisonment in state prison or by the death penalty.

- Ch. 338.—Provides that any court of probate or any city, police, borough or town court, may upon petition of Connecticut Humane Society or State Board of Charities commit any child to county temporary homes until such child shall be eighteen years of age.
- Ch. 71.—An act amending section 6671 of the general statutes concerning commitment to probation officers. Provides for suspension of sentence and commitment by any criminal court of person to custody of probation officer for not exceeding one year. Probation officer may collect any fine imposed; suitable records to be kept.

- Ch. 14.—Provides for compensation of probation officer in cities of 50,000 or over of not exceeding \$6 per day; in all other cities and towns not exceeding \$— per day; also necessary expenses allowed.
- Ch. 77.—Provides that no women convicted of prostitution shall be placed in charge of any person except a woman probation officer, probation being had only in cases of first conviction.

DELAWARE

- Ch. 222.—Empowers chief justice and associate judges to appoint probation officers in each county of state for the Court of General Sessions at salaries not exceeding \$1,800 in New Castle county, and \$1,200 in Kent and Sussex counties. Also allowance for expenses. Defines duties of probation officers; requires records, etc.
- Ch. 223.—Provides for increased salaries of probation officers in juvenile court; also for appointment of salaried chief probation officer in Superior Court and allowance for expense; also for appointment of salaried matron for detention home of the juvenile court, who shall be under the control of the chief probation officer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Ch. 164, L. 1918.—Makes appropriations for probation officers as follows: Supreme court, one probation officer at \$2,000 per annum, one assistant probation officer at \$1,200; juvenile court, one chief probation officer at \$1,800, assistant chief probation officer at \$1,500, two assistant probation officers for children's cases at \$1,200 each, one assistant for adults' cases at \$1,200, four assistants at \$1,000 each; police court, one probation officer at \$1,500, and one assistant at \$1,200.
- Ch. 122, L. 1919.—Provides that supreme court may appoint one probation officer at \$1,800, and as many volunteer assistant probation officers, male or female, as necessary; and that the police court may appoint one chief probation officer at \$1,500, and two assistants at \$1,200 each, one of whom shall hold office for one year. Also provides clerical assistance. Terms of office of other probation officers shall be two years.

FLORIDA

- Ch. 7877.—Fixes salary of judges in juvenile courts in counties having a population of 90,000 or more at \$1,200.
- Ch. 7880.—Provides for appointment by governor of probation officer (male or female) in all counties having population of 90,000 or over, for term of four years, and at salaries of \$2,400 per year. Such probation officers are authorized to employ one assistant, either sex, at \$1,500 per year; allowance for expenses. Probation officer shall be clerk of juvenile court.

HAWAII

- Act 41.—Amending section 2285, Revised Laws, 1915, providing that circuit judges sitting in chambers shall have original jurisdiction of all cases under sections 2284 and 2291, and the court thus held shall be termed "The Juvenile Court," and providing in any circuit where there is more than one judge, the chief justice shall designate one of them as judge of juvenile court.

Act 140.— Provides for treatment of mentally afflicted children at the detention house without commitment.

Act 102.— Provides that juvenile court may commit dependent or delinquent child to Home for Feeble-Minded Persons if it appears on testimony of qualified physician or psychologist that child is feeble-minded.

IDAHO

Ch. 134.— Amending the law providing for suspension of the execution of judgment and placing on probation; final discharge from probation at expiration of term shall have the effect of restoring the defendant to his civil rights.

ILLINOIS

No. 538.— Provides for the submission to the people in each county of the proposition of whether or not a detention home for dependent, delinquent or truant children shall be established and maintained. Also provides that in any county which has established such homes, upon the petition of 25 per cent of the voters to the county judge, the proposition to abandon the home may be submitted to a vote of the people in the county.

No. 53.— Provides for the fixing of salaries of probation officers in the circuit court and in the municipal or city courts. Salary of chief probation officer in counties of third class shall not exceed \$5,000 and salaries of each of not more than three assistant probation officers not exceed \$2,400, and of any other probation officers in counties of said class not to exceed \$2,000.

Salary of chief probation officer in counties of second class not to exceed \$1,200, and of any other probation officers not to exceed \$800.

In counties of first class, salary of any probation officer not to exceed \$3 per day for time actually spent.

Probation officers allowed actual traveling expenses.

Probation officers not to accept any compensation, gift or gratuity from any person, firm or corporation. Penalty for so doing shall be immediate removal and probation officer deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

INDIANA

Ch. 222.— Provides that judge of circuit court may appoint salaried probation officer (\$3 per day and expenses) in every county of 25,000 or under.

In counties 25,000 to 50,000, judge of circuit court may appoint salaried probation officer (\$4 per day and expenses).

In counties 50,000 to 100,000, judge of circuit court may appoint one chief probation officer or two assistant probation officers at \$4 per day and expenses.

In counties 100,000, or more, judge of circuit court may appoint one chief probation officer (\$1,500); a person to be known as chief adult probation officer (\$1,200), and one assistant probation officer for each 50,000 inhabitants at \$1,100.

In counties having a juvenile court, such probation officers shall be appointed by judge of juvenile court.

- Ch. 234.—Authorizing circuit and criminal courts to suspend sentence and release on probation and providing for appointment of probation clerk at \$1,200. Defines duties.
- Ch. 76.—Providing that compensation allowed for care of dependent and neglected children made wards by order of the juvenile court shall not exceed fifty cents a day for each child of five years of age, and not exceed sixty cents a day for each child under five years.
- Ch. 99.—An act establishing a probate court in Venderburgh county, defining jurisdiction and powers, etc.

Section 11 provides that said probate court and the judge thereof shall have and possess for said county all powers and duties now conferred on the juvenile court and shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to children, including juvenile delinquents, truants, neglected and dependent children . . . and in all cases wherein persons are charged with contributing to or encouraging juvenile delinquency.

Section 25 provides for appointment of such probation officers as are now required by law to be appointed by judge of the circuit court.

IOWA

- Ch. 369.—Amends section 254a 29 (1913) by striking out "fifty" and inserting "forty" making section provide that in any county having a population of forty thousand, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to provide and maintain separate and apart and outside enclosure of any jail or police station, a suitable detention home and school for dependent, neglected and delinquent children.
- Ch. 356.—Provides that when a child is brought before a juvenile court as a dependent or delinquent child, if it appears to the court on the testimony of a physician or psychologist that such child is feeble-minded, the court may place such child in a place of safety or under the guardianship of some suitable person.
- Ch. 165.—Provides for establishment of a juvenile home for the reception and care and education of dependent, neglected, delinquent or destitute children under fifteen years of age.
- Ch. 12.—Provides that juvenile court may not commit children under ten years of age to the Training School for Boys or Girls, but they may be sent to the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, Ia.
- Ch. 246.—Provides that juvenile court may place on probation not only delinquent children, but "dependent or neglected."
- Ch. 41.—Provides for appointment of salaried probation officers in counties of 35,000 as well as in counties of 50,000 and fixing their salaries at not to exceed \$125 per month, instead of \$75 per month.

KANSAS

- Ch. 211.—An act relating to parental homes for homeless, delinquent and neglected children in certain counties.

Provides that in every county having a city with population not less than 53,000, the board of county commissioners may erect suitable buildings for a parental home for homeless, delinquent, neglected or dependant children.

- Ch. 206.— Provides for appointment by probate judge of not to exceed two probation officers, one of whom shall be a woman who shall receive not to exceed \$1,200 per year.

MAINE

- Ch. 76.—Amending the law providing that governor, by and with consent of council shall appoint in any county where deemed advisable one probation officer at a salary to be fixed by county commissioners of county; expenses also to be allowed. In any county where deemed necessary, governor and council may appoint one or more associate probation officers, male or female, whose compensation and expenses shall be fixed by county commissioners.

Section 19 amended by providing for appointment of female probation officer as well as male.

- Ch. 58.— Provides that record of conviction of boy between 8 and 16 years shall be that of juvenile delinquency. General public excluded from trial. Records to be private and not open to public inspection.
- Ch. 171.— Provides for fixing of compensation and payment of expenses of probation officer.

Section 51 provides that probation officer shall investigate all cases of cruel or injurious treatment of children and cause prosecution of offenders against the law for protection of children.

- Ch. 104.— Provides for increase in salary of probation officer in Cumberland county to \$1,200 per year, and for assistant probation officer from \$750 to \$900 per year and allowance for expenses not to exceed \$300 a year.
- Ch. 72.— Provides that prison commission may appoint a state probation officer who shall perform such duties in connection with the employment, care and supervision of paroled convicts as the commission may determine. The compensation of said probation officer shall be established by commission subject to approval of the governor and council; also shall receive necessary traveling expenses.

MICHIGAN

- No. 415.— Provides in all divorce and separate maintenance cases, where party refuses to pay alimony and has been found guilty of contempt of court, the court may place such delinquent on probation for a period not to exceed one year, or may order him confined in Detroit House of Correction where his earnings shall be applied to support of his wife or children.
- No. 365.— Provides on a rehearing the judge of any other county or the circuit judge of same county may sit in the juvenile division and hear case.

MINNESOTA

- Ch. 328.— Provides whenever child under sixteen years of age is found by juvenile court to be dependent, court may after investigation order payment of money to the mother to enable her to bring up child in her own home, receiving not exceeding \$15 per month for one child, and not exceeding \$10 per month for each additional child.

Ch. 333.— Provides in counties of over 330,000, the judge of juvenile court may appoint one or more persons for the investigation of applications for allowance for support of dependent children in their homes, at a salary of \$1,200 per year and expenses.

Section 6-a, in counties over 200,000 to 330,000, the judge of juvenile court may appoint one or more persons for the investigation of applications for allowances for support of dependent children in their homes at \$1,200 per annum; also the judge may designate one investigator to have charge of work at a salary of \$1,500 per year and expenses.

Ch. 153.— Provides for establishment of industrial home for girls and women in St. Louis county.

Section 6 provides that juvenile court may commit to such industrial home for not more than one year any girl adjudged to be dependent, neglected or delinquent.

Section 8 provides that said school shall also be a place for temporary detention of any females upon commitment of any district, juvenile or municipal court.

Ch. 303.— Fixes salaries of \$2,200 for chief probation officer and \$1,700 for deputy probation officer in juvenile court of Minneapolis.

Ch. 350.— Fixes salaries of probation officer in counties of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000 at \$600 per annum; in counties of 100,000 and less than 150,000 at \$1,500; and each deputy probation officer at \$720. In counties of 150,000 and less than 200,000, at \$2,400 per annum, and each deputy probation officer shall receive sum to be fixed by judges of district court. In counties 200,000 and less than 300,000, the chief probation officer shall receive \$2,300; assistant probation officer \$1,800, and all other deputy probation officers who have served more than two years at \$1,380, and all other deputies serving more than one year at \$1,100, and all other deputy probation officers \$1,000; provided in counties of more than 300,000 where there is a separate municipal court probation officer, the chief probation officer shall receive the same compensation as now allowed by law.

MISSOURI

S. B. 27.— Provides whenever any minor seventeen years of age or older shall commit acts constituting a delinquent child, applicable to children under seventeen years, such child may be brought by his parents, guardian, or probation officer before a court of record having jurisdiction over misdemeanors and tried in same manner as a person charged with the commission of a misdemeanor.

S. B. 728.— Repeals section 11 of Act of 1911 and adds new section 11 which provides for salaries of probation officers in juvenile courts in counties of 500,000 and over at \$2,500; in counties of 110,000 and less than 500,000, \$2,000; in countries of 90,000 and less than 110,000, \$1,500; in counties of 50,000 and less than 90,000, \$1,000. Each deputy probation officer shall receive \$1,500 in counties 200,000 and over; \$1,000 in counties 110,000 and less than 200,000; and \$820 in counties 50,000 and less than 110,000. Also expenses not exceeding \$200 per year per officer.

- H. B. 53.— Provides that state factory inspector, state superintendent of schools, the probation officer of any juvenile court, county superintendent of public welfare, shall enforce provisions of act prohibiting the employment of children in certain hazardous occupations.

MONTANA

- Ch. 202.—Section 1 defines "delinquent child" and "juvenile delinquent person," as any child under eighteen years of age who violates laws or local ordinances.

Section 14 provides that in every judicial district of state the judge may appoint a chief probation officer at not to exceed \$2,400 to be paid, however, on a per diem basis for time actually spent; also to receive traveling and other necessary expenses. Additional probation officers may also be appointed (not to exceed two) at \$125 per month.

Duties of probation officer defined.

Adults responsible for or contributing to the delinquency of a child guilty of a misdemeanor.

NEBRASKA

- Ch. 221. Mothers' pensions; juvenile court given jurisdiction.

Section 10 provides that juvenile court may appoint one or more probation officers (salaried) who shall investigate all applications for relief and after granting of relief to mothers for support of their children, probation officers shall visit and supervise families to which relief has been granted and perform such other duties as court may direct to maintain integrity of families and welfare of the children.

- Ch. 116.— Provides in counties of more than 50,000 the judges of district court shall select one judge to preside in the juvenile court. Special court room provided and findings in cases to be kept in "Juvenile Record."

- Ch. 117.— Provides for appointment by juvenile court judge of two or more probation officers, one of whom shall be a woman.

In counties of 50,000 and over, three probation officers shall be appointed, one of whom shall be designated chief probation officer.

Chief probation officer shall receive \$1,200; assistant probation officers \$3 per day for time actually spent.

In counties over 100,000, chief probation officer shall receive \$2,000, and there shall be three assistant probation officers, two of whom shall be women, at \$125 per month.

- Ch. 132.— Provides that judges of all courts of record may appoint probation officers.

In counties of more than 50,000 the judge of district court may appoint one probation officer to be known as chief adult probation officer at \$1,200.

In counties over 100,000, the chief adult probation officer shall receive \$1,500.

Such chief probation officers shall have general supervision of work of all other probation officers, except those in juvenile courts, and shall serve in all courts of county, except the juvenile court.

In counties of less than 50,000, the judge of county court shall appoint one chief adult probation officer who shall supervise all probation officers and serve in all courts of record in the county and also in the juvenile court at a salary not to exceed \$720.

In counties less than 20,000 the sheriff shall act as probation officer at a salary to be fixed by the board of supervisors.

- Ch. 178.— Provides for appointment of a children's code commission of from five to fifteen members, which shall make a careful study of the subject of child welfare; make recommendations for removal of inconsistent, obsolete or otherwise undesirable laws, and recommend new legislation for promotion of child welfare, etc., \$7,500 appropriation available.

NEVADA

- Ch. 24.— An act relating to children who are now or may hereafter become dependent, neglected or delinquent.

Section 7 provides that judges of district court in each county may appoint five discreet persons of good moral character and of either sex to be known as "Probation Committee," for term of two years, no compensation. Judge may at any time require said probation committee or probation officer to examine into qualifications and management of any society, association or corporation, other than a state institution, receiving or applying for any child under the act.

If court finds any child under the age of eighteen to be dependent or neglected, the court may allow such child to remain at home, subject to visitation of a probation officer or to report to court or probation officer at such times as may be required.

NEW MEXICO

- Ch. 86.— Provides for creation of a girl's welfare board composed of five women appointed by the governor.

Board to receive, educate, maintain, discipline, control and parole girls under age of eighteen committed to it by district judges of state. District courts may commit to board all girls under eighteen convicted of felonies less than murder or of misdemeanors, or who are incorrigible, frequent places of prostitution, etc.

NEW YORK

- Ch. 502.— Amending the law relating to vagrancy (prostitution), adding a provision that any person placed on probation for this offense must receive medical treatment if infected with venereal disease, and that no girl or woman convicted of this offense shall be placed on probation except to a woman probation officer, where one is available.

- Ch. 339.— Amending the Inferior Criminal Courts Act of New York city, transferring to the courts of domestic relations the staffs of the bureaus of domestic relations of the department of public charities.

NORTH CAROLINA

- Ch. 97.— An act to create juvenile courts in North Carolina.

Provides that superior courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over cases of children under sixteen years of age.

The clerk of the superior court is appointed and authorized to act as judge of the juvenile court.

Provides for use of probation.

Provides that children shall not be detained in contact with adult prisoners.

Provides for establishment of detention homes.

Provides for appointment of one or more probation officers in each county. The county superintendent of public welfare shall be chief probation officer of every juvenile court in his county and supervise other probation officers. Salaries may be fixed by the appointing judge with the approval of judge of the superior court.

Ch. 273.— Provides for a "Juvenile Farm" to which committing magistrates may sentence all youthful offenders under sixteen years of age. Female offenders may also be committed.

Ch. 214.— An act in relation to suppression of prostitution.

Section 5-b provides that any person deemed guilty in the second degree may be placed on probation in the care of a probation officer upon the recommendation of five responsible citizens.

Section 5-c provides that persons infected with venereal disease may be placed on probation, only on such terms as shall insure medical treatment.

Section 5-d provides that no girl or woman shall be placed on probation or in charge of any person except a woman probation officer.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ch. 77.— An act making it unlawful to separate children under six months of age from mother.

Provides for the filing of a certificate with the juvenile court by person receiving any such child without written consent of the mother in a foster home or institution, which certificate shows the reasons for necessity of separating the child from the mother.

Juvenile court shall make investigation of such cases and if act has been violated may institute proceedings for punishment of such persons violating the act.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ch. 134.— An act creating child welfare commission.

Commission shall investigate condition of children and advise pertaining their care and instruction; shall examine into condition of children employed in industries, and shall enforce laws for the protection of children so employed.

Parole officer of state board of charities and correction a member of commission.

OHIO

No. 345.— Provides that juvenile court shall report monthly to the state board of charities names of children committed to institutions and individuals.

The term "juvenile court" defined as applying to such courts as are created to administer the provisions of law relating to dependent, delinquent and neglected children.

A child under eighteen years of age that comes under the custody of the juvenile court shall continue a ward of the court until he or she attains the age of twenty-one years,

- No. 204.—Amends section 13706 of the general code. Provides where the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty and the court has power to sentence such defendant to the penitentiary, reformatory, jail, workhouse, or correctional institution, and the defendant has never before been imprisoned for crime, such court may suspend the execution of the sentence and place the defendant on probation.
- No. 372.—Judge of juvenile court may appoint men or women probation officers, one of whom shall be known as chief probation officer. Salary of the chief probation officer shall not exceed \$3,000 and that of the assistants not exceed \$1,900.

OKLAHOMA

- Ch. 58.—Creating children's code commission to revise, consolidate and suggest amendments and additions to the laws which pertain to children. Shall unify present laws relating to illegitimate, defective, neglected, dependent and delinquent children, etc.
- Ch. 109.—Provides that county attorney and county judge, acting jointly, and with the consent of board of county commissioners, may appoint one deputy county clerk at not to exceed \$75 per month and such deputy shall be charged with the duty of attending to all probation and juvenile cases under direction of the county attorney and the county judge.
- Ch. 59.—Provides that county probation officer may also act as county truant officers.

OREGON

- Ch. 405.—An act for the care and protection of children; defining child dependency and delinquency; providing for court commitments and guardianship of the persons of dependent and delinquent children, etc.

Defines child delinquency.

Section 6 provides that all incorporated child-caring agencies, societies or institutions, duly licensed, shall be the guardians of all dependent and delinquent children committed to them by the courts.

Section 8 provides for creation of state child welfare commission of five members and prescribes duties thereof. (One member to be from faculty of University of Oregon and an expert in psychology and sociology.)

- Ch. 296.—An act to establish a court of domestic relations in counties over 200,000 population and giving court original and exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings for the control of dependent, delinquent and neglected children and all such proceedings as heretofore conducted by juvenile court.

Section 7 provides that all probation officers employed in court of domestic relations and all officers, agents, and employees of detention homes and juvenile farms, shall be persons whose appointment has been approved by child welfare commission.

Chief probation officer shall receive salary not to exceed \$2,000.

Provides also for appointment of assistant probation officer.

- Ch. 299.—An act to authorize appointment of a commission to codify, classify, systematize and index all laws of Oregon relating to children; defining child dependency and delinquency, etc.

- Ch. 388.— Provides in counties of less than 200,000 the probation officer shall be appointed by the county judge; salary provided; also authorizing probation officer to serve as truant officer for the county,

PENNSYLVANIA

- No. 221.— Section 6 amended to read: In the case of a delinquent, dependent, neglected or incorrigible child, the juvenile court may continue the hearing from time to time and may commit the child to the care and guardianship of a probation officer, and may allow said child to remain in its own home subject to the visitation of the probation officer and requiring reports by the child to the probation officer as often as may be required. Or probation officer may be authorized to board out said child in suitable family home where provision is made for board of such child.
- No. 269.— Provides for appointment of as many assistant probation officers as deemed necessary. No defendant shall be placed in custody of a probation officer of the opposite sex.
- No. 349.— Fixes salaries of probation officers in counties less than one million population at \$150 per month.

TENNESSEE

- Ch. 150.— Mental deficiency law. Defines feeble-mindedness. Provides for commitment of feeble-minded persons to institutions and maintenance.

Provides for parole of inmates from institutions.

When person is charged with criminal offense or juvenile delinquency, and it is suspected that such person is feeble-minded, court may order an examination.

TEXAS

- Ch. 51.— Authorizes county courts to appoint any number of discreet persons of good moral character to serve as probation officers; prescribes duties of probation officers; fixes salaries of probation officers in counties less than 75,000 at not to exceed \$1,200; in counties less than 75,000 containing a city of more than 29,000 probation officer may receive \$2,400 and expenses not to exceed \$200.

County judge shall select such probation officers from a list of three furnished by a nominating committee composed of county superintendent of public instruction and the superintendents or principals of the two largest independent school districts in such county.

In counties of more than 75,000 the county judge shall appoint not fewer than two probation officers; the chief probation officer to receive a salary not to exceed \$2,400 and expenses not to exceed \$200. Other probation officers to receive salaries of not to exceed \$1,500 and expenses not exceeding \$200.

Probation officer may also be appointed attendance officer and joint salaries shall be paid jointly by county and school authorities.

VERMONT

- No. 206.— Provides that when a dependent or neglected child has been committed by a juvenile court to the board of charities and probation, the board may incur such expenses for the proper care and maintenance of the child as deemed necessary, which shall be paid equally by the state and town of which the child is a resident.

No. 208.—Provides that the juvenile court or board of charities and probation may at any time require from a private institution association or person receiving or desiring to receive children, reports, information and statements as may be deemed necessary for its action and may visit and inspect such institution, association or homes of such person at such times as it deems proper.

A person shall not receive a dependent child under two years of age to board and care for unless he has obtained a license to do so from the state board of charities and probation.

No. 204.—Provides that state probation officer when directed by any court of the state before which a person is being prosecuted for a crime, shall inquire into the circumstances of the particular case, and the character and previous record of the accused and may recommend that such person, if convicted, be placed on probation.

Such court shall pass sentence and may then suspend all or part of such sentence and place the person so convicted in the care and custody of the state probation officer.

No. 199.—Defines prostitution and provides that probation shall be granted or ordered in the case of a person infected with venereal disease only on such terms and conditions as shall insure medical treatment.

Section 4 provides that a female person convicted under provisions of this act shall not be placed on probation in the care or charge of any person other than a woman probation officer.

WASHINGTON

Ch. 202.—Provides for commitment to parental schools of children adjudged habitual truants by juvenile court.

Ch. 110.—Establishes in lieu of West Virginia Humane Society a state board of children's guardians.

Has jurisdiction over dependent and neglected children, boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen.

Section 5 provides if court shall find any male or female child under age of eighteen to be dependent or neglected, the court may allow such child to remain at its own home subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer, or to report to the probation officer as often as may be required; or if parents are improper guardians, the court may commit child to some suitable state institution.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ch. 111.—Amending juvenile court law.

Section 6 provides that courts having chancery jurisdiction shall have authority to appoint any number of discreet persons of good moral character to serve as probation officers.

In counties having population over 40,000, two salaried probation officers shall be appointed at not exceeding \$1,200 salary and expenses not exceeding \$100 per year. Two additional assistant probation officers may be appointed at not to exceed \$1,200. In counties over 15,000 and less than 40,000, one probation officer shall be appointed at not exceeding \$1,200 and expenses not exceeding \$100. In counties less than 15,000, one probation officer may be appointed not exceeding \$600.

Persons encouraging or contributing to the delinquency of children guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$500 or one year in county jail, or both.

Section 37, detention homes to be provided in any counties over 40,000 for temporary care of dependent, delinquent, or truant children.

WISCONSIN

Ch. 614.—An act to consolidate, re-number and revise chapters 459, 203, to be chapter 48, relating to juvenile courts, dependent or delinquent children, etc.

Provides that all courts of record shall have original jurisdiction of all cases of neglected, dependent or delinquent children.

"Delinquent child" defined as any girl under eighteen years of age and any boy under seventeen years of age who violates laws of state, the penalty for which is not punishment in the state prison.

Hearing of all matters relating to dependent, neglected or delinquent children before juvenile court shall be private.

In counties 150,000 or over the judges of the several courts of record shall appoint a chief probation officer and three or more probation officers, one of whom shall be a woman.

In counties of less than 150,000 the county board may provide for appointment of one or more probation officers.

Salaries of probation officers shall be fixed by the county board and reasonable amount for postage and stationery to be allowed.

Duties of probation officer prescribed.

Dependent and neglected children may be committed to state or county institutions, or may be placed in care and custody of the probation officer.

Provides for establishment of truant ungraded day schools to provide for proper training of children between seven and sixteen years of age who are habitually truant, insubordinate or disorderly at any school.

Any county may establish a home for dependent children under sixteen years of age to which commitments may be made by the juvenile court.

Ch. 615.—An act to renumber chapter 199, to be chapter 57, and to rearrange, consolidate, renumber, amend, revise and incorporate in said chapter sections 4734a-n; 4864, 4960c-1-7, and other sections, all relating to probation, parole and pardon of convicts.

Section 5701 provides whenever any adult is convicted of a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and it appears to the court that such person has never before been convicted of a felony, the court may suspend the judgment or stay the execution thereof, and place the defendant on probation.

In all counties of 250,000 or more the municipal court shall have charge of all persons placed on probation instead of the state board of control; and said court shall appoint one chief probation officer at not less than \$1,500 and expenses; and county board may appoint additional probation officers.

Persons convicted of misdemeanors and desertion may be placed on probation.

- Ch. 454.—Section 4 provides that the state board of control shall create a revolving fund out of any moneys in its hands belonging to persons who have been placed on probation and who have violated their contracts and absconded. Said funds to be used to defray expenses of clothing or other necessities and for transporting probationers who are without money; provided that all moneys shall be recollected from such probationers for whose benefit they are paid whenever collection thereof is possible; and providing also that any moneys belonging to absconding probationers so paid into the revolving fund shall be repaid to such probationers with interest at 3 per cent in case a lawful claim therefor is filed with said board of control showing legal right of claimant to such money.

APPENDIX G

THE DIRECTORY

SECTION 1

PROBATION OFFICERS IN NEW YORK STATE

REVISED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany.....	Police.....	Hill, Mary E.....	Police Court.....	Salaried
Amsterdam.....	Recorder's.....	Keating, Thomas J.....	80 Howard St.....	Volunteer
Auburn.....	Recorder's.....	Morse, William H.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
Batavia.....	Police.....	Wallace, Richard A.....	Savings Bank Bldg.....	Salaried
Binghamton.....	City.....	Mix, Mrs. M. D.....	Police Court.....	Salaried
		Hooton, Madeleine G.....	51 Fayette St.....	Salaried
		Koerbel, Samuel J.....	Municipal Bldg.....	County
Buffalo.....	Children's*.....	Herbert Loepere (chief).....	44 Breckenridge St.....	Salaried
		Carroll, John A.....	44 Breckenridge St.....	Salaried
		Fitzpatrick, A. Agnes.....	44 Breckenridge St.....	Salaried
		Spitzmiller, Charles H.....	44 Breckenridge St.....	Salaried
	(Adult Part)	Stettenbenz, Charles G.....	111 East Parade Ave.....	Detailed
	City*.....	Wiley, William E. (chief).....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Pfeiffer, Frederick W. (deputy).....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Chase, Lewis E.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Ernst, Natalie C.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Galvin, William T.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Kennelly, William A.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Maloney, Joseph P.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Maloney, John P.....	City Court.....	Detailed
		Regan, Timothy W.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Romatowski, Louis A.....	City Court.....	Salaried
		Sweeney, Agnes F.....	City Court.....	Salaried
Cohoes*.....	Police.....	LaRose, William C.....	180 Remsen St.....	Volunteer

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — Continued

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Corning.....	City.....	Dearlove, John L.....	Bath.....	County
Cortland.....	City.....	Angell, Walter H.....	City Court.....	County
Elmira.....	Recorder's.....	Hulbert, Ray C.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
		Presler, Mrs. Anna M.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
Glen Cove.....	City.....	Hamill, Francis J.....	County Court House, Mineola.....	County
Glens Falls.....	City.....	Smith, Frank H.....	Glens Falls.....	County
Gloversville.....	Recorder's.....	Schumann, Harry W.....	41 West Fulton St.....	County
Hornell.....	Recorder's.....	Dearlove, John L.....	Bath.....	County
Hudson.....	City.....	MacGiffert, Wilfred D.....	R. F. D. No. 1.....	Volunteer
Ithaca.....	City.....	Shaw, Mrs. Katherine H.....	610 North Cayuga St.....	Salaried
Jamestown.....	City.....	Butts, Horace S.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
		Jackson, Mrs. Margaret F.....	City Hall.....	Volunteer
Johnstown.....	Recorder's.....	Schumann, Harry W.....	41 W. Fulton St., Gloversville.....	County
Kingston.....	City.....	Rice, Arthur.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
Lackawanna.....	City.....	Foley, Mrs. Mary.....	City Hall.....	Volunteer
		Murphy, Joseph P.....	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo.....	County
Lockport.....	Police.....	Scoby, Arch C.....	County Court House.....	County
Middletown.....	Recorder's.....	Handersen, William A.....	Gothen.....	County
Mount Vernon.....	Special Sessions.....	Wood, Mrs. Joseph S.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
Newburgh.....	Recorder's.....	Perrott, Emanuel.....	City Hall.....	Salaried
		Gordon, Adaline C.....	21 Grand St.....	Volunteer
New Rochelle.....	City.....	Harris, Hugh.....	23 Lawton St.....	Salaried
New York.....	Magistrates.....	Cooley, Edwin J. (chief).....	300 Mulberry St., New York city.....	Salaried
		Coffey, John T. (deputy chief).....	44 Court St., Brooklyn.....	Salaried
		Lavender, Geo. J. (deputy chief).....		Salaried
		Bergman, Louis.....	530 W. 178th St., New York City.....	Salaried
		Bernhard, Harry.....	70 East 96th St., New York city.....	Salaried
		Bongiorno, Saverio.....	553 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.....	Salaried
			2416 Beaumont Ave., New York city.....	Salaried

Boyce, Mrs. Elizabeth B.	943 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Broadhead, Mrs. Frances.	3070 Bainbridge Ave., New York city	Salaried
Campbell, George E.	930 Ruby St., Woodhaven, L. I.	Salaried
Conway, John T.	402 West 43d St., New York city	Salaried
Cooley, Frank.	253 East 25th St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Coyle, Margaret.	1118 Hancock St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Cunningham, Joseph E.	244 East 3d St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Doyle, Anna.	2900 Briggs Ave., New York city	Salaried
Drew, James J.	2483 Elm Pl., New York city	Salaried
Drout, James A.	3308 Bailey Ave., New York city	Salaried
Fish, Myrtes M.	235 Macon St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Fitzgerald, John P.	1361 Lexington Ave., New York city	Salaried
Foy, Thomas F.	377 East 135th St., New York city	Salaried
Gluckstein, Isidor (temporary)	834 Hewitt Pl., New York city	Salaried
Glutsch, John.	1224 Southern Blvd., New York city	Salaried
Graves, Frank L.	1298 Bergen St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Greenspan, Benjamin.	Waldorf Bungalow, Bay Court, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.	Salaried
Hackett, Vincent A.	226 East 39th St., New York city	Salaried
Hamel, Charles H.	397 East 158th St., New York city	Salaried
Hamill, John F.	107 Judge St., Elmhurst, L. I.	Salaried
Hardoncourt, Mrs. E. A.	27 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Hawks, Julian A.	353 W. 117th St., New York city	Salaried
Hayes, John P.	514 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Hickey, Mrs. Mary E.	7 Carnaga Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.	Salaried
Hodge, Wm. B.	227 Gold St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Holden, Mrs. Marie P.	250 Seeley St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Hughes, Mrs. Myra P.	6993 Twenty-second Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Julian, Lionell.	6103 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Keating, John.	138 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Macomber, Mabel E.	170 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
Mackey, Joseph J.	21 North 20th St., Elmhurst, L. I.	Salaried
Martin, Edward L.	9301 Avenue K, Brooklyn	Salaried
McCauley, Mrs. Carrie.	236 East 118th St., New York city.	Salaried
McElroy, Mary.	505 West 138th St., New York city.	Salaried
McElroy, William J.	144 Waverly Pl., New York city.	Salaried

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Continued*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification		
New York — Continued	Magistrates	McKillop, Alex J.	171 Kent St., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		McQuade, Rose.	2486 Grand Concourse, New York city.	Salaried		
		Moore, Silas D.	155 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		O'Connor, John P.	1176 Halsey St., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		O'Keefe, Edmund J.	404 East 37th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		O'Kelly, James F.	21 East 127th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		O'Reilley, Patrick.	209 Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I.	Salaried		
		O'Shea, Daniel J.	927 East 180th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		Rae, Mrs. Anna I.	297 Henry St., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		Ramsteck, Joseph E.	1951 Clinton Ave., New York city.	Salaried		
		Rogan, James F.	315 East 29th St., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		Shea, Edward F.	115 Hancock St., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		Shelly, Patrick J.	264 Albany Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried		
		Sheridan, Andrew J.	228 Vandewater Ave., Astoria, L. I.	Salaried		
		Smith, Alice C.	39 Charles St., New York city.	Salaried		
		Stafford, Maurice E.	811 East 169th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		Thulin, Frank H.	348 East 89th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		Troy, Matthew J.	202 East 28th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		Van Enden, Clara E.	337 West 20th St., New York city.	Salaried		
		Virden, Mrs. Margaret V.	100 Stuyvesant Pl., St. George, S. I.	Salaried		
		Weir, Howard P.	2008 Fifth Ave., New York city.	Salaried		
		Special Sessions: Borough of Manhattan, Parts V and VI.		Ryan, James J. (chief)	369 Municipal Bldg., New York city.	Salaried
				Allie, William B.	15 West 88th St., New York city.	Salaried
			Axman, Mrs. Sophie C.	1229 Park Ave., New York city.	Salaried	
			Brennan, Francis J. A.	943 Sheridan Ave., New York city.	Salaried	

Borough of Brooklyn, Part II.	Buss, William.....	1278 Hancock St., Brooklyn.....	Salaried
	Connors, William A.....	450 Washington St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Graham, Thomas M.....	50 East 89th St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Maher, William J., Jr.....	1636 University Ave., New York city.....	Salaried
	Mahony, William E.....	435 West 51st St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Mangan, May A.....	276 Mulberry St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Russell, James I.....	305 Haven Ave., New York city.....	Salaried
	Smith, John T.....	463 East 139th St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Swan, James A.....	3979 Fulton St., Woodhaven, L. I.....	Salaried
	Carr, Charles G.....	1100 Clay Ave., New York city.....	Salaried
	De Gennaro, George.....	1580 Nebraska Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.....	Salaried
	Farley, Vincent G.....	1623 Nebraska Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.....	Salaried
	Leitch, Frances E.....	205 Bay 29th St., Bensonhurst, L. I.....	Salaried
Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, Parts III and IV.....	Rooney, John T.....	175 South 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Salaried
	Trieper, Theodore C.....	Cooper St. and Wyckoff Ave., junc- tion, Evergreen, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Salaried
	Sullivan, Timothy.....	9 Lewis St., Jamaica, L. I.....	Salaried
Borough of Bronx, Part V.....	Mullins, Michael J.....	2331 Grand Concourse, New York city.....	Salaried
	Fagan, Bernard J. (chief)	137 East 22d St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Gaffney, Mrs. Anna L. (deputy)	137 East 22d St., New York city.....	Salaried
Children's: Borough of Manhattan.....	Marcus, Morris (deputy)	137 East 22d St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Bennett, Theodore.....	324 East 32d St., Brooklyn.....	Salaried
	Berry, Mrs. Ines A.....	3622 Willet Ave., N w York city.....	Salaried
	Benson, Helen L.....	6 West 126th St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Buckley, David A.....	149 East 82d St., New York city.....	Salaried
	Conaty, Joseph P.....	280 Fifth Ave., Astoria, L. I.....	Salaried
	Devine, George A.....	1241 Taylor Ave., Bronx, New York city.....	Salaried
	Fasullo, Peter.....	136 Utica Ave., Brooklyn.....	Salaried
	Friedman, Rudolph.....	1716-72d St., Brooklyn.....	Salaried

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Continued*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
New York — <i>Concluded</i>	Borough of Manhattan	Grace, Mary A.	128 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Hatfield, Maria E.	49 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Hayes, Peter A.	19 East 128th St., New York city.	Salaried
		Henkel, Edward	557 46th St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Heuser, Leonard	513 East 145th St., Bronx, New York city.	Salaried
		Higgins, Francis J.	2774 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx, New York city.	Salaried
		Hogan, Eleanor F.	114 East 95th St., New York city.	Salaried
		Jossam, Celia	1864 Seventh Ave., New York city.	Salaried
		Kelly, Ellen D.	522-68th St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Kelly, Thomas J.	33 Broome St., New York city.	Salaried
		Lazarus, Isaac	141 Stanton St., New York city.	Salaried
		Leeson, Arthur A.	405 East 182d St., Bronx, New York city.	Salaried
		McNamara, James E.	250 West 123d St., New York city.	Salaried
		Maickel, Peter C.	540 East 87th St., New York city.	Salaried
		Medler, Mary M.	71 Second St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Murray, Mrs. Margaret C.	25 Desmond Ave., Jamaica, L. I.	Salaried
		Nyman, Charles S.	748 Beck St., Bronx, New York city.	Salaried
		O'Connor, Julia McN.	305 West 55th St., New York city.	Salaried
		Rooney, Michael J.	42 Berkeley Pl., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Rose, Michael H.	1735 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Weiss, Sadie	550 Decatur St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
New York — <i>Continued</i>	Borough of Brooklyn	White, Daniel J.	137 East 22d St., New York city.	Salaried
		Wicks, Milton L.	137 East 22d St., New York city.	Salaried
		Halbert, James B. (deputy)	302 Court St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Bodnar, Andrew S.	101 Bleeker St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Boyd, James	Lincoln Ave., Rosedale, L. I.	Salaried

	Clark, Mrs. Mary A.	165 East 90th St., New York city.	Salaried
	Greenberg, Harry	945-70th St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Lyons, John	348 First St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Mallon, Patrick	1311 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Medler, Joseph	71-2d St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Nash, Sylvester A.	1875 Putnam Ave., Ridgewood, N. Y.	Salaried
	Nash, Thomas J., Jr.	204 Claremont Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Noonan, Joseph E.	154 St. James' Pl., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Park, Mrs. Marguerite H.	1072 East 2d St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Shipley, Mrs. Jennie	581 West 175th St., New York city.	Salaried
	Taylor, Mrs. Letitia	784 President St., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Heineman, Mrs. Sallie	605 West 142d St., New York city.	Salaried
	Prober, Henry A.	74 West 52d St., New York city.	Salaried
	Ryan, Dennis F.	1190 Clay Ave., Bronx.	Salaried
	Simon, Herman	917 Whitlock Ave., Bronx.	Salaried
	Smith, Mrs. Adelaide V.	2876 Decatur Ave., Bronx.	Salaried
	Smith, Frances E.	364 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Twiggs, Florence J.	207 West 102d St., New York city.	Salaried
	Woods, George A.	130 South Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon.	Salaried
	Peppard, Mrs. Josephine D.	602 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.	Salaried
	Dowling, Joseph F.	619 Silkworth Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.	Salaried
	Shanahan, John J.	220 Shelton Ave., Jamaica, L. I.	Salaried
	Steinert, Eugenie	50 Whitney Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.	Salaried
	Maloy, Mary R.	2493 Valentine Ave., Bronx, New York city.	Salaried
	Roome, Anne V.	167 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, S. I.	Salaried
	Sullivan, Patrick J.	402 Cary Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.	Salaried
	Scoby, Arch C.	County Court House, Lockport.	County
	Scoby, Arch C.	County Court House, Lockport.	County
	Barnes, Frank	Norwich	Volunteer
	Nichols, John M.	99 Ford Ave.	County
	Cornell, Mrs. Carrie	56 Stone St.	County
	Salisbury, W. H.	152 West State St.	Volunteer
Borough of Bronx			
Borough of Queens			
Borough of Richmond			
Niagara Falls			
North Tonawanda			
Norwich			
Ogdensburg			
Oneida			
Olean			

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Concluded*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Oswego	Recorder's	Dempsey, William J.	County Court House	County
Plattsburgh	City	Beckman, John	71 Clinton St.	County
Port Jervis	Justice of Peace	Handerson, William A.	Goshen	County
Poughkeepsie	City	Young, Mrs. Elizabeth	218 Main St.	Salaried
Rensselaer	Police	Keating, Thomas J.	Albany	Volunteer
Rochester	Police	Masters, Alfred J.	County Court House	Salaried
		Jones, Abram N.	County Court House	County
		Ottinat, Emma L.	Police Court	Salaried
Rome	City	Roshbrook, Anna G.	City Hall	Volunteer
Saratoga Springs	City	Belden, Elmer E.	378 Broadway	Paid by fee
Schenectady	Police	McCinn, William H.	304 Clinton St.	Volunteer
		Niles, Katherine A.	City Hall Annex	Salaried
Syracuse	Special Sessions*	Thalheimer, Mrs. Max (chief)	302 West Willow St.	Salaried
		Denio, Mrs. Marie S.	302 West Willow St.	Salaried
Tonawanda	City	Murphy, Joseph P.	Buffalo	County
Troy	City	Frank C. LaGrange	79 Fourth St.	Volunteer
Utica	City	Fletcher, Thomas A. (chief)	City Court	Salaried
		Griffith, Mrs. E. W.	1009 Park Ave.	Salaried
		Kellogg, Mrs. Mabel O.	234 Massey Ave.	Salaried
Watertown	City	Nicholls, E. B.	City Hall	Salaried
		Walker, Nathaniel J.	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Watervliet	City	Decker, Lester H.	County Court House	County
White Plains	City	O'Rourke, Gordon B.	169 Main St.	Volunteer
		Garrity, James A. (chief)	Court of Special Sessions	Salaried
Yonkers	Special Sessions*	Leenick, Matthew J.	Court of Special Sessions	Salaried
		Lonergan, John A.	296 Woodworth Ave.	Volunteer

VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS IN VILLAGE COURTS

VILLAGE	Court	County	Name of probation officer
Dolgeville.....	Police.....	Herkimer.....	Smith, Rev. John L.
Fairport.....	Police.....	Monroe.....	Swift, Maynard F.
Herkimer.....	Police.....	Herkimer.....	Thompson, Mrs. Marguerite
Lyons.....	Police.....	Wayne.....	Miller, Henry C.
Medina.....	Police.....	Orleans.....	Staring, Charles E.
Patebogue.....	Police.....	Suffolk.....	Sweeney, Arthur M.
Pleasantville.....	Police.....	Westchester.....	Laire, Charles J.
Waverly.....	Police.....	Tioga.....	Howell, Archie

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Concluded*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Oswego	Recorder's	Dempsey, William J.	County Court House	County
Plattsburgh	City	Beckman, John	71 Clinton St.	County
Port Jarvis	Justice of Peace	Handerson, William A.	Goshen	County
Poughkeepsie	City	Young, Mrs. Elizabeth	218 Main St.	Salaried
Rensselaer	Police	Keating, Thomas J.	Albany	Volunteer
Rochester	Police	Masters, Alfred J.	County Court House	Salaried
		Jones, Abram N.	County Court House	County
		Ottinat, Emma L.	Police Court	Salaried
Rome	City	Rosbrook, Anna G.	City Hall	Volunteer
Saratoga Springs	City	Belden, Elmer E.	378 Broadway	Paid by fee
Schenectady	Police	McGinn, William H.	304 Clinton St.	Volunteer
		Niles, Katherine A.	City Hall Annex	Salaried
Syracuse	Special Sessions*	Thalheimer, Mrs. Max (chief)	302 West Willow St.	Salaried
		Denio, Mrs. Marie S.	302 West Willow St.	Salaried
		Murphy, Joseph P.	Buffalo	County
Tonawanda	City	Frank C. LaGrange	79 Fourth St.	Volunteer
Troy	City	Fletcher, Thomas A. (chief)	City Court	Salaried
Utica	City	Griffith, Mrs. E. W.	1009 Park Ave.	Salaried
		Kellogg, Mrs. Mabel O.	234 Masey Ave.	Salaried
Watertown	City	Nicholls, E. B.	City Hall	Salaried
		Walker, Nathaniel J.	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Watervliet	City	Decker, Lester H.	County Court House	County
White Plains	City	O'Rourke, Gordon B.	169 Main St.	Volunteer
		Garrity, James A. (chief)	Court of Special Sessions	Salaried
Yonkers	Special Sessions*	Lemick, Matthew J.	Court of Special Sessions	Salaried
		Lonergan, John A.	296 Woodworth Ave.	Volunteer

VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS, IN VILLAGE COURTS

VILLAGE	Court	County	Name of probation officer
Dolgeville	Police	Herkimer	Smith, Rev. John L.
Fairport	Police	Monroe	Swift, Maynard F.
Herkimer	Police	Herkimer	Thompson, Mrs. Marguerite
Lyons	Police	Wayne	Miller, Henry C.
Medina	Police	Orleans	Staring, Charles E.
Patchogue	Police	Suffolk	Sweeney, Arthur M.
Pleasantville	Police	Westchester	Laire, Charles J.
Waverly	Police	Tioga	Howell, Archie

PROBATION OFFICERS IN COURTS OF TOWNS

COUNTY	Town	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany	Colonie	Frank C. LaGrange	79 Fourth St., Troy	Volunteer
Allegany	Cuba	Sherwood, Clarence J.	R. F. D. No. 1, Bolivar	Volunteer
Chautauque	Poland	Neathery, R. W.	121 Pearl St., Falconer	Volunteer
Greene	Athens	Griffin, Rev. Geo. T.	Athens	Volunteer
Nassau	Hempstead	Hayden, Mrs. Rena C.	Floral Park	Volunteer
		Macaulay, Ella H.	Mineola	Volunteer
Onondaga	Manlius	Reed, Iram C.	Fayetteville	Volunteer
Saratoga	Corinth	Salisbury, C. E.	Corinth	Paid by fee
Schenectady	Glenville, Mohawk and Niagayuna	McGinn, William H.	304 Clinton St., Schenectady	Volunteer

PROBATION OFFICERS IN SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS

COUNTY	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany	Supreme and County	Thomas J. Keating	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Bronx	County	Harris, Harry B.	County Court, Bronx, New York city.	Detailed
		Grossman, David	County Court, Bronx, New York city.	Detailed
Broome	Supreme and County	Koerbel, Samuel J.	Municipal Bldg., Binghamton	Salaried
Cattaraugus	County	Dempsey, John C.	Olean	Volunteer
Cayuga	Supreme and County	Wallace, Richard A.	Savings Bank Bldg., Auburn	Salaried
Chautauqua	Supreme and County	Drake, Henry C.	Fredonia	Salaried
	County (Children's Part)	Melching, Hubert W.	314 Eagle St., Dunkirk	Salaried
Chemung	County	Hulbert, Ray C.	Elmira	Volunteer
		Presler, Mrs. Anna M.	Elmira	Volunteer
Chenango	Supreme and County	Barnes, Frank W.	Norwich	Volunteer
Clinton	Supreme and County	Beekman, John	71 Clinton St., Plattsburgh	Salaried
Columbia	County	Johnson, David H.	Valatie	Volunteer
		Tracy, John C.	Hudson	Volunteer
		Yeisley, Rev. George C.	Hudson	Volunteer
Cortland	Supreme and County	Angell, Walter H.	Cortland	Salaried
Delaware	Supreme and County	Phelps, Charles H.	Sidney	Salaried
Dutchess	Supreme and County	Stark, Charles C.	County Court House, Poughkeepsie	Salaried
Erie	Supreme and County	Murphy, Joseph P. (Chief)	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Volz, Edward P. (Deputy Chief)		
		Hess, Harry	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Medlicott, Reginald P.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Morgan, John H.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		O'Connor, John J.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Platt, Lewis D.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Smith, Mrs. Dorothea A.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Wozniak, Leon E.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Zahn, Robert H.	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried

PROBATION OFFICERS IN SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — *Concluded*

COUNTY	Courts	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Essex	County	Nicholson, John D.	Elizabethtown.	Salaried
Franklin	Supreme and County	King, Floyd P.	Malone.	Salaried
Fulton	Supreme and County	Schumann, Harry W.	41 West Fulton St., Gloversville.	Salaried
Jefferson	Supreme and County	Nichols, E. B.	County Court House, Watertown.	Salaried
Kings	County	Higgins, John A. (Chief)	County Court House, Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Higgins, John H., Jr.	County Court House, Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Keep, Clifford H.	County Court House, Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Mahon, Mrs. Marie.	County Court House, Brooklyn.	Salaried
		Walsh, M. Walter.	County Court House, Brooklyn.	Salaried
Lewis	Supreme and County	Donnelly, James J.	Lowville.	Salaried
Madison	County	Cornell, Mrs. Carrie R.	56 Stone St., Oneida.	Salaried
Monroe	County	Masters, Alfred J. (Chief)	County Court House, Rochester.	Salaried
	County (Children's Part)*	Jones, Abram N.	County Court House, Rochester.	Salaried
		Killip, William A. (Chief)	County Court House, Rochester.	Salaried
		Davis, Marion L.	County Court House, Rochester.	Salaried
		O'Reilly, Helen M.	County Court House, Rochester.	Salaried
Montgomery	Supreme and County	Morse, William H.	Amsterdam.	Salaried
Nassau	Supreme and County	Hamill, Francis J.	County Court House, Mineola.	Salaried
New York	Supreme and General Sessions	Maciejewski, Anthony J. (Chief)	County Court House, Mineola.	Salaried
		Hayden, Mrs. Mary A.	137 West 36th St., New York city.	Volunteer
		Quinlan, Anna V.	137 West 36th St., New York city.	Volunteer
		Halpern, I. W. (Chief)	137 West 36th St., New York city.	Volunteer
		Levy, Pearl.	32 Franklin St., New York city.	Volunteer
		Meyers, Mrs. Gusie.	32 Franklin St., New York city.	Volunteer
		Kimball, D. E. (Chief)	32 Franklin St., New York city.	Volunteer
		Sprague, Mabel F.	32 Franklin St., New York city.	Volunteer
Niagara	Supreme and County	Scoby, Arch. C.	County Court House, Lockport.	Salaried
		Mahoney, Cornelius V.	702 Cedar Ave., Niagara Falls.	Salaried

Oneida.....	Supreme and County.	Morris, David W.....	County Court House, Utica.....	Salaried
Onondaga.....	Supreme and County.	Hodge, William F. (Chief).....	901 Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse.....	Salaried
		Downes, Margaret J.....	509 Park Ave., Syracuse.....	Salaried
		Winter, Charles W.....	County Court House, Syracuse.....	Volunteer
Ontario.....	Supreme and County.	Hunter, Clarence W.....	Nedrow.....	Salaried
		Trembly, John.....	County Court House, Canandaigua.....	Volunteer
		Reynolds, Mrs. Florence K.....	County Court House, Canandaigua.....	Salaried
Orange.....	Supreme and County.	Henderson, William A.....	Goshen.....	Salaried
Oswego.....	Supreme and County.	Dempsey, William J.....	County Court House, Oswego.....	Volunteer
Otsego.....	County.	Burch, A. Monroe.....	Hartwick.....	Salaried
		Burdick, Sherman.....	Otego.....	Volunteer
		Van Woert, Lee D.....	Oneonta.....	Paid by fee
Putnam.....	County.		Cold Spring.....	Salaried
Queens.....	County.	Cassidy, James H.....	County Court, Long Island City.....	Detalled
Rensselaer.....	Supreme and County.	Frank C. LaGrange.....	79 Fourth St., Troy.....	Volunteer
Richmond.....	Supreme and County.	Ruggies, William J.....	Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.....	Salaried
Rockland.....	Supreme and County.	McNichol, Michael.....	Nyack.....	Salaried
St. Lawrence.....	Supreme and County.	Nichols, John M.....	73 State St., Ogdensburg.....	Salaried
Saratoga.....	Supreme and County.	Belden, Elmer E.....	378 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.....	Paid by fee
		MacNeil, James B.....	Ballston Spa.....	Paid by fee
		Melanson, Joseph.....	Watford.....	Paid by fee
Schenectady.....	County.	Salisbury, Charles E.....	Corinth.....	Paid by fee
Schoharie.....	County.	McGinn, William H.....	304 Clinton St., Schenectady.....	Volunteer
		Amick, Rev. George W. W.....	Middleburg.....	Volunteer
		Ottman, Rev. Emory A.....	Richmondville.....	Volunteer
Steuben.....	Supreme and County.		Bath.....	Salaried
Suffolk.....	Supreme and County.	Dearlove, John L.....	Patchogue.....	Salaried
Tioga.....	Supreme.	Odell, Charles J.....	Owego.....	Volunteer
Tompkins.....	Supreme.	Marvin, Charles D.....	241 South Cayuga St., Ithaca.....	Salaried
Warren.....	Supreme and County.	Hutchinson, Robert A.....	Glens Falls.....	Salaried
Westchester.....	Supreme and County.	Smith, Frank H.....	County Court House, White Plains.....	Salaried
		Decker, Lester H.....		

*Names of volunteer officers are not given.

SECTION 2

PROBATION ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE

BUFFALO

BUFFALO PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION:

President, William E. Wiley; Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Maloney, City Court, Buffalo. Established December 20, 1910. Aims to increase the efficiency of probation and to promote friendship and cooperation among the members of the association. Meetings are held monthly at the call of the president.

NEW YORK CITY

THE BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT (Incorporated):

President, Hon. Franklin C. Hoyt; Secretary, Charles A. Taussig, 200 Fifth Avenue; Chairman Executive Committee, Ernest K. Coulter; General Secretary, Rowland C. Sheldon. Founded, 1904. Incorporated, 1909. Object: To organize and direct a body of men of good will whose purpose shall be to interest themselves individually in the welfare and improvement of children who have been arraigned before the Children's Court of the City of New York and similar courts throughout the United States, and in other children whose physical, mental and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment or other conditions.

CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS' LEAGUE:

President, Hon. Cornelius F. Collins; Executive Secretary, Henry McDonald, 1 Madison Avenue; Treasurer, George McDonald. An association of Catholic men to work among Catholic youth for the prevention of and reclamation from delinquency of every kind.

THE BIG SISTERS (Incorporated):

Honorary Chairman, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt; Chairman and Treasurer, Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Livingston Smith; Executive Secretary, Lucile B. Frederick, 17 Madison Avenue, New York City. An association of women who individually take and secure others to take a friendly interest in children, especially girls who have been brought before the Chil-

dren's Court, and others whose physical, mental and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment.

JEWISH BIG SISTERS:

Chairman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Slesinger, 356 Second Avenue, New York City. Cooperates with the probation department of the New York City Children's Court and Domestic Relations Courts in the care of delinquent and improper guardianship cases. Engages in preventive work with girls referred by their parents or social service agencies, and also children whose parents pass through the Domestic Relations Court. Organizes recreational activities for the children under its supervision.

CATHOLIC PROTECTIVE SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK:

Vice-President, Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, and Supervisor of Correction Work for Catholics, Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, 137 West 36th Street, New York City; Trustees, Francis P. Garvin, Henry Heide. Object: Established to do probation and protective work for Catholic juveniles and adults accused of crime or convicted in the courts of New York City. Also does parole work for State prisons and after-care work with delinquents from the various correctional institutions under State and city control. Thirteen agents.

JEWISH PROTECTORY AND AID SOCIETY (Incorporated):

President, Mortimer L. Schiff, 356 Second Avenue. Committee on Outside Activities, Chairman, Milton I. D. Einstein; Executive Secretary, Benjamin D. Kaplan. Departments: (a) Jewish Big Brother Association, Chairman, Lawrence H. Marks; the work of the former Jewish Big Brother Association in recruiting volunteer Big Brothers is carried on by this department; (b) Department of Prevention and After Care, Supervisor, Michael Smith; performs the case work of the former Jewish Big Brother Association; (c) Department of Parole, Supervisor, Louis S. Reingold; supervises the work of Jewish chaplains in penal institutions. Acts as parole agent for men paroled from State prisons.

JEWISH PROBATION SOCIETY:

Treasurer, Hon. Otto A. Rosalsky; Executive Director, Irving W. Halpern. Furnishes Jewish probation officers in the Court of General Sessions, New York City.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE:

Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood; Secretary, William H. Baldwin, 3d; Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, 127 East 23d Street, New York City. Established in 1911 to bring about coordination and cooperation among existing organizations for improving conditions of negroes along industrial, economic and social lines.

NEW YORK PROBATION AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

President, George W. Alger; Secretary, Maude E. Miner, 130 East 22d Street. Established in 1908. Maintains Waverly House at 38 West 10th Street, a temporary home for women released from courts pending their trial, while on probation, or detained as witnesses. Provides training for girls in farm work at Hillcrest Farm, Connecticut. Conducts the Girls' Service Club, 138 East 19th Street and the Yorkville Service Club for Girls, 331 East 68th Street, an employment exchange, and Willowbrook Camp. Maintains a mental clinic where girls receive complete mental examinations. District workers do constructive, personal work for delinquent women and girls needing protection.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK (Incorporated):

President, Eugene Smith; General Secretary, O. F. Lewis; E. R. Cass, Assistant General Secretary, 135 East 15th Street, New York City. Established in 1844. Furnishes probation officer for the New York Court of General Sessions. Has promoted the adoption of the probation system. Does parole work for State prisons and other institutions, maintains departments of relief, employment, legislation, inspection, publicity, prevention, etc.

PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT:

President, James B. Halbert; First Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Gaffney; Second Vice-President, Milton Wicks; Secretary, Mary

R. Maloy; Financial Secretary, Charles S. Nyman; Treasurer, Mrs. Marguerite H. Park. "An association to promote an *esprit de corps* among its members. To study and confer by means of discussions, conferences and lectures, so that we may be thoroughly familiar with a system whose failure or success depends so largely on the manner in which we apply the methods adopted, and to be able to encourage a wider and more suitable application of the same."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDLY AID TO JEWISH GIRLS:

Department of Court, Probation, Parole and After Care; Chairman, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menkan, 35 West 75th Street, New York City. The Committee carries on volunteer probation work for Jewish girls in the City Magistrates' Courts, and also for girls on parole from Hudson Training School, Bedford Reformatory, the Workhouse and Auburn Prison. Three women are employed to care for these girls under supervision of the Committee. The office of the Committee is located at 356 Second Avenue, Room 32, New York City.

BROOKLYN JUVENILE PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Hon. Robert J. Wilkin; Secretary, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen; Executive Secretary, Miss Gertrude Grasse, 102 Court Street, Brooklyn. Established in 1906. Assists and extends juvenile probation work by cooperating with the Children's Court, probation officers and with correctional institutions. Provides volunteer friends for children released from probation and for children paroled from institutions; cooperates with schools and the Children's Court in the care of "preventive work." Maintains a scholarship fund for the Children's Court and assists in many ways where a private organization can supplement the work of the court.

**PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS,
CITY OF NEW YORK:**

President, John Fitzgerald; Vice-President, John Flannery; Treasurer, Maurice Stafford; Secretary, Daniel J. O'Shea.

**CIVIL SERVICE PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN
FOR WOMEN:**

President, Mrs. Marie P. Holden; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardoncourt. Meets on the first Tuesday of every month at 3:30 p. m., at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, for the discussion of probation work.

RICHMOND BOROUGH PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Hon. Morgan M. L. Ryan; Secretary, Mrs. S. McKee Smith; Treasurer, Walter S. Mayer. Meets on the second Tuesday of each month. Purposes: To assist in and supplement probation work in the courts of Richmond County; to aid, assist and advise poor, destitute and homeless children and to promote the general welfare of the children of Richmond County.

SYRACUSE**THE BIG SISTERS:**

Honorary President, Miss Aria Huntington; President, Mrs. Stuart Raleigh; General Secretary, Mrs. Max Thalheimer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Charlotte Eberling; Treasurer, Miss Cornelia Hiscock. An association of women, individually to take and secure others to take a friendly interest in children, especially girls brought before the Children's Part of Special Sessions Court, and any other children whose physical, mental and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment or other conditions. Meetings are held fortnightly.

THE BIG BROTHERS:

President, Robert Dey; Vice-President, Edward H. Dann; Secretary and Treasurer (Vacancy). Established 1917. Meets the first Tuesday of each month at the University Club Building, in Fayette Park. Purpose: Through the organized efforts of men interested in making better citizens out of boys, or men, who have come under the notice of the police authorities, to make of them better citizens, and make them more responsible to civic obligations, and through personal interest, to arouse in them a higher degree of personal efficiency and manhood.

NATIONAL

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Herbert C. Parsons, Boston; Chairman, Board of Directors, Miss Maude E. Miner, New York City; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles L. Chute, Albany, N. Y. Dues, \$2.00 or more a year. Holds an annual conference, usually in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work. Studies and works for the extension of adult and juvenile probation, parole, and juvenile courts, and promotes legislation, State and Federal, relating thereto. Publishes a directory of probation officers in the United States, proceedings of conferences, and other literature.

SECTION 3**DIRECTORY OF MAGISTRATES AND OTHER LOCAL OFFICIALS**

- Part 1. The Supreme Court—Districts and justices.
- Part 2. County judges, special county judges, population of counties, county seats.
- Part 3. District attorneys, sheriffs, superintendents of the poor.
- Part 4. Magistrates of cities outside of New York City, populations.
- Part 5. Magistrates and courts in New York City.
- Part 6. Cities—police, charity and school officials.
- Part 7. Villages—police justices.

PART I**SUPREME COURT DISTRICTS**

- I.—Counties of New York and Bronx.
- II.—Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.
- III.—Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster.
- IV.—Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington.
- V.—Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oneida and Oswego.
- VI.—Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins.
- VII.—Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.
- VIII.—Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.
- IX.—Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester.

PART I
SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
(Elected for a term of fourteen years)

NAME	Residence	Term expires
First Judicial District:		
Leonard A. Giegerich.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1920
M. Warley Platsek.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1920
Peter A. Hendrick.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1920
John Ford.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1920
Mitchell L. Erlanger.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1920
Charles L. Guy.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1920
Francis K. Pendleton.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1921
Irving Lehman.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1922
Edward G. Whitaker.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1923
Nathan Bijur.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1923
Edward J. Gavegan.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1923
Alfred R. Page.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1923
Joseph C. Newburger.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1923
Samuel Greenbaum.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1924
Daniel F. Cohalan.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1925
Henry D. Hotchkiss.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1925
Vernon M. Davis.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1925
Philip Henry Dugro.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1925
Thomas F. Donnelly.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1926
John Proctor Clarke.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1926
Eugene A. Philbin.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1927
Bartow S. Weeks.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1928
Francis B. Delehanty.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1929
John M. Tierney.....	Bronx.....	December 31, 1929
Edward R. Finch.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1929
George V. Mullan.....	Bronx.....	December 31, 1930
Richard H. Mitchell.....	Bronx.....	December 31, 1930
John V. McAvoy.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1931
Victor J. Dowling.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1932
Robert F. Wagner.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1932
Richard C. Lydon.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1932
Phillip J. McCook.....	Manhattan.....	December 31, 1933
Second Judicial District:		
Walter H. Jaycox.....	Patchogue.....	December 31, 1920
Joseph Aspinall.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1920
Frederick E. Crane.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1920
Lester W. Clark.....	Tompkinsville.....	December 31, 1920
Townsend Scudder.....	Glen Head.....	December 31, 1920
Harrington Putnam.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1921
Abel E. Blackmar.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1922
Almet F. Jenks.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1923
Isaac M. Kapper.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1923
Charles H. Kelby.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1925
Russell Benedict.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1925
James C. Van Sieten.....	Jamaica.....	December 31, 1925
David F. Manning.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1926
Stephen Callaghan.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1929

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES — *Continued*

NAME	Residence	Term expires
Second Judicial District — <i>Concluded:</i>		
James C. Cropsey.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1930
William J. Kelly.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1930
Edward Lazansky.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1931
Lewis L. Fawcett.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1931
Leander B. Faber.....	Jamaica.....	December 31, 1932
Arnon L. Squiers.....	Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1933
Third Judicial District:		
William P. Rudd.....	Albany.....	December 31, 1921
Emory A. Chase.....	Catskill.....	December 31, 1924
Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck.....	Kingston.....	December 31, 1926
Aaron V. S. Cochrane.....	Hudson.....	December 31, 1928
Wesley O. Howard.....	Troy.....	December 31, 1930
Charles E. Nichols.....	Jefferson — Schoharie County.....	December 31, 1930
Harold J. Hinman.....	Albany.....	December 31, 1932
Fourth Judicial District:		
John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg.....	December 31, 1921
Edward C. Whitmyer.....	Schenectady.....	December 31, 1925
Henry V. Borst.....	Amsterdam.....	December 31, 1927
Henry T. Kellogg.....	Plattsburg.....	December 31, 1931
George R. Salisbury.....	Saratoga Springs.....	December 31, 1931
Charles C. Van Kirk.....	Greenwich.....	December 31, 1932
Fifth Judicial District:		
Pascal C. J. DeAngelis.....	Utica.....	December 31, 1920
Edgar C. Emerson.....	Watertown.....	December 31, 1920
William M. Ross.....	Syracuse.....	December 31, 1920
Edgar S. K. Merrell.....	Lowville.....	December 31, 1923
Irving G. Hubbs.....	Pulaski.....	December 31, 1925
Irving R. Devendorf.....	Herkimer.....	December 31, 1926
William S. Andrews.....	Syracuse.....	December 31, 1927
Leonard C. Crouch.....	Syracuse.....	December 31, 1927
Sixth Judicial District:		
Michael H. Kiley.....	Cazenovia.....	December 31, 1926
Walter Lloyd Smith.....	Elmira.....	December 31, 1926
George McCann.....	Elmira.....	December 31, 1927
Rowland L. Davis.....	Cortland.....	December 31, 1929
Abraham L. Kellogg.....	Oneonta.....	December 31, 1930
Theodore R. Tuthill.....	Binghamton.....	December 31, 1933
Seventh Judicial District:		
William W. Clark.....	Wayland.....	December 31, 1920
Samuel Nelson Sawyer.....	Palmira.....	December 31, 1921
John B. M. Stephens.....	Rochester.....	December 31, 1927
Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	December 31, 1928
Robert F. Thompson.....	Canandaigua.....	December 31, 1930
Adolph J. Rodenbeck.....	Rochester.....	December 31, 1930
Benjamin B. Cunningham.....	Rochester.....	December 31, 1933

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES — *Concluded*

NAME	Residence	Term expires
Eighth Judicial District:		
Philip A. Laing.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1920
Louis W. Marcus.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1920
Charles H. Brown.....	Belmont.....	December 31, 1920
Charles B. Wheeler.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1921
John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia.....	December 31, 1921
Frederick W. Kruse.....	Olean.....	December 31, 1922
Frank C. Laughlin.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1923
John Woodward.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1924
Charles A. Pooley.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1924
Harry L. Taylor.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1927
George W. Cole.....	Salamanca.....	December 31, 1928
Wesley C. Dudley.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1930
Charles B. Sears.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1931
Alonzo G. Hinkley.....	Buffalo.....	December 31, 1933
Ninth Judicial District:		
Isaac N. Mills.....	Mount Vernon.....	December 31, 1920
Arthur S. Tompkins.....	Nyack.....	December 31, 1920
Joseph Morschauser.....	Poughkeepsie.....	December 31, 1920
Martin J. Keogh.....	New Rochelle.....	December 31, 1922
William P. Platt.....	White Plains.....	December 31, 1928
J. Addison Young.....	New Rochelle.....	December 31, 1929
Albert H. F. Seeger.....	Newburgh.....	December 31, 1929

PART 2. COUNTY JUDGES AND SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES
(Term, Six Years)

County	Population	Name	Residence	Term expires	County seat
Albany.....	183,330	George Addington.....	Albany.....	1925	Albany
Allegany.....	40,216	Elba Reynolds.....	Belmont.....	1925	Belmont
Bronx.....	615,900	Louis D. Gibbs.....	Bronx.....	1925	Bronx
Broome.....	90,641	Benjamin Baker.....	Binghamton.....	1924	Binghamton
Cattaraugus.....	72,756	George A. Larkin.....	Salamanca.....	1923	Little Valley
Cayuga.....	65,751	Edgar S. Mosher.....	Auburn.....	1925	Auburn
Chautauque.....	116,818	Arthur B. Ottaway.....	Westfield.....	1924	Mayville
Chemung.....	59,017	Charles B. Swartwood.....	Elmira.....	1920	Elmira
Chenango.....	36,648	James P. Hill.....	Norwich.....	1925	Norwich
Clinton.....	47,561	John K. Collins.....	Plattsburg.....	1925	Plattsburg
Columbia.....	44,111	John L. Crandall.....	Philmont.....	1924	Hudson
Cortland.....	30,074	George M. Champlin.....	Cortland.....	1923	Cortland
Delaware.....	45,995	Andrew J. McNaught.....	Stamford.....	1924	Delhi
Dutchess.....	91,044	C. W. H. Arnold.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1925	Poughkeepsie
Erie.....	571,897	Thomas H. Noonan.....	Buffalo.....	1925	Buffalo
Essex.....	32,461	Berne A. Pyrke.....	Port Henry.....	1923	Elizabethtown
Franklin.....	46,181	Frederick G. Paddock.....	Malone.....	1925	Malone
Fulton.....	45,625	Frank Talbot.....	Gloversville.....	1925	Johnstown
Genesee.....	40,707	Newell K. Cone.....	Batavia.....	1924	Batavia
Greene.....	30,091	Josiah C. Tallmadge.....	Catakill.....	1924	Catakill
Hamilton.....	4,491	Timothy D. Sullivan.....	Long Lake.....	1925	Lake Pleasant
Herkimer.....	64,109	Charles Bell.....	Herkimer.....	1924	Herkimer
Jefferson.....	81,009	Claude B. Alverson.....	Dexter.....	1924	Watertown
Kings.....	1,798,513	Norman S. Dike.....	Brooklyn.....	1920	Brooklyn
		J. Grattan MacMahon.....	Brooklyn.....	1924	Brooklyn
		Reuben L. Haskell.....	Brooklyn.....	1925	Brooklyn
		Charles J. McDermott.....	Brooklyn.....	1924	Brooklyn
		Mitchell May.....	Brooklyn.....	1921	Brooklyn

Lewis.....	25, 947	Milton Carter.....	Lowville.....	Lowville.....	1922	Lowville.....
Livingston.....	38, 427	Lockwood R. Doty.....	Geneseo.....	Geneseo.....	1920	Geneseo.....
Madison.....	41, 742	Joseph D. Saun.....	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	1925	Wampsville.....
Monroe.....	319, 310	Willis K. Gillette.....	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	1924	Rochester.....
Montgomery.....	61, 030	Charles E. Hardies.....	Charles E. Hardies.....	Fonda.....	1924	Fonda.....
Nassau.....	116, 825	Lewis J. Smith.....	Hempstead.....	Hempstead.....	1922	Minersville.....
New York*.....	2, 137, 747	Otto A. Rosalaky.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1920	New York city.....
		Thomas C. T. Crain.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1920	New York city.....
		John F. McIntyre.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1930	New York city.....
		James T. Malone.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1921	New York city.....
		Joseph F. Mulqueen.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1921	New York city.....
		Charles C. Nott, Jr.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1927	New York city.....
		William H. Wadhams.....	New York city.....	New York city.....	1927	New York city.....
Niagara.....	108, 550	Charles Hickey.....	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	1925	Lockport.....
Oneida.....	167, 331	Frederick H. Hasard.....	Utica.....	Utica.....	1922	Utica.....
Onondaga.....	213, 992	James J. Barrett.....	Syracuse.....	Syracuse.....	1926	Syracuse.....
Ontario.....	54, 628	Horace W. Fitch.....	Canandaigua.....	Canandaigua.....	1922	Canandaigua.....
Orange.....	118, 118	Russell Wiggins.....	Middletown.....	Middletown.....	1924	Goshen.....
Orleans.....	33, 919	Gerald B. Fluhrer.....	Albion.....	Albion.....	1925	Albion.....
Oswego.....	75, 929	Henry D. Coville.....	Central Square.....	Central Square.....	1920	Oswego.....
Putnam.....	48, 534	Ulysses Grant Welch.....	Edmeston.....	Edmeston.....	1924	Cooperstown.....
Queens.....	12, 767	J. Bennett Southard.....	Cold Spring.....	Cold Spring.....	1925	Cornell.....
Rensselaer.....	396, 727	Burt J. Humphrey.....	Jamaica.....	Jamaica.....	1921	Jamaica.....
Richmond.....	121, 330	Pierce H. Russell.....	Troy.....	Troy.....	1921	Troy.....
Rockland.....	98, 634	J. Harry Tiernan.....	W. New Brighton.....	W. New Brighton.....	1923	Richmond.....
Saratoga.....	46, 903	Mortimer B. Patterson.....	Nyack.....	Nyack.....	1924	New City.....
Schenectady.....	90, 291	John C. Craper.....	Massena.....	Massena.....	1920	Canton.....
Schoharie.....	62, 982	Lawrence B. McKelvey.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga Springs.....	1923	Ballston Spa.....
Schoharie.....	98, 625	John J. McMullen.....	Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	1924	Schenectady.....
Schoharie.....	23, 005	Dow Beekman.....	Middleburg.....	Middleburg.....	1923	Schoharie.....
Schoharie.....	13, 954	George M. Velle.....	Watkins.....	Watkins.....	1924	Watkins.....
Seneca.....	25, 249	George F. Bodine.....	Waterloo.....	Waterloo.....	1925	Waterloo.....
Stauben.....	83, 630	Warren J. Cheney.....	Corning.....	Corning.....	1924	Bath.....
Suffolk.....	104, 342	George H. Furman.....	Patchogue.....	Patchogue.....	1924	Riverhead.....

* Judges of General Sessions of New York County serve for a term of fourteen years.

PART 2. COUNTY JUDGES AND SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES — Continued

County	Population	Name	Residence	Term expires	County seat
Sullivan.....	33, 189	George H. Smith.....	Monticello.....	1920	Monticello
Tioga.....	25, 549	George F. Andrews.....	Owego.....	1924	Owego
Tompkins.....	36, 535	Willard M. Kent.....	Ithaca.....	1921	Ithaca
Ulster.....	85, 367	Joseph M. Fowler.....	Kingston.....	1924	Kingston
Warren.....	32, 977	George S. Raley.....	Glens Falls.....	1922	Lake George
Washington.....	46, 955	Erakine C. Rogers.....	Hudson Falls.....	1921	Hudson Falls
Wayne.....	53, 476	Clyde W. Knapp.....	Lyons.....	1920	Lyons
Westchester.....	321, 713	Frank L. Young.....	Ossining.....	1922	White Plains
Wyoming.....	33, 028	James E. Norton.....	Warsaw.....	1922	Warsaw
Yates.....	18, 841	Gilbert H. Baker.....	Penn Yan.....	1925	Penn Yan

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES

County	Name	Residence	Term expires	County seat
Cayuga.....	G. Earle Treat.....	Auburn.....	1925	Auburn
Chautauqua.....	Frank S. Wheeler.....	Jamestown.....	1925	Mayville
Chenango.....	John H. Hicks.....	Norwich.....	1923	Norwich
Jefferson.....	Harold F. Porter.....	Carthage.....	1925	Watertown
Monroe.....	J. Stuart Page.....	Rochester.....	1924	Rochester
Oneida.....	Parker F. Scripture.....	Rome.....	1925	Utica
Orange.....	Henry B. Fullerton.....	Port Jervis.....	1925	Goshen
Oswego.....	George M. Fanning.....	Fulton.....	1923	Oswego
St. Lawrence.....	Charles M. Hale.....	Canton.....	1923	Canton
Sullivan.....	William G. Birmingham.....	Liberty.....	1924	Monticello
Tioga.....	Frank A. Bell.....	Waverly.....	1923	Owego
Tompkins.....	S. Edwin Banks.....	Ithaca.....	1922	Ithaca
Washington.....	Elliot B. Norton.....	Cambridge.....	1924	Hudson Falls

PART 3. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, SHERIFFS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

COUNTY	District attorney	Sheriff	Superintendent of the poor
Albany.....	Timothy E. Roland.....	Frank Cross.....	James B. Patton.....
Allegany.....	Lee Fasseti.....	Adolph Bluestone.....	Daniel C. Grunder.....
Bronx.....	Francis Martin.....	James F. Donnelly.....	Bird S. Coler*.....
Broome.....	Urbane C. Lyons.....	Bartlett M. Holcomb.....	George F. Briggs.....
Cattaraugus.....	Archibald M. Laidlaw.....	Raymond T. Mallory.....	Willis P. Kysor.....
Cayuga.....	Benn Kenyon.....	Frank W. Hendrick.....	Arthur L. Smith.....
Chautauqua.....	William S. Stearns.....	J. S. McCallum.....	Gerry W. Colgrove.....
Chemung.....	Raymond F. Nichols.....	H. E. Chapman.....	A. Roselle Hoke.....
Chenango.....	Ward N. Truesdell.....	H. Fred Hovey.....	Frank J. Quinn.....
Clinton.....	Harold A. Jerry.....	Wm. H. Coffey.....	James L. Burke.....
Columbia.....	John C. Tracy.....	Orville Drumm.....	W. Newton Goold.....
Cortland.....	James F. Tobin.....	Rolin E. Wright.....	Fred T. Newcomb.....
Delaware.....	A. Lindsey O'Connor.....	Wallace L. Van Demark.....	James F. Foreman.....
Dutchess.....	Raymond E. Aldrich.....	Cyrus F. Morehouse.....	Frank W. Hallock.....
Erie.....	Guy B. Moore.....	Fred A. Bradley.....	Horace F. Hunt.....
Essex.....	O. Byron Brewster.....	Fred Dashnaw.....	Horace H. Nye.....
Franklin.....	Ellsworth C. Lawrence.....	Alfred A. Edwards.....	Julius Q. King.....
Fulton.....	J. William Titcomb.....	Fred H. Vickery, Lee H. Ingram.....	Mark Dutcher.....
Genesee.....	James L. Kelly.....	David Garrett.....	John R. Bennington.....
Greene.....	Harrie McK. Curtis.....	George W. Osburn.....	Charles F. Lewis.....
Hamilton.....	Hartwell E. Gill.....	Henry D. Kellogg.....	George H. Craft.....
Herkimer.....	W. Earl Ward.....	William H. Cress.....	Ira T. Tolley.....
Jefferson.....	Jerome B. Cooper.....	Michael Gleason.....	Albert Duane.....
Kings.....	Harry E. Lewis.....	John Drescher.....	Herbert Snell.....
			Fred S. Burgees.....
			Myron Casler.....
			R. S. Dunaway.....
			Bird S. Coler*.....

Lewis.....	Fred L. Smith.....	Nelson J. Peck.....	Louis T. Strong.....
Livingston.....	William A. Wheeler.....	William Mann.....	James Green.....
Madison.....	Edward A. Kiley.....	George N. Chapman.....	Lewis Close.....
Monroe.....	Wm. F. Love.....	Andrew Weidenmann.....	William E. Porter.....
Montgomery.....	Newton J. Herrick.....	Alfred McLaughlin.....	Mortimer Smith.....
Nassau.....	Charles R. Weeks.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Claude C. Van Deusen.....
New York.....	Edward Swann.....	David H. Knott.....	Bird S. Coler*.....
Niagara.....	Burt A. Duquette.....	Charles A. Smith.....	Jacob Shimer.....
Oneida.....	William Ross Lee.....	Arthur W. Pickard.....	Joel T. Howe.....
Onondaga.....	Frank P. Malpass.....	Edward G. Ten Eyck.....	Henry D. Nottingham.....
Ontario.....	Nathan D. Lapham.....	Reuben H. Gulvin.....	Fred W. Hollis.....
Orange.....	Jonathan B. Wilson, Jr.....	William M. Leonard.....	William F. Durland.....
Orleans.....	William H. Munson.....	Isaac Swart, J. Scott Porter.....	Leigh S. Hill.....
Oswego.....	Francis D. Culkin.....	Loren J. Parsons.....	C. Adelbert Stone.....
Otsego.....	Adrian A. Pierson.....	Benjamin F. Van Zandt.....	Melvin J. Esmay.....
Putnam.....	Peter A. Anderson.....	Henry B. Stephens.....	Edwin D. Ten Eyck.....
Queens.....	Denis O'Leary.....	Samuel J. Mitchell, Wm. H. George.....	Bird S. Coler*.....
Rensselaer.....	John P. Taylor.....	Buddington Sharpe.....	Harry A. Sheldon.....
Richmond.....	Joseph Maloy.....	William K. Walsh.....	Bird S. Coler*.....
Rockland.....	Morton Lexow.....	Alexander H. Merritt.....	N. Leslie Bedle.....
St. Lawrence.....	James C. Dolan.....	Lawrence A. Fishbeck.....	Harlow A. Olmstead.....
Saratoga.....	Charles B. Andrus.....	Austin L. Reynolds.....	Francis J. Dunn.....
Schenectady.....	John R. Parker.....	William A. Cryne, Daniel Manning.....	H. J. Chisholm.....
Schoharie.....	Claude B. Mayham.....	George Oliver.....	Hjal J. Rose.....
Schuyler.....	Edwin C. Berkman.....	Lewis E. Kenyon.....	Charles M. Bronson.....
Seneca.....	Leon S. Church.....	Charles P. Seeley.....	Chester W. Slaughter.....
Steuben.....	Edwin S. Brown.....	Frank L. Nolton.....	J. Smith Brundage.....
Suffolk.....	Leroy M. Young.....	Amasa W. Biggs, John F. Kelly.....	Jonathan Baker.....
Sullivan.....	Henry F. Gardner.....	George N. Hembdt.....	Fletcher E. Rhodes.....
Toga.....	Nathan Turk.....	Arthur E. Hunt.....	Addison Laihart.....
Tompkins.....	Arthur G. Adams.....	Charles Green.....	Daniel Mitchell.....
Ulster.....	Frederick G. Traver.....	Wright J. Smith.....	William D. Baldwin.....
Warren.....	James S. Kiley.....	Richard J. Bolton.....	Walter Mekeel.....
			William S. Hartshorn.....
			Edward W. Griggs.....

* Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, appointed by the Mayor.

PART 3. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, SHERIFFS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR — *Continued*

COUNTY	District attorney	Sheriff	Superintendent of the poor
Washington.....	Wyman S. Bascom.....	Fred A. Brown.....	Milo S. Graham
Wayne.....	Wilford T. Purchase.....	John Newman.....	James K. Gatchell
Westchester.....	Lee Parsons Davis.....	Charles E. Nossiter.....	Charles A. Stalker
Wyoming.....	Laverne A. Walker.....	John Simons, Jr.....	V. Everit Macy†
Yates.....	Charles W. Kimball.....	Case W. Blodgett.....	James W. Ives
			Mortimer N. Cole
			Charles Cromwell
			John W. Ball

† Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

PART 4. MAGISTRATES OF CITIES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY; POPULATIONS

City	Population in 1915	Title	Name	Term ends
Albany.....	107,979	Police Justice.....	John J. Brady.....	December 31, 1925
Amsterdam.....	34,319	Recorder.....	Edward Easton, Jr.....	December 31, 1925
Auburn.....	32,468	Recorder.....	Walter I. Hover.....	December 31, 1922
Batavia.....	13,278	City Judge.....	Charles A. Wright.....	January 1, 1923
Beacon.....	10,165	City Judge.....	George W. Babcock.....	December 31, 1920
Binghamton.....	53,668	City Judge.....	Ferdinand A. Hoyt.....	March 31, 1923
Buffalo.....	454,630	City Judge.....	Harold L. Hart.....	December 31, 1923
City Court.....		Chief Judge.....	Geo. W. Wolts.....	December 31, 1929
		Associate Judge.....	Albert A. Hartzell.....	December 31, 1923
		Associate Judge.....	Peter Maul.....	December 31, 1927
		Associate Judge.....	George L. Hager.....	December 31, 1925
		Associate Judge.....	Patrick J. Keeler.....	December 31, 1929
		Associate Judge.....	Clifford McLaughlin.....	December 31, 1925
		Associate Judge.....	Frank W. Standart.....	December 31, 1923
		Associate Judge.....	Karl A. McCormick.....	December 31, 1920
		Judge.....	George F. Judge.....	December 31, 1921
Children's Court.....		Police Justice.....	Leon W. Van Deusen.....	December 31, 1923
Canandaigua.....	7,501	Police Justice.....	Daniel C. McElwain.....	December 31, 1921
Cohoes.....	23,433	City Judge.....	John C. Wheeler.....	December 31, 1921
Corning.....	13,459	City Judge.....	Elmer L. Thompson.....	December 31, 1920
Cortland.....	12,367	City Judge.....	Charles B. Anglim.....	December 31, 1920
Dunkirk.....	17,970	City Judge.....	Otis H. Gardner.....	December 31, 1921
Elmira.....	40,098	Recorder.....	Herbert J. Wilson.....	December 31, 1921
Pulten.....	11,138	City Judge.....		December 31, 1921

PART 4. MAGISTRATES OF CITIES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY; POPULATIONS — *Concluded*

City	Population in 1915	Title	Name	Term ends
Geneva.....	13,232	City Judge.....	George F. Ditmars.....	December 31, 1921
Glen Cove.....	10,893	City Judge.....	William Cocks, Jr.....	December 31, 1921
Glen Falls.....	16,823	City Judge.....	Frank Hurley.....	April, 1924
		City Judge.....	Fred M. Beckwith.....	April, 1924
Gloversville.....	21,178	Recorder.....	Bernard W. Kearney.....	December 31, 1921
H rnell.....	14,352	Recorder.....	Fay P. Rathbun.....	December 31, 1921
Hudson.....	11,544	City Judge.....	John J. Moy.....	December 31, 1922
Ithaca.....	16,750	City Judge.....	Daniel Crowley.....	December 31, 1923
Jamestown.....	37,780	City Judge.....	Edward J. Green.....	April 9, 1922
Johnstown.....	10,687	Recorder.....	Edward Monahan.....	December 31, 1921
Kings ton.....	26,354	City Judge.....	Harry E. Scherick.....	December 31, 1921
Lackawanna.....	15,737	City Judge.....	John J. Monaghan.....	December 31, 1921
Little Falls.....	13,022	Recorder.....	Daniel W. Collins.....	December 31, 1921
Lockport.....	18,093	Police Justice.....	William J. Hooper.....	December 31, 1922
Mechanicville.....	8,208	City Judge.....	T. J. Finglan.....	June 28, 1921
Middletown.....	16,381	Recorder.....	Howard M. Starr.....	December 31, 1923
Mount Vernon.....	37,883	City Judge.....	George C. Appell.....	December 31, 1923
Newburgh.....	27,876	Recorder.....	Jacob A. Decker.....	December 31, 1922
New Rochelle.....	31,758	City Judge.....	Samuel F. Swinburne.....	December 31, 1923
		Acting City Judge.....	Jacob S. Rustin.....	December 31, 1920
Niagara Falls.....	42,257	Police Justice.....	Charles H. Piper.....	December 31, 1923
North Tonawanda.....	13,498	City Judge.....	Edward B. Harrington.....	December 31, 1923
Norwich.....	8,342	Police Justice.....	Joseph M. Forsythe.....	December 31, 1922
Ogdensburg.....	14,338	Recorder.....	David H. Corcoran.....	December 31, 1920
Olean.....	17,925	Police Justice.....	Dennis W. Keating.....	December 31, 1921
Oneida.....	9,461	City Judge.....	W. F. Santry.....	December 31, 1921

Oneonta.....	10,474	City Judge.....	Frank Huntington.....	December 31, 1921
Oswego.....	25,426	Recorder.....	Joseph H. Gill.....	December 31, 1920
Plattsburg.....	10,134	City Judge.....	Chas. A. Barnard.....	January 31, 1922
Port Jervis.....	9,413	Justice of the Peace.....	William H. Nearpass.....	December 31, 1921
		Justice of the Peace.....	William S. Bevans.....	December 31, 1923
Poughkeepsie.....	32,714	City Judge.....	Edward A. Conger.....	December 31, 1921
Rensselaer.....	11,210	City Judge.....	George W. Stevens.....	December 31, 1920
Rochester.....	248,465	City Judge.....	William C. Kohlmetz.....	December 31, 1923
Rome.....	21,926	City Judge.....	F. S. Baker.....	December 31, 1920
Salamanca.....	8,370	City Judge.....	John J. Inman.....	December 31, 1921
Saratoga Springs.....	13,792	City Judge.....	Michael E. McTygue.....	December 31, 1921
Schenectady.....	80,381	Police Justice.....	John Alexander.....	December 31, 1925
Sherrill.....	1,400	City Judge.....	Charles A. Rich.....	July 10, 1922
Syracuse.....	145,293	Justices.....	Benjamin J. Shove.....	December 31, 1923
Tonawanda.....	9,147	City Judge.....	Ralph W. Simson.....	December 31, 1923
Troy.....	75,488	City Judge.....	James F. Byron.....	December 31, 1923
Utica.....	80,589	City Judge.....	Fred E. Lewis.....	December 31, 1923
Watertown.....	26,985	City Judge.....	Joseph A. McConnell.....	December 31, 1922
Watervliet.....	14,990	City Judge.....	J. Sydney Forsyth.....	December 31, 1921
White Plains.....	19,287	City Judge.....	Stephen Holden.....	Indefinite
Yonkers.....	90,948	City Judge.....	William F. Bleakley.....	December 31, 1923

PART 5. MAGISTRATES OF LOWER COURTS IN NEW YORK CITY

Court	Title	Name	Address	Term ends
Board of Magistrates... Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Chief City Magistrate.....	William McAdoo.....	300 Mulberry St.....	June 30, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Peter T. Barlow.....	471 Park Ave.....	April 30, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Matthew P. Breen.....	Broadway and 94th St.....	June 30, 1922
	City Magistrate.....	Alexander Brown.....	240 Riverside Drive.....	April 30, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	W. Bruce Cobb.....	234 Central Park, West.....	July 8, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Joseph E. Corrigan.....	3 East 10th St.....	July 14, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Bernard J. Dourcas.....	539 Courtlandt Ave.....	April 30, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Edgar V. Frothingham.....	6 East 70th St.....	April 30, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Charles N. Harris.....	120 East 72d St.....	June 30, 1922
	City Magistrate.....	Frederick B. House.....	413 West 146th St.....	April 30, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Morris Koenig.....	309 East 4th St.....	April 30, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Max Levine.....	185½ Forsythe St.....	Aug. 15, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	John E. McGeehan.....	1970 University Ave.....	August 15, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Francis X. McQuade.....	725 Riverside Drive.....	June 30, 1922
	City Magistrate.....	Norman J. Marsh.....	400 West 153d St.....	July 14, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Francis X. Mancuso.....	1840 Lexington Ave.....	June 30, 1920
	City Magistrate.....	Thomas J. Nolan.....	9 Madison St.....	June 30, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	Jean H. Norris.....	29 East 29th St.....	April 30, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Jos. S. Schwab.....	167 West 88th St.....	July 1, 1921
	City Magistrate.....	Charles E. Simms.....	167 Alexander Ave.....	June 30, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Geo. W. Simpson.....	337 Convent Ave.....	July 27, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	Wm. A. Sweetzer.....	80th St. and Columbia Ave.....	June 30, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	Raphael Tobias.....	1291 Lexington Ave.....	July 2, 1921
	City Magistrate.....	Robert C. Ten Eyck.....	310 Alexander Ave.....	Temporary
	City Magistrate.....	Jesse Silberman.....	426 East 140th St.....	Temporary
Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.....	City Magistrate.....	Mortimer S. Brown.....	110 Hart St., Brooklyn.....	July 1, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	James J. Conway.....	9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.....	December 31, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Wm. T. Croak.....	Port Richmond, S. I.....	December 31, 1927

City Magistrate.....	Henry Howard Dale.....	296 Hooper St., Brooklyn.....	Jan. 1, 1930
City Magistrate.....	Charles J. Dodd.....	845 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.....	May 1, 1921
City Magistrate.....	Edward J. Dooley.....	232 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.....	May 1, 1921
City Magistrate.....	Thomas F. Doyle.....	98 Elm St., Long Island City.....	July 18, 1927
City Magistrate.....	Lawrence C. Fish.....	443 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1929
City Magistrate.....	George H. Folwell.....	372 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1921
City Magistrate.....	Alexander H. Geismar.....	1210-82d St., Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1927
City Magistrate.....	John Kochendorfer.....	166 Ellsworth Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.....	December 31, 1925
City Magistrate.....	Francis McCloskey.....	333 E. 25th St., Brooklyn.....	September 23, 1925
City Magistrate.....	John C. McGuire.....	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.....	May 1, 1921
City Magistrate.....	Harry Miller.....	120 Bergen Ave., Jamaica.....	December 31, 1927
City Magistrate.....	Frederick S. Mullen.....	203 Major Ave., Arrochar, S. I.....	July 1, 1926
City Magistrate.....	James T. O'Neill.....	315-84th St., Brooklyn.....	July 1, 1930
City Magistrate.....	Louis H. Reynolds.....	575-16th St., Brooklyn.....	May 1, 1921
City Magistrate.....	James V. Short, Jr.....	152 N. 7th St., Brooklyn.....	May 1, 1921
City Magistrate.....	Alfred E. Steers.....	2034 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.....	July 2, 1923
City Magistrate.....	John J. Walsh.....	119 Johnson St., Brooklyn.....	May 1, 1921
Chief Justice.....	Frederic Kernochan.....	862 Park Ave., New York city.....	June 30, 1926
Associate Justice.....	Clarence Edwards.....	Elmhurst, L. I.....	December 31, 1925
Associate Justice.....	John J. Freschi.....	39 W. 93d St., New York city.....	June 30, 1925
Associate Justice.....	Henry W. Herbert.....	304 West 82d St., New York city.....	July 9, 1925
Associate Justice.....	Moses Herman.....	Hotel Savoy, New York city.....	June 30, 1921
Associate Justice.....	James J. McInerney.....	219 Carroll St., Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1921
Associate Justice.....	Joseph F. Moss.....	317 East 17th St., New York city.....	July, 1929
Associate Justice.....	Daniel F. Murphy.....	565 Park Ave., New York city.....	November 26, 1927
Associate Justice.....	George J. O'Keefe.....	534-1st St., Brooklyn.....	January 1, 1928
Associate Justice.....	Arthur C. Salmon.....	147 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.....	July 1, 1928
Associate Justice.....	A. V. B. Voorhees.....	1655 Cropsey Ave., Bath Beach, Brooklyn.....	December 31, 1929
Associate Justice.....	Ellsworth J. Healy.....	2493 Valentine Ave., Bronx.....	May, 1922
Presiding Justice.....	Franklin Chase Hoyt.....	64 East 86th St., New York city.....	June 30, 1927
Justice.....	Cornelius F. Collins.....	201 East 30th St., New York city.....	June 30, 1920
Justice.....	Samuel D. Levy.....	2 West 72d St., New York city.....	June 30, 1923
Justice.....	Morgan M. L. Ryan.....	New Brighton, S. I.....	January 20, 1924
Justice.....	Robert J. Wilkin.....	194 Clinton St., Brooklyn.....	April 15, 1923

Court of Special Sessions.....

Children's Court.....

PART 6. CITIES — POLICE, CHARITY AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS

CITY	Chief of police	Superintendent of schools	Charity official
Albany.....	James L. Hyatt.....	C. Edward Jones.....	aJames D. Patten
Amsterdam.....	Andrew J. Burns.....	Harrison T. Morrow.....	aAnna M. Hughes
Auburn.....	William C. Bell.....	Henry D. Hervey.....	iFrank J. Lattimore
Batavia.....	Andrew J. McCulley.....	Elwin A. Ladd.....	aMrs. Pearl M. Buckholtz
Beacon.....	Theodore A. Moith.....	E. D. Hewes.....	kJohn T. Cronin
Binghamton.....	Cornelius P. Cronin.....	Daniel J. Kelly.....	aLillian D. Huffcut
Buffalo.....	James W. Higgins (acting)	Ernst C. Hartwell§.....	aHorace F. Hunt
Canandaigua.....	Henry C. Beeman.....	Frank E. Fisk.....	aAlvert F. Avery
Cohoes.....	John E. Burke.....	Edward Hayward.....	aJohn D. Favreau
Corning.....	Charles G. Hammer.....	J. Murray Foster.....	bCharles E. Rose
Cortland.....	Fred Bowler.....	F. E. Smith.....	aClayton F. LeRoy
Dunkirk.....	John W. Parsons.....	Frederick R. Darling.....	aJohn W. Parsons
Elmira.....	Elvin D. Weaver.....	Asher J. Jacoby.....	bEsther Denton
Fulton.....	Edward J. Dyer.....	J. R. Fairgrievies.....	aJames Somers
Geneva.....	Daniel Kane.....	A. J. Merrill.....	fE. J. Broderick
Glen Cove.....	John J. Donahue.....	H. H. Chapman.....	kBryan Murray, Jr.
Glens Falls.....	Fred G. Jenkins.....	E. W. Griffith.....	aEdgar H. Doty
Gloversville.....	George R. Smith.....	James A. Estee.....	aMartin L. Shaffer
Hornell.....	Clarence Bailey.....	Harrison S. Dodge.....	bJohn A. Kayser
Hudson.....	John Cruise.....	Charles S. Williams.....	aMorris Brecky
Ithaca.....	William Marshall.....	Frank D. Boynton.....	aCharles C. Fingar
Jamestown.....	Ransom J. Barrows.....	Milton J. Fletcher.....	aMrs. Thomas L. Casey
Johnstown.....	Peter Joyce.....	Erle L. Ackley.....	cEffie D. Morse
Kingston.....	J. Allen Wood.....	Myron J. Michael.....	bOscar Palm
Lackawanna.....	James F. Burke.....	Arthur Matthewson.....	aSamuel L. Bradley
Little Falls.....	James J. Long.....	E. D. Henry.....	eWesley Waterbury
Lockport.....	Hugh Smith.....	Ennet Belnap.....	aM. J. McGuire
Mechanicville.....	William B. Davry.....	E. H. Burdick.....	bR. N. Casler
			aCharles S. Scott
			aFranz H. Moak

Middletown.....	J. D. McCosch.....	James F. Tutthill.....	aAllie K. Dayton.....
Mount Vernon.....	Jeremiah C. Foley.....	William H. Holmes.....	aM. Louise Patterson.....
Newburgh.....	Fred G. Brown.....	George F. Hall.....	fWilliam W. Collins.....
New Rochelle.....	Edward J. Timmons.....	Albert D. Leonard.....	aEdward J. Cordial.....
New York.....	Richard E. Enright†.....	William L. Ettinger.....	mBird S. Coler.....
Niagara Falls.....	John A. Curry*.....	John B. Laidlaw.....	aLouis Eimer.....
North Tonawanda.....	John F. Ryan.....	Richard A. Searing.....	aWilliam J. Nellis.....
Norwich.....	Linn H. Babcock.....	F. R. Wassung.....	aJ. J. Scanlon.....
Ogdensburg.....	John D. McCormick.....	Francis C. Byrne.....	bA. L. Vilas.....
Olean.....	John C. Dempsey.....	William C. Greenawald.....	bL. H. Brooks.....
Oncida.....	Henry Smith.....	Daniel Keating.....	aJoseph Robyns.....
Oneonta.....	Frank N. Horton.....	George J. Dann.....	aGeorge L. Winans.....
Oswego.....	Thomas Mowatt.....	Charles W. Richards.....	aFrederick Leighton.....
Plattsburg.....	Eli Senecal.....	George Elmendorph.....	aFred L. Christian.....
Port Jarvis.....	E. V. Moorehead.....	Arthur H. Naylor.....	aAndrew C. Beirne.....
Poughkeepsie.....	Charles J. McCabe.....	Ward C. Moon.....	hD. W. Hitchcock.....
Rensselaer.....	Thomas Fahey.....	Walter S. Clark.....	aJohn E. Van Valkenburgh.....
Rochester.....	Joseph M. Quigley.....	Herbert S. Weet.....	aHenry C. Johnson.....
Rome.....	William J. Keating.....	G. R. Staley.....	aC. S. McBurney.....
Salamance.....	Walter J. Fellows.....	A. W. Fortune.....	Anna G. Rosbrook.....
Saratoga Springs.....	Ed. T. Carroll*.....	Charles L. Mosher.....	aAnna F. Spencer.....
Schenectady.....	James W. Rynex.....	E. R. Whitney.....	aJohn E. Gafney.....
Sherrill.....	W. A. Bohrer.....	S. A. Northway.....	aElla D. Magill.....
Syracuse.....	Martin L. Cadin.....	Percy M. Hughes.....	aLeon D. Dexter.....
Tonawanda.....	Arthur F. Ellicott.....	Frank K. Sutley.....	aLeo L. Holler.....
Troy.....	Charles A. Goerold.....	Arvie Eldred.....	aGerald B. Fitzgerald.....
Utica.....	John J. Coakley.....	John E. DeCamp.....	aEdward W. Mathews.....
Watertown.....	E. J. Singleton.....	Frank S. Tisdale.....	iPatrick Redmond.....
Watervliet.....	Michael E. Corbett.....	Hugh H. Lansing.....	aKatherine V. Moray.....
White Plains.....	John H. Harmon.....	John W. Lumbard.....	jAnnie R. Henderson.....
Yonkers.....	kMaurice O'Keefe.....	Charles E. Gorton.....	aWilliam Gaul.....

a Commissioner of Charities. b Overseer of the Poor. c Clerk of Charity Department. d Poormaster. e President of Board of Alms Commissioners.
 f Superintendent of Poor. g Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. h Superintendent of City Home. i Superintendent of Board of Charities.
 * Superintendent of Police. † Commissioner of Police. ‡ Superintendent of Education. § Director of Charities. k Commissioner of Public Safety.
 l Superintendent of Charities. m Commissioner of Public Welfare.

VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Continued*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Terms end
Fayetteville.....	1,779	Onondaga.....	Wilber M. Jones.....	December 31, 1921
Floral Park.....	1,771	Nassau.....	Henry E. Foster.....	December 31, 1923
Fort Edward.....	3,662	Washington.....	Fred J. Betts*.....	December 31, 1923
			Willard Robinson.....	December 31, 1923
Fort Plain.....	2,923	Montgomery.....	Charles J. Wood*.....	December 31, 1920
			K. O. Barton*.....	December 31, 1923
Frankfort.....	4,313	Herkimer.....	George W. Jones.....	December 31, 1921
Franklinville.....	2,065	Cattaraugus.....	G. C. Ames.....	March 1, 1920
Frederonia.....	5,328	Chautauqua.....	Frank J. Bouquin*.....	December 31, 1923
Freeport.....	7,463	Nassau.....	Albin N. Johnson.....	December 31, 1923
Genesee.....	2,253	Livingston.....	Elliott A. Horton.....	December 31, 1922
Goshen.....	3,511	Orange.....	Henry B. Merritt.....	December 31, 1922
Gouverneur.....	4,164	St. Lawrence.....	Arthur H. Abbott.....	December 31, 1923
Gowanda.....	2,524	Cattaraugus and Erie.....	Elwin A. Bartlett*.....	December 31, 1921
			Clarence Ackley*.....	December 31, 1921
Granville.....	3,890	Washington.....	James Potter.....	December 31, 1924
Green Island.....	4,533	Albany.....	Henry Farmer*.....	December 31, 1924
			John E. B. Thompson*.....	December 31, 1921
Greenport.....	3,735	Suffolk.....	William W. Griffin.....	March 24, 1924
Greenwich.....	2,315	Washington.....	James White.....	March.....
Hamburg.....	2,744	Erie.....	A. C. Stotling.....	December 31, 1921
Hamilton.....	1,596	Madison.....	Albert S. Sheldon.....	March.....
Hammondsport.....	1,560	Steuben.....	R. D. Sanford*.....	December 31, 1920
Hastings-on-Hudson.....	5,461	Westchester.....	William A. Cullen.....	December 31, 1920
Haverstraw.....	5,418	Rockland.....	Dayton W. Johnson.....	December 31, 1920
Hempstead.....	6,073	Nassau.....	Walter R. Jones*.....	December 31, 1920
Herkimer.....	9,577	Herkimer.....	P. G. Klem.....	December 31, 1923
Highland Falls.....	2,518	Orange.....	Moses F. Nelson*.....	December 31, 1923
			James I. O'Neil*.....	December 31, 1923

Holley.....	1,780	Orleans.....	John F. Pierce*.....	December 31, 1920
Homer.....	2,871	Cortland.....	George W. Winfield.....	December 31, 1920
Hoosick Falls.....	5,406	Rensselaer.....	Frederick W. Church*.....	December 31, 1920
Horseheads.....	1,949	Chemung.....	W. J. Stafford.....	December 31, 1921
Hudson Falls.....	5,585	Washington.....	Sylvester E. Scott.....	March 31, 1921
Ilion.....	8,900	Herkimer.....	L. M. Brown.....	December 31, 1923
Irvington.....	2,379	Westchester.....	A. N. Richards.....	December 31, 1920
Johnson City.....	5,400	Broome.....	Elliott T. Lester.....	March 31, 1924
Keeseville.....	1,795	Clinton and Essex.....	Norman G. Templeton.....	December 31, 1923
Kenmore.....	1,700	Erie.....	W. F. Ingerson.....	December 31, 1924
Lake Placid.....	1,977	Essex.....	S. E. Wolcott*.....	December 31, 1921
Lancaster.....	5,094	Erie.....	Samuel Seitz.....	December 31, 1923
Larchmont.....	2,060	Westchester.....	Thomas A. Leahy*.....	December 31, 1923
LaSalle.....	2,402	Niagara.....	John MacKenzie*.....	December 31, 1921
Lawrence.....	1,870	Nassau.....	Joseph Adolf.....	April 9, 1920
LeRoy.....	4,084	Genesee.....	Frederick P. Shafer*.....	December 31, 1921
Liberty.....	2,395	Sullivan.....	John H. Mason.....	March 31, 1921
Liverpool.....	1,591	Onondaga.....	J. Russell Sprague.....	December 31, 1922
Lowville.....	3,244	Lewis.....	Scott W. Skinner, Jr.....	May 1, 1920
Lynbrook.....	3,055	Nassau.....	Henry Grant*.....	December 31, 1922
Lyons.....	4,742	Wayne.....	Chas. C. Edwards*.....	December 31, 1921
Malone.....	7,404	Franklin.....	Charles E. Mereness.....	December 31, 1921
Manaratoneck.....	7,280	Westchester.....	Edward T. Neu.....	December 31, 1923
Massena.....	4,614	St. Lawrence.....	W. Ralph Strain.....	March 15, 1922
Medina.....	6,079	Orleans.....	Frank Bigelow.....	December 31, 1922
Mineola.....	1,318	Nassau.....	William A. Boyd*.....	December 31, 1923
Mohawk.....	2,577	Herkimer.....	Patrick H. Collins*.....	December 31, 1923
Monroe.....	1,519	Orange.....	George B. Dudley*.....	December 31, 1921
			Louis Taylor*.....	December 31, 1921
			William Carville*.....	December 31, 1920
			G. A. Chase*.....	December 31, 1923
			Fred B. Skinner.....	December 31, 1922
			George A. Littlejohn.....	December 31, 1922
			Fred M. Graves*.....	December 31, 1921
			John B. Gregory.....	December 31, 1923

VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — Continued

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Term ends
Monticello.....	2,132	Sullivan.....	Ralph L. Smith* William Fitzsimmons* Edward J. Holden* Wm. B. McMillen..... W. Frank Bady..... C. W. Gamble..... Lewis A. Gilbert* Chas. E. Rice..... John J. Crawford..... A. H. Townly..... Wallace E. J. Collins* Bernard H. Foley* Traverse A. Armstrong* Lee S. Anibal..... H. H. Bailey* Benj. Haas..... Irving Valentine..... Addison J. Robinson..... M. H. Gibbon* Darwin Gould..... Geo. Holdridge..... Ward Padgett* W. R. Converse..... Frank P. Johnson..... J. Wesley Barker..... William H. Fiero* Orville F. Randolph.....	December 31, 1921 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1920 January 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1923 May 1, 1923 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 March 31, 1921 December 31, 1922 March 1, 1921 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923
Mt. Kisco.....	2,902	Westchester.....		
Mt. Morris.....	3,884	Livingston.....		
Newark.....	6,468	Wayne.....		
North Pelham.....	1,874	Westchester.....		
Northport.....	2,527	Suffolk.....		
North Tarrytown.....	4,877	Westchester.....		
Northville.....	1,635	Fulton.....		
Norwood.....	1,879	St. Lawrence.....		
Nyack.....	4,281	Rockland.....		
Ossining.....	10,326	Westchester.....		
Owego.....	4,570	Tioga.....		
Oxford.....	1,584	Chenango.....		
Palmyra.....	2,469	Wayne.....		
Patchogue.....	4,506	Suffolk.....		
Peskekill.....	15,502	Westchester.....		
Penn Yan.....	4,725	Yates.....		

Perry.....	5,009	Wyoming.....	J. J. Gardner*	December 31, 1921
Philmont.....	2,060	Columbia.....	Frank Hatmaker*	December 31, 1921
Phoenix.....	1,655	Oswego.....	George M. C. Parker	December 31, 1921
Pleasantville.....	2,464	Westchester.....	Frank B. Lindsay	December 31, 1921
Port Chester.....	15,129	Westchester.....	Richard D. Latham	March 1, 1923
Port Henry.....	2,584	Essex.....	James E. Moore	December 31, 1923
Potsdam.....	4,157	St. Lawrence.....	John L. Coward	May 14, 1921
Pulaski.....	1,860	Oswego.....	Lee W. Burhams*	December 31, 1922
Ravens.....	1,700	Albany.....	Fred J. Ring*	December 31, 1923
Rhinebeck.....	1,580	Dutchess.....	Nathan E. Clark, Jr.*	December 31, 1923
Richfield Springs.....	1,623	Oscego.....	George W. Morton*	December 31, 1923
Rockville Center.....	5,253	Nassau.....	B. G. Seamans*	December 31, 1923
Rouses Point.....	1,783	Clinton.....	William H. Shear	December 31, 1920
Rye.....	5,339	Westchester.....	Eugene Van Wagenen	December 31, 1921
Sag Harbor.....	3,245	Suffolk.....	Harrison Peckham	December 31, 1923
St. Johnsville.....	2,705	Montgomery.....	John S. Thorpe	December 31, 1922
Saranac Lake.....	4,918	Essex and Franklin.....	Andrew W. Gettys*	December 31, 1923
Saugerties.....	4,490	Ulster.....	W. N. Edwards	December 31, 1920
Scarsdale.....	2,717	Westchester.....	Wm. C. Greene	November 31, 1923
Schuylerville.....	1,711	Saratoga.....	Charles W. Lambert	December 31, 1923
Scotia.....	3,780	Schenectady.....	Eugene Keet*	December 31, 1923
Sea Cliff.....	1,981	Nassau.....	Seaver A. Miller*	December 31, 1923
Seneca Falls.....	7,018	Seneca.....	M. W. Otis*	March 1, 1922
Sidney.....	2,641	Dela ware.....	C. J. Stiekney*	March 1, 1922
Silver Creek.....	3,220	Chautauqua.....	William M. Childester	December 31, 1920
Slaneateles.....	1,768	Onondaga.....	William Mercer	December 31, 1923
Sloan.....	2,202	Erie.....	Allen F. Teft	December 31, 1923
Solvay.....	5,896	Onondaga.....	C. O. Hemstreet*	December 31, 1923
			Wm. M. Nicoll, Jr.	December 31, 1920
			Oscar Schultz	December 31, 1921
			Walter H. Arnold	December 31, 1922
			H. C. Kibbe	December 31, 1920
			Wm. H. Bartlett*	December 31, 1923
			C. R. Milford*	December 31, 1921
			Peter J. Inda	December 31, 1924
			William Bowers	December 31, 1921

VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Concluded*

Village	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Term ends
South Glens Falls.....	1,950	Saratoga.....	Herbert E. Gray* Ransom Hamilton* Edwin R. Varney* William Washburn* F. Stearns Edick Charles B. Fisher M. E. Palmerton* Edgar Tilton Wm. C. Duell W. E. Henry* Charles E. McNeal* R. V. Smith* Benjamin B. Riley John A. Chalmers A. E. Dionne John C. Holbrow James M. Peake Holmes Van Dewater Ronald Bogle Joseph Lyons Edward Smith Ernest Thornhill J. A. McFarlane William G. Vernon* Herbert R. Van Kleeck* H. W. Turner* Levi Gilbert* Russell B. Baker* James H. Clary	December 31, 1920 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1924 December 31, 1924 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1922 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1924 December 31, 1922 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1920 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1922
South Nyack.....	1,950	Rockland.....		
Spring Valley.....	2,804	Rockland.....		
Springville.....	2,688	Erie.....		
Suffern.....	2,781	Rockland.....		
Tarrytown.....	5,752	Westchester.....		
Ticonderoga.....	2,754	Essex.....		
Tuckahoe.....	2,753	Westchester.....		
Tupper Lake.....	3,910	Franklin.....		
Union.....	1,922	Broome.....		
Walden.....	5,196	Orange.....		
Walton.....	3,606	Delaware.....		
Wappingers Falls.....	3,742	Dutchess.....		
Warsaw.....	3,424	Wyoming.....		
Warwick.....	2,505	Orange.....		
Waterford.....	3,047	Saratoga.....		
Waterloo.....	4,343	Seneca.....		

Waterville.....	1,564	Onida.....	A. B. Barber* Edward Mason* J. H. Jackson* Fred B. Jones* Walker Isley* Herman Kunes* Frank W. Fiero* Charles O. Hoagland Peter H. Zimmermann* F. M. Leonard E. E. Barrant James H. Prendergast* William H. Eckroyd* John Evans* Willis G. C. Wood Geo. B. Murray	December 31, 1923 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1924 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1923 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1923 February 28, 1921 December 31, 1921 December 31, 1922 November , 1921 December 31, 1924
Watkins.....	2,760	Schuyler.....		
Waverly.....	5,119	Tioga.....		
Wayland.....	1,699	Steuben.....		
Wallsville.....	4,595	Allegany.....		
West Carthage.....	1,587	Jefferson.....		
Westfield.....	3,319	Chautauque.....		
West Haverstraw.....	2,330	Rockland.....		
Whitehall.....	4,666	Washington.....		
Whitesboro.....	2,493	Oneida.....		

* Justice of the Peace, having cases within the village.

SECTION 4

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>State Training Schools</i> State Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys.	Industry, Monroe County.	Hobart H. Todd, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 180-184; Penal Law, § 2184.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th judicial districts.	Receives boys, under the age of 16 years and not less than 12 years of age, committed for delinquency, vagrancy or as disorderly or ungovernable children.
New York House of Refuge.	Randall's Island, New York City.	Col. Edward C. Barber, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 180-184; Penal Law, § 2184.	1st, 2d, 3d and 9th judicial districts.	Boys are received under the age of 16 years, committed for delinquency, or as disorderly or ungovernable children from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 9th judicial districts; boys who are over the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years, for vagrancy or from all judicial districts in the State.
<i>City Institution</i> Jefferson Farm School.	Watertown.	Mrs. Eugene H. Bunce, Superintendent.	.....	Not limited.	Truant boys or boys not guilty of crimes, between 7 and 16 years of age, are received upon payment of \$4 per week.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
New York Catholic Protectory.	New York City (Bronx), Walker ave. and Unionport Rd.	Rev. Brother Paulian	Catholic	Destitute children, both boys and girls, under 16 years of age, intrusted by parents, committed by magistrates, or transferred by Commissioner of Public Charities, are received at \$2.50 per week; reformatory cases at \$1.50 per annum.
Lincoln Agricultural School (branch of New York Catholic Protectory).	Lincolndale, Westchester County.	Rev. Brother Henry	Catholic	Object: The education of boys in agriculture, dairy work, etc. Boys transferred from the Catholic Protectory.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	Pleasantville, Westchester County.	Dr. Leon W. Goldrich	Jewish	Orphan, half-orphan and destitute Jewish children, between 3 and 16 years, who may be intrusted to its care and custody by their parents or surviving parent or nearest relation, or committed to its care by any court, judge, justice or magistrate by virtue of any statute of this State.
New York Juvenile Asylum	Chauncey, Westchester County.	Guy Morgan	Non-sectarian	Surrender by parents or guardians and commitments; charge for delinquents, \$191 per annum; children from 7 to 16 years of age are received.
Berkshire Industrial Farm.	Canaan, N. Y.	Edmund B. Hilliard	Non-sectarian	Boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years, not incorrigible, but in need of restraint, and those having a tendency to a criminal life are received; parents or guardians pay so far as able.
Charlton Industrial Farm School.	Charlton, Saratoga County.		Non-sectarian	Boys from 6 to 14 years of age are admitted, at discretion of board of directors.
St. Vincent Industrial School of Utica.	Utica, Rutger St.	Rev. Brother B. Francis . .	Catholic	Orphan, destitute, delinquent, or truant boys, from 7 to 16 years of age, committed by magistrates or poor law officers are received.
Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children at the City of Buffalo.	Lackawanna	Rt. Rev. Nelson H. Baker	Catholic	Homeless, destitute, or wayward boys between the ages of 7 and 14 years are received; \$6 to \$10 per month is charged for those able to pay.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Training School New York State Training School for Girls.	Hudson, Columbia County.	Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 199-213; Penal Law, § 2134.	Any part of the State.	Receives girls, under the age of 16 years, committed for delinquency, vagrancy or as disorderly or ungovernable children.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
New York Catholic Protectory.	New York City (Bronx), Walker Ave. and Unionport Rd.	Sister M. Antoninus (Female Department).	Catholic.....	Destitute children, both boys and girls, under 16 years of age, intrusted by parents, committed by magistrates, or transferred by Commissioner of Public Charities, are received at \$2.50 per week; reformatory cases at \$150 per annum.
House of the Good Shepherd.	New York City, foot of East 90th St.	Sister Mary Raymond.	Catholic.....	Women and girls from 14 years of age, without regard to creed or nationality, of sound mind and free from contagious disease, are admitted either voluntarily or upon commitment.
House of the Holy Family.	New York City, 134 Second Ave.	Sister M. Ignatius.....	Catholic.....	Girls between the ages of 12 and 21 years may be committed or admitted on their own application or that of their friends; must remain long enough to show fruits of their training.
Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls.	Brooklyn, 1483 Pacific St.	Mrs. Hannah Lane Gray.	Protestant.....	Girls between the ages of 8 and 21 years, committed from Children's Court or placed by parents or guardians, as ungovernable; also girls without proper guardianship are received.
House of the Good Shepherd in the City of Brooklyn.	Brooklyn, Hopkins Ave. and Pacific St.	Sister M. Blessed Sacrament.	Catholic.....	Girls over 12 years who desire to reform, or those committed by a magistrate, are received.

Council Home for Jewish Girls (Amalie Seldner Memorial).	Jamaica, L. I., Rockaway Rd.	Mrs. Helen Kirtenthal.	Jewish.	Girls between the ages of 7 and 16 years who may be or who become juvenile delinquents are admitted, through the courts or through private application.
The Lakeview Home.	Arrochar, L. I., Fingert-board Rd.	Mrs. Sarah B. Emlin.	Jewish.	Wayward girls, and women with their illegitimate babies.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	Pleasantville, Westchester County.	Dr. Leon W. Goldrich.	Jewish.	Orphan, half-orphan and destitute Jewish children, between 3 and 16 years, who may be intrusted to its care and custody by their parents, or surviving parent, or nearest relation, or committed to its care by any court.
Cedar Knolls School.	Hawthorne, Westchester County.	Miss Viola Eckstein.	Jewish.	Receives and takes charge of such children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, females, who are of Jewish parentage, as shall be committed to its charge after conviction for any delinquency by a competent authority.
Good Counsel Training School for Young Girls.	White Plains.	Sister Mary Joseph.	Catholic.	Girls, from 8 to 14 years of age, in need of mental, moral, or industrial training are received upon application of parents or guardians, or by commitment.
St. Germain's Home.	Peekskill.	Sister Mary Divine Heart.	Catholic.	Girls, between the ages of 12 and 16 years, may be committed or admitted on their own application or that of their friends.
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Albany, West Lawrence and Bradford Sts.	Mother Mary of St. Anastasia.	Catholic.	Destitute girls and fallen and wayward women from 12 to 60 years of age, free from disease and of sound mind, are received from parents or magistrates.
Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School.	Troy, Peoples Avenue.	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.	Girls from 7 to 16 years of age are received by legal commitment or from guardians, and if able, are expected to pay one to three dollars per week.
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Troy, Peoples Avenue.	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.	Women voluntarily applying and disorderly, wayward and vagrant girls from 12 to 16 years of age, placed by parents or magistrates are received; charges two to three dollars per week.
St. Agnes Training School for Girls.	Buffalo, 3233 Main St.	Mother M. Raphael.	Catholic.	Girls between 5 and 16 years of age are received, at \$2 to \$2.50 per week, if able to pay.
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.	Buffalo, 485 Best St.	Sister M. of Guardian Angel.	Catholic.	Girls 14 years of age and upwards are received; terms from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, if able to pay.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>State Prisons</i>					
Auburn.....	Auburn, Cayuga County.	Edgar S. Jennings, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70-74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts.	Receives males 16 years or older, convicted for the first time of a felony or of being an habitual criminal; also receives by transfer from other prisons, persons who have previously served one term in prison.
Clinton.....	Dannemora, Clinton County.	Harry M. Kaiser, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70-74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	3d and 4th judicial districts.	Receives males 16 years or older convicted for the first time of a felony or of being an habitual criminal; also receives by transfer from other prisons, persons who have previously served two terms in prison, and tuberculous prisoners.
Great Meadow.....	Comstock, Washington County.	William Hunt, Warden.	Laws of 1909, chapter 459.	Receives prisoners on transfer from other prisons only.	Receives prisoners by transfer from other prisons.
Livingston Sing.....	Ossining, Westchester County.	Lewis E. Lawes, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70-74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	1st, 2d and 9th judicial districts.	Receives males, 10 years or older, convicted for the first time of a felony, or of being an habitual criminal.
Wingdale.....	Wingdale, Dutchess County.	Edward V. Brophy, Warden.	Laws of 1916, chapter 594.	Receives prisoners on transfer from Sing Sing.	Not yet ready to receive inmates on commitment.
<i>State Reformatories</i>					
New York State Reformatory for Men.	Elmira, Chemung County.	Dr. Frank L. Christman, Superintendent.	Prison Law, §§ 280-308; Penal Law, § 2185.	Any part of the State.	Receives males, between 16 and 30 years of age, convicted for the first time of a felony.
Eastern State Reformatory for Men.	Napanoch, Ulster County.	(Vacancy), Assistant Superintendent.	Prison Law, §§ 280-308.	By transfer from Elmira.	Receives prisoners by transfer from the State Reformatory at Elmira.
<i>State Hospitals for Insane Criminals and Insane</i>					
Dannemora State Hospital.	Dannemora, Clinton County.	John R. Ross, M. D., Superintendent.	Insanity Law, §§ 140-153.	Any part of the State.	Receives adult males declared insane while confined in State prison or reformatory, or while serving a penitentiary sentence of more than one year for a felony.

Madagascar State Hospital.	Madagascar, Dutch-ess County.	Raymond F. C. Kiehl, M. D., Medical Superintendent.	Insanity Law, §§ 110-125; Penal Law, §§ 454, 736.	Any part of the State.	Receives insane males and females accused of crime; convicted males sentenced for one year or less who may be declared insane, and female convicts who become insane while serving sentence.
<i>Penitentiaries</i> Albany County.....	Albany.....	Frank A. Coss, Custodian.	Penal Law, §§ 2182, 2186, 2196; Prison Law, §§ 320-324; County Law, § 12. (The above laws apply to all penitentiaries.)	Each penitentiary receives commitments from the county in which it is located and also by contract from other counties.	Receives males, 16 years or older, sentenced to imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than one year.
Erie County.....	Buffalo.....	Frederick E. Thieroff, Superintendent.			
Monroe County.....	Rochester.....	William H. Craig, Superintendent.			
Onondaga County.....	Jamesville.....	Charles H. Livingston, Superintendent.			
Westchester County.....	East View.....	Warren McClellan, Superintendent.			
<i>County Jails</i> Albany County Jail..... Broome County Jail..... Cattaraugus County Jail..... Cayuga County Jail..... Chautauqua County Jail..... Chemung County Jail..... Clinton County Jail..... Columbia County Jail..... Cortland County Jail..... Delaware County Jail..... Dutchess County Jail..... Essex County Jail..... Franklin County Jail..... Fulton County Jail..... Genesee County Jail..... Greene County Jail.....	Albany. Belmont. Binghamton. Little Valley. Auburn. Mayville. Elmira. Norwich. Plattsburg. Hudson. Cortland. Delhi. Poughkeepsie. Buffalo. Elisabethtown. Malone. Johnstown. Batavia. Catskill.	The sheriff of the county is the warden of the county jail.	Penal Law, §§ 2181, 2182; Prison Law, §§ 340-360; County Law, §§ 90, 92. (The above laws apply to all county jails.)	Each county jail receives commitments from the county in which the jail is located.	Receive adults committed as witnesses, or awaiting the action of the grand jury, or for trial or examination, or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or less. (Note: "Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence. Persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence. Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners. A woman detained in any county jail or penitentiary upon a criminal charge, or as a convict under sentence,

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN — Continued

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
Hamilton County Jail	Lake Pleasant.				shall not be kept in the same room with a man." County Law, § 92.
Herkimer County Jail	Herkimer.				"No child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court room or in any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime." Penal Law, § 486.)
Jefferson County Jail	Watertown.				
Kings County Jail	Brooklyn.				
Lewis County Jail	Lowville.				
Livingston County Jail	Geneseo.				
Madison County Jail	Warsawville.				
Monroe County Jail	Wampeter.				
Montgomery County Jail	Ronda.				
Nassau County Jail	Fonda.				
New York County Jail	Mineola.				
Ludlow St.	New York City.				
Niagara County Jail	Lockport.				
Oneida County Jail	Rome.				
	Utica.				
Orangetown County Jail	Jameville.				
Ontario County Jail	Canandaigua.				
Orange County Jail	Goshen.				
	Newburgh.				
Orleans County Jail	Albion.				
Oswego County Jail	Oswego.				
	Pulaski.				
Otsego County Jail	Cooperstown.				
Putnam County Jail	Carmel.				
Queens County Jail	Long Island City.				
Rensselaer County Jail	Troy.				
Richmond County Jail	Richmond.				
Rockland County Jail	New City.				
St. Lawrence County Jail	Canton.				
Saratoga County Jail	Ballston Spa.				
Schenectady County Jail	Schenectady.				
Schoharie County Jail	Schoharie.				
Schuyler County Jail	Watkins.				
Seneca County Jail	Wid.				
	Watertown.				
Steuben County Jail	Bath.				
Suffolk County Jail	Riverhead.				
Sullivan County Jail	Monticello.				
Tioga County Jail	Owego.				
Tompkins County Jail	Ithaca.				

Ulster County Jail.....	Kingston.				
Warren County Jail.....	Lake George.				
Washington County Jail.....	Salem.				
Wayne County Jail.....	Yone.				
Westchester County Jail.....	White Plains.				
Wyoming County Jail.....	Warsaw.				
Yates County Jail.....	Penn Yan.				
<i>New York City Institutions</i>					
New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants.	New Hampton Farms, Orange Co.	Major Sidney W. Brewster, Acting Superintendent.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City.....	Receives male misdemeanants, sentenced as first offenders between the ages of 16 and 30 years.
Reformatory Prison.....	Hart's Island.	Michael C. Breen, Acting Deputy Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City.....	Receives through Penitentiary prisoners useful in industrial lines.
Penitentiary and Workhouse.....	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Robert Barr, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City.....	Receives males, 16 years or older, convicted and sentenced to terms not exceeding three years.
The Municipal Farm of The City of New York.	Rikers Island.....	Harry C. Honeck, Deputy Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City.....	Receives adult males on transfer, from the Workhouse or from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.
City Prison ("The Tombs.")	Center and Franklin Sts., Manhattan.	John J. Hanley, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.	Receives defendants held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, the Court of General Sessions or the Supreme Court in New York County; also adult male misdemeanants committed for less than 10 days.
2d District.....	West 10th St. and 6th Ave.				
3d District.....	Essex Market, Second Ave. and 1st St.				
4th District.....	151 East 57th St....				
5th District.....	121st St. and Sylvan Place.				
6th District.....	162d St. and Brook Ave.				
7th District.....	315 West 53d St....				
8th District.....	181st St. and Boston Road.				
9th District.....	West 10th St. and Sixth Ave.	Peter A. Mallon, Warden.			
12th District.....	1130 St. Nicholas Ave.				
Traffic Detention Prison	301 Mott St.				

* Department of Correction, Municipal Building (James A. Hamilton, Commissioner), has charge of all public correctional institutions in New York City.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN — Concluded

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
City Prison, Brooklyn...	149 Raymond St., Brooklyn.	Joseph A. McCann, Deputy and Acting Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Borough of Brooklyn	Receives persons held for trial in the County Court of Kings County; also those sentenced for short terms for misde- meanors.
City Prison, Queens...	Court Square and Jackson Ave., Long Island City.	Frank W. Fox, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Borough of Queens...	Receives persons held for trial in the County Court of Queens County; also those sentenced for short terms for misde- meanors.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>State Prison</i> State Prison for Women.	Auburn, Cayuga County.	Edgar S. Jennings, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 90-100; Penal Law, § 2187.	Any part of the State.	Receives females, 16 years or older, convicted of felonies or as being habitual criminals.
<i>State Reformatory</i> New York State Reformatory for Women.	Bedford Hills, Westchester County.	Mrs. Anna Hedges Talbot, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 280-233.	1st, 2d, 3d and 9th judicial districts.	Receives females, from 16 to 30 years of age, convicted of misdemeanors, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, prostitution, or frequenting disorderly houses, who are not insane, nor mentally nor physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of the institution.
Western House of Refuge for Women.	Albion, Orleans County.	Mrs. Flora P. Daniels, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 280-233.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts.	Receives females, from 16 to 30 years of age, convicted of misdemeanors, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, prostitution or frequenting disorderly houses, who are not insane, nor mentally nor physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of the institution.
<i>State Hospitals</i> State Hospitals for insane convicts and insane criminals. (Same as for men.)	.....	.....	Insanity Law, §§ 110-153.		
<i>County Penitentiaries</i> (Same as for men.)	.....	.....	Penal Law, § 2187.		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN — Concluded

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>County Jails</i> (Same as for men).....	.....	.....	Penal Law, § 2187.		
<i>New York City Institutions</i> Penitentiary and Work-house.	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City.....	Receives adult females convicted and sentenced to terms of from 10 days to 3 years.
Woman's Municipal Farm.	Greycourt, Orange Co.	.....	Greater New York Charter.	New York City.....	Not yet ready to receive commitments.
City prison. (Otherwise same institutions as for men except that no women are committed to the Reformatory of Misedemeanants or the Municipal Farm.)	125 Sixth Ave., Manhattan.				

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
House of the Good Shepherd.	New York City, foot of East 90th St.	Sister Mary Raymond...	Catholic.....	Women and girls from 14 years of age, without regard to creed or nationality, of sound mind and free from contagious disease, are admitted either voluntarily or upon commitment.
Inwood House (formerly New York Magdalen Home.)	Inwood, New York City, Upper Bolton Rd.	Mrs. Sara C. Douglas...	Non-sectarian.....	Women desiring to reform and willing to remain at least six months and conform to the rules of the institution, are admitted.
House of Mercy, New York.	Inwood-on-the-Hudson...	Sister Gertrude.....	Non-sectarian.....	Destitute and fallen women who may wish to avoid or abandon a vicious course of life are admitted; also others committed by the magistrates of the City of New York.
Wayside Home.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Miss Eloise A. Hafford...	Non-sectarian.....	Homeless, erring women who promise to stay at least one month, or those committed by a justice of the county, are received.
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Albany, West Lawrence and Bradford Sts.	Mother Mary of St. Anastasia.	Catholic.....	Destitute girls and fallen and wayward women, from 12 to 80 years of age, free from disease and of sound mind, are received from parents or magistrates.
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Troy, People's Ave.....	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.....	Women voluntarily applying, and disorderly, wayward and vagrant girls, from 12 to 16 years of age, placed by parents or magistrates, are received; charges, \$2 to \$3 per week.
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.	Buffalo, 485 Best St.....	Sister M. of Guardian Angel.	Catholic.....	Girls 14 years of age and upwards are received; terms, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, if able to pay.
Ingle-side Home for Reclaiming the Erring.	Buffalo, 70 Harvard Pl...	Mrs. Marion W. Aberdeen	.....	Needy and friendless erring women desiring to reform are received free; others are admitted through commitment; doors open day and night to any women seeking shelter.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Terms and qualifications for admittance
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	Sonyes, N. Y.	William T. Shanahan, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics, on commitment of poor law officials.
Letchworth Village	Thiells, N. Y.	Charles S. Little, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded and epileptic persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from courts and poor law officials.
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, The Custodial Asylum and The School for the Feeble-Minded.	New York City (Randall's Island).	James F. Vavasour, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from poor law officials and otherwise.
Rome State Mental School for Defectives.	Rome.....	Charles Bernstein, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from courts and poor law officials.
Newark State School for Mental Defectives.	Newark, N. Y.	Ethan A. Nevin, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded women and girls of child-bearing age. Commitments by courts and poor law officials.
Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives.	Syracuse.....	O. Howard Cobb, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded children over 7 years of age and adults. Commitments by courts and poor law officials.

SECTION 5

PAROLE OFFICIALS

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Industry:

Parole department supervised by Asst. Supt. Maurice J. Carr. Inmates are paroled by managers. Charles E. Ewing has charge of the placing out and supervision of all Protestant boys. Don C. Manning has charge of the placing out and supervision of all Catholic boys.

First Parole District: Theo. Coe, Field Officer, 55 Eagle Street, Albany, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Albany, Bronx, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Kings, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Westchester.

Second Parole District: Edwin Robinson, Field Officer, 121 Malcolm Street, Syracuse, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins.

Third Parole District: Agents Manning and Ewing, as Field Officers, have supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.

Fourth Parole District: Peter B. Cook, Field Officer, 121 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

**HOUSE OF REFUGE, A REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, Randall's Island,
New York city:**

Inmates are paroled by managers. Parole officers: Frederick C. Helbing, William C. O'Keefe, George H. Cochran, Norman E.

Dall, Xavier Bougiorno, James A. Burns, and Harry Sharpe; address, Box 15, Station L, New York City.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hudson:

Pupils are paroled by managers. Chief parole agent: Lenna J. Craddock; parole agents, Cicelee M. Hannon, Gertrude A. Quinlan, and Jessie A. Blauvelt, Hudson. Marshal, Sarah E. Henry, Hudson.

INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULTS

AUBURN PRISON AND WOMEN'S PRISON, Auburn:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: Vacancy; territory, the State.

CLINTON PRISON, Dannemora:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: Stephen J. Bergin; Dannemora; territory, the State.

SING SING PRISON, Ossining:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: A. L. Bohn; territory, the State.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON, Comstock:

Inmates paroled by the State Board of Parole.* Parole officer; (Vacancy); territory, the State.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN, Elmira, and EASTERN STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN, Napanoch:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers of reformatories. Parole officers: Acting chief parole officer, Aaron L. Budd, 135 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, assistant parole officers, H. E. Benedict, New York City; H. A. Conant; John N. Doyle, 135 East 15th Street, New York City; Martin McDonough, 165 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, Albion:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers. Parole officer: Nettie M. Leonard, Albion; territory, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

* See section 6, State Departments.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, Bedford Hills:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers. Parole officers: Chief parole officer, Louise C. Engel, Bedford Hills, Bella L. Murphy, Bedford Hills, Lula E. Bowker, Bedford Hills, territory, first, second, third and ninth judicial districts.

PAROLE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Municipal Building:

Paroles inmates of New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, Penitentiary and Workhouses: Bertram deN. Cruger, chairman; Michael Fogarty; Frank A. Lord; Thomas R. Minnick, secretary; James J. Flynn, chief parole officers.

SECTION 6**CERTAIN STATE DEPARTMENTS**

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES: President, William R. Stewart; Secretary, Charles H. Johnson, The Capitol Albany.

Inspects all State, county and municipal institutions of a charitable or eleemosynary character; the State training schools and reformatories for children; and reformatories for women.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION: President, William G. Rice; Secretary, John C. Birdseye; Chief Examiner, John Steven, The Capitol, Albany.

Conducts civil service examinations for positions in the classified civil service of the State and counties; supervises and approves the actions of municipal civil service commissions.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Commissioner of Education, John H. Finley, Education Building, Albany; Chief of Division of Compulsory Education, James D. Sullivan.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: Commissioner, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, The Capitol, Albany.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION: Chairman, Charles W. Pilgrim, M.D.; Secretary, E. S. Elwood, The Capitol, Albany.

Supervises institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS: Charles F. Rattigan, Capitol, Albany.

Has general supervision of the management and discipline of State prisons; maintains a bureau of Bertillon and finger-print records of prisoners in State prisons.

STATE BOARD OF PAROLE: Members, The Superintendent of Prisons, The Capitol, Albany; George W. Benham, Auburn, and Elmer E. Larkin, M. D., Plattsburg.

Acts on applications of prisoners in State prisons for release on parole; examines and reports to the Governor, with recommendations, concerning applications for pardon referred to it by the Governor.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS: President, John S. Kennedy; Secretary, John F. Tremain, The Capitol, Albany.

Inspects and exercises general supervision over prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, jails, workhouses and city prisons, to which sane adults, charged with or convicted of offenses, are committed; also inspects police stations and lockups.

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: President, Edmond J. Butler; Secretary, Charles L. Chute, 132 State Strcet, Albany.

SECTION 7

LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

(Arranged in chronological order.)

Reports

Report of the Special Probation Commission, 1905-1906.

First annual report of the State Probation Commission for the six months ending December 31, 1907 (217 pages, 1908).

Second annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1908 (150 pages, 1909).

Third annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1909 (216 pages, 1910).

Fourth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1910 (270 pages, 1911).

Fifth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1911 (426 pages, 1912).

Sixth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1912 (384 pages, 1913).

Seventh annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1913 (425 pages, 1914).

Eighth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1914 (506 pages, 1915). *Out of print.*

Ninth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1915 (587 pages, 1916). *Out of print.*

Tenth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1916 (452 pages, 1917).

Eleventh annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1917 (611 pages, 1918).

Twelfth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1918. *Out of print.*

Thirteenth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1919.

Minutes

Minutes of meetings, State Probation Commission, 1913-1914 (103 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1914-1915 (127 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1916-1917 (206 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1918-1919 (198 pages, bound).

Manuals

Manual for Probation Officers in New York State — (258 pages, 1913).

Manual for Probation Officers in New York State — Revised edition, 1918. (343 pages, 1918.)

Pamphlets, Leaflets and Addresses

A Study of Probation in Yonkers (43 pages, 1907. Reprinted in First Report). *Out of print.*

Recommendations for a Chief Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court of Rochester (10 pages, 1908. Reprinted in Second Report). *Out of print.*

Catechism of Probation, by Dr. Charles F. McKenna (8 pages. Adopted as a publication by the Commission in 1908).

Out of print.

Forms for Juvenile and Adult Probation with Suggestions as to their Use (27 pages, 1908). *Superseded.*

Illustrative Cases of Probation. Taken from the Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1908 (4 pages, 1909).

Out of print.

How a Juvenile Court and Probation Save Children (4 pages, 1909).

A Half Dozen Reasons Why Your Community Needs Probation Officers and a Juvenile Court (2 pages, 1909).

Advantages of Probation (16 pages, 1909; revised, 1920).

County Probation Officers (12 pages, 1909; latest revised edition, 1920).

Probation or Jail (4 pages, 1909; latest revised edition, 1920).

What Probation Does; the Story of John (4 pages, 1909; revised, 1920).

The Prosecution of Parents for the Delinquencies of Their Children. Address by Frank E. Wade at the Thirty-sixth National Conference of Charities and Correction at Buffalo, 1909 (12 pages, 1909).

Out of print.

Probation. Address by Edwin Mulready at the Third State Conference of Probation Officers at Albany, 1909 (8 pages, 1910).

Out of print.

The Possible Co-ordination of the Correctional Institutions of the State of New York. Address by Dr. O. F. Lewis at the Tenth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction at Albany, 1909 (17 pages, 1909).

Out of print.

Proceedings of the First Conference of City Magistrates at Albany, 1909 (75 pages, 1910; reprinted in Third Annual Report).

Recommendations of the State Probation Commission to the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of New York County (10 pages, 1910; reprinted in Fourth Annual Report).

Out of print.

Recommendations of the State Probation Commission concerning a Juvenile Detention Home and a Woman Probation Officer in Syracuse (11 pages, 1911; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

Out of print.

Civil Service Examinations for Probation Officers. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Third Conference of the National Probation Association at Boston, 1911 (16 pages, 1911).

Out of print.

The Treatment of Delinquents Before and After the Institution. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Twelfth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction at Watertown, 1911 (6 pages, 1911).

Out of print.

The Treatment of Young Misdemeanants. Address by Frank E. Wade at the Third Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates at Albany, 1911 (8 pages, 1911; reprinted in the 1912 report of the Prison Commission and of the Prison Association).

Out of print.

Probation Rules of the City Court of Buffalo (29 pages, 1911; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

Probation Rules of the Children's Court of Buffalo (17 pages, 1912; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

Probation in Cases of Children. Address by Justice Morgan M. L. Ryan at the Fourth Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates at Syracuse, 1912 (7 pages, 1912; reprinted in Sixth Annual Report).

Probation Results in Syracuse. Extracts from a report by the Secretary (7 pages, 1912).

The Physical Basis for Irritability in Boys — The Beginning of Juvenile Delinquency: By Dr. John Adams Colliver (12 pages, 1913; reprinted, 1920).

Monthly Statistical Reports, Instructions to Probation Officers. Reprint from the Manual (6 pages, 1913).

Out of print.

Adult Probation and Parole in New York State. Address by Frank E. Wade at the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Seattle, 1913 (10 pages, 1914; reprinted, 1916).

Juvenile Probation. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Conference of the American Humane Association, Rochester, 1913 (7 pages, 1914; reprinted, 1920).

Children's Court Problems. Address by Justice Benjamin J. Shove at the Sixth Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates at Albany, 1915 (8 pages, 1915; reprinted 1920).

Effective Probation; Its Place in the Treatment of Crime. Address by Gov. Charles S. Whitman at the Eighth State Conference of Probation Officers at Albany, 1915 (9 pages, 1915).

Out of print.

Brief submitted by the New York State Probation Commission to the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the Suspension of Sentence and the Use of Probation in the United States District Courts (10 pages, 1915).

General Probation Law (4 pages; reprinted, 1917).

The Meaning of Probation. Address by Judge Arthur S. Tompkins at the State Conference of Probation Officers, Poughkeepsie, November, 1916 (8 pages, 1917).

Developments of Ten Years in New York's Probation Service. Address of President Homer Folks upon retiring from the State Probation Commission, July, 1917 (15 pages, 1917).

The Inter-Relation of Alcoholism, Defectiveness and Delinquency. Address by Dr. Frank L. Christian at the State Conference of Probation Officers, Binghamton, 1917 (9 pages, 1918).

Methods of Supervising Persons on Probation. Report of a Committee appointed by the New York State Probation Commission to investigate and make recommendations concerning methods of supervising probationers, 1918 (94 pages, 1918).

The Probation Officer in the New Social Realignment After the War. Address by Arthur J. Todd, Ph.D., at the Tenth Annual Conference of the National Probation Association, Kansas City, 1918 (16 pages, 1918).

State Probation Commission, Organization, Duties and Powers, Legislation Creating, By-Laws (12 pages, 1920).

State Supervision of Probation, by Charles L. Chute (12 pages, 1920).

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STATE OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

ON

STATISTICS OF CRIME

FOR THE

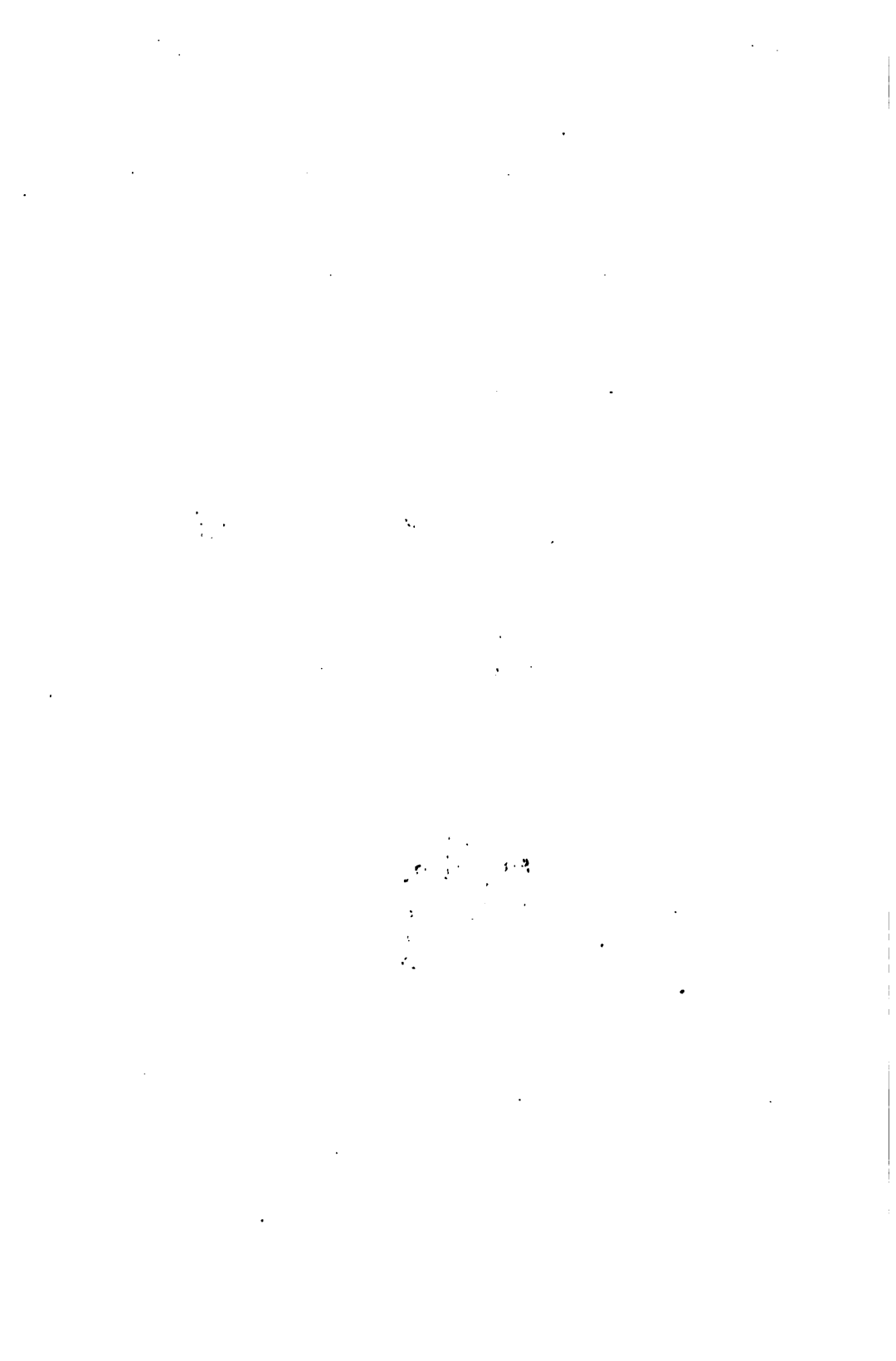
Year Ending October 31, 1919



ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS

1920



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ON

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ALBANY, *February 16, 1920.*

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New York:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on statistics of crime in this State, prepared from reports of clerks of courts, as received by me for the year ending October 31, 1919, pursuant to title 10, part 6, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANCIS M. HUGO,

Secretary of State.

REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ALBANY, November 1, 1919.

To the Legislature:

The Secretary of State, in compliance with title 10, part 6, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, respectfully presents the following report on statistics of crime in the State for the year ending October 31, 1919:

SYNOPSIS

Whole number of convictions reported by county clerks in courts of record.....	8,047
Whole number reported last year.....	7,244
Increase	803

The convictions thus reported were as follows:

Offenses against the person.....	1,463
Offenses against the person, last report.....	1,409
Increase	54
Offenses against property with violence.....	1,127
Offenses against property with violence, last report....	961
Increase	166

Offenses against property without violence.....	1,860
Offenses against property without violence, last report..	1,595
Increase	275
Offenses against the currency.....	0
Offense against the currency, last report.....	0
Decrease	0
Offenses not included in the foregoing.....	3,597
Offenses not included in the foregoing, last report.....	3,279
Increase	318
Females convicted in courts of record.....	348
Females convicted in courts of record, last report.....	375
Decrease	27

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Convictions reported by county clerks.....	47,312
Convictions reported by county clerks, last report.....	50,072
Decrease	2,760
Males convicted in Courts of Special Sessions, as re- ported by county clerks.....	43,926
Females convicted in Courts of Special Sessions, as re- ported by county clerks.....	3,386
Total	47,312

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Convictions in courts of record, from county clerks' reports	8,047
Convictions in Courts of Special Sessions, from county clerks' reports	47,312
Total convictions	<u>55,359</u>

The following is a synopsis of the tabular statements annexed to this report:

Table A gives the number of convictions in courts of record during the year ending October 31, 1919, as reported by clerks of counties and of criminal courts.

Table B is an abstract of Table A, giving in condensed form the whole number of convictions in courts of record for each species of crime, specifying the county, and the number of convictions in each county.

Table C exhibits the proportion of males to females convicted in courts of record, with a classification of their offenses.

Table D is a statement of the number of convictions in courts of record from the year 1830 to and including the year ending October 31, 1919:

Table E gives the ages, social relations, nativity, etc., of those convicted in courts of record, as reported by clerks of counties.

Table G gives the occupation of those convicted in courts of record.

Table H is an abstract of the returns of clerks of criminal courts, giving the number of indictments tried in each county, at the several terms of criminal courts, the number of convictions, the number convicted on the plea of guilty, the number of suspended sentences and the number pending.

Table I is an abstract of Table H.

Table K is an abstract of the returns by county clerks of certificates of convictions in Courts of Special Sessions, filed in the respective county clerks' offices during the year.

Table L is an abstract of Table K, giving in a condensed form the total number of convictions for the fiscal year by counties.

Table M is an abstract of Table L.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT ON PARDONS

Schedule A gives the total number of pardons, conditional and unconditional, commutations of sentences and restorations to the rights of citizenship, by Governors of this State, since the year 1846.

Schedule B shows the names of the persons pardoned from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, the counties where convicted, crimes, sentences and dates of pardons.

Schedule C shows the sentences abridged or commuted from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, with the names of the convicts.

Schedule D gives the names of the persons restored to the rights of citizenship from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, the counties where convicted, crimes, sentences and dates of restoration.

Schedule E shows the reprieves of persons sentenced to be executed, granted by the Governor, from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, the name of the convict, crime, date of respite, sentence and limitation of respite.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
ON
CRIMINAL STATISTICS



TABLE A

Giving the Number of Convictions in Courts of Record during the year ending October 31, 1919, as Reported by Clerks of Counties and of Criminal Courts

COUNTY OF ALBANY

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..				
1			1		Assault, second degree.....	3 years Clinton prison.
1			1		Assault, second degree.....	1 year and 8 months, Clinton prison.
1			1		Burglary, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	3 to 5½ years Clinton prison.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	10 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	3 years Clinton prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			1	1	Manlaughter, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			1		Receiving stolen goods.....	1 year and 8 months Clinton prison.
1			1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 16; women, 0; tried, 2; pleaded guilty, 14; suspended, 6; probation, 2.						
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter				
1				1	Abandonment.....	12 to 30 months Clinton prison.
1				1	Abandonment.....	12 to 24 mos. Clinton prison and \$1,000.
2				2	Abandonment.....	Suspended; probation.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1				1	Burglary, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years and 6 months Clinton prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
3				3	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ALBANY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	36 to 76 months Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	12 to 28 months Clinton prison.
1			.....	2	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	12 to 30 months Clinton prison.
2			.....	2	Larceny, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
2			.....	4	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
2			.....	1	Maiming.....	2½ to 5½ years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	10 to 20 years Clinton prison.
1			.....	2	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Murder, first degree; attempted.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Rape, first degree.....	10 to 25 years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	20 years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	7 to 6 years Clinton prison.
4			.....	4	Receiving stolen goods.....	24 to 54 months Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Robbery, first degree.....	12 to 30 months Clinton prison.
3			.....	3	Robbery, first degree.....	5 to 10 years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Violation Health Law.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Violation Highway Law.....	10 days penitentiary and \$500.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	3½ to 6½ years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Violation Article 88, Section 970.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Violation Article 88, Section 982.....	3 months penitentiary and \$250.
1			.....	1		2 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1		Suspended.
Total, 47; women, 0; tried, 4; pleaded guilty, 43; suspended, 17; probation, 13.						
1	County.....	Third quarter.	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
2			.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	2	Burglary, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	2 years and 6 months Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	15 to 24 months Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	6	Larceny, second degree.....	

1	County and Supreme....	1	Misdemeanor	1	Misdemeanor	6 months penitentiary. Suspended; probation.
1		1	Rape, first degree.....	1	Rape, first degree.....	5 to 7 years Clinton prison.
1		1	Robbery, first degree: attempted.....	1	Robbery, first degree: attempted.....	5 to 10 years Clinton prison.
1		1	Robbery, second degree.....	1	Robbery, second degree.....	5 to 8 years Clinton prison.
1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
1		2	Violation Article 88, Penal Law.....	2	Violation Article 88, Penal Law.....	30 days jail.
Total, 24; women, 2; tried, 2; plead guilty, 22; suspended, 9; probation, 8.						
1	County.....	1	Fourth quarter	1	Assault, second degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1		1	Burglary, third degree.....	5 to 10 years Clinton prison.
1		1		2	Larceny, first degree.....	10 years Clinton prison.
1		1		1	Larceny, first degree.....	18 to 32 months Clinton prison.
1		1		1	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1		1		1	Larceny, second degree.....	18 to 32 months Clinton prison.
1		1		1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1		2		1	Robbery, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
Total, 10; women, 2; tried, 2; plead guilty, 8; suspended, 1; probation, 0.						

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY

1	County and Supreme....	1	First quarter..	1	Larceny, first degree.....	1 1/2 to 5 years Auburn prison.
1		1		1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$100.
4		1		4	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
1		1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 8; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 8; suspended, 1; probation, 0.						
4	County.....	4	Second quarter	4	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$100.
1		1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
Total, 5; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 5; suspended, 0; probation, 0.						
2	County.....	2	Third quarter..	1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$125.
1		1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
1		1		1	Violation Section 970, Penal Law.....	Fined \$50.
Total, 5; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 5; suspended, 0; probation, 0.						
2	County and Supreme....	2	Fourth quarter	1	Larceny, first degree.....	3 to 5 1/2 years Auburn prison.
1		1		1	Larceny, first degree.....	Not stated.
1		1		1	Violation Highway Law.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1		1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$50; suspended.
1		1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
1		1		1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 7; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 7; suspended, 2; probation, 0.						

TABLE A — COUNTY OF BRONX

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter.			Abandonment	Suspended; probation.
1				1	Abandonment	Not stated.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree.	4 years.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree.	15 to 30 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Bigamy	30 to 54 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	Elmira reformatory.
5			2	3	Burglary, third degree.	Not stated.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Escaping prisoner	Suspended; probation.
9			9	1	Escaping prisoner	2 years and 9 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	Not stated.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	Suspended; probation.
6			3	3	Larceny, second degree.	Penitentiary.
2			1	2	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
2			1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
2			1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$100.
2			1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$50.
8			1	7	Misdemeanor	New York City reformatory.
10			1	16	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
4			1	3	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
4			2	2	Murder, first degree.	Death penalty.
1			1	1	Rape, second degree.	Not stated.
1			1	1	Rape, second degree.	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Robbery, second degree.	36 to 87 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Seduction	Not stated.
1			1	1	Violation Highway Law.	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	30 days jail or \$50.
1			1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	10 days jail or \$25.
1			1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Suspended.

Total, 80; women, 0; tried, 8; plead guilty, 72; suspended, 30; probation, 29.

[illegible]

TABLE A — COUNTY OF BRONX — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.			Abandonment	1 to 2 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Abandonment	Not stated.
1			1	1	Abduction	Suspended.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree	2½ to 5 years.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree	28 to 60 months.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Bigamy	18 to 63 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Bigamy	15 to 36 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1	2	Bigamy	Not stated.
1			1	1	Burglary	Suspended.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree	3 years and 2 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree	2 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree	2½ to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree	15 to 27 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1	2	Burglary, third degree	Not stated.
1			1	1	Forgery, third degree	Suspended.
1			1	1	Larceny, first degree	2 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, first degree	Not stated.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	2 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	2½ to 6 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	2 to 4 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	20 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1	2	Larceny, second degree	15 to 30 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	Not stated.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Maiming	3½ to 7 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Manslaughter, first degree	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Manslaughter, second degree	1½ to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
4			8	4	Misdemeanor	New York penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor	303 days jail.
2			2	2	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail.

5	.....	5	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
3	.....	12	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
12	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	1	Perjury; attempted.....	Suspended.
1	.....	1	Perjury.....	New York Penitentiary.
1	.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	1	Robbery, third degree.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	1	Vilification Highway Law.....	7 years and 3 months Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	1	.....	90 days jail.
Total, 77, women, 4; tried, 8; plead guilty, 69; suspended, 15; probation, 13.				

1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	1	Assault, second degree.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 5-6 years Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	.....	1	Bribery; attempted.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Burglary, second degree.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
2	.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	1	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Forgery, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1	.....	.....	1	Forgery, third degree.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	1	Forgery, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	5 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 months Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1	.....	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
2	.....	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
3	.....	.....	6	Misdemeanor.....	Death penalty.
1	.....	.....	1	Murder, first degree.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 5-6 years Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Not stated.
1	.....	.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Suspended; probation.
Total, 31; women, 3; tried, 5; plead guilty, 26; suspended, 12; probation, 12.					

COUNTY OF BROOME

1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..	1	Assault, second degree.....	12 to 30 months Auburn prison.
2	.....	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1	.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
3	.....	.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Crime against nature.....	1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	1	Escaping prisoner; accessory.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	Forgery, first degree.....	5 to $10\frac{1}{4}$ years Auburn prison.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF BROOME — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCES
2	County and Supreme...	First quarter..				
1			.....	2	Forgery, first degree.....	Suspended.
4			.....	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
3			.....	3	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
2			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	7	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	.....	Perjury.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Rape, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	6	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1			.....	13	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1			.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	50 days jail or \$25.
2			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1			.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Not stated.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total 58; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 58; suspended, 28; probation, 19.						
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter				
1			.....	1	Abandonment.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Assault, first degree.....	4 months penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Assault, first degree.....	Not stated.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	1 year Auburn prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Crime against nature.....	4 years and 6 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	2	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	12 to 15 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Violation Highway Law.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	10	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
1			.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$40.

1					1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$35.
4					4	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
5					5	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$15.
Total, 37; women, 5; tried, 0; plead guilty, 37; suspended, 7; probation, 4.							
1	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.			1	Abandonment.....	Suspended.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF BROOME — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter			Rape, second degree.....	2 to 4 years Auburn prison.
1					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	63 days jail.
1					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
1			1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
2					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Not stated.
2					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Not stated.
1					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
		Total, 30; women, 3; tried, 1; plead guilty, 29; suspended, 10; probation, 7.				
COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS						
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..			Abandonment.....	Bond required, \$500.
1			1		Abandonment.....	Bond required, not stated.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	2 years and 8 months Auburn prison.
1					Forgery, second degree.....	5 months penitentiary.
1					Larceny, second degree.....	90 days jail.
1					Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
		Total, 6; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 6; suspended, 1; probation, 0.				
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter			Abduction.....	3 1-6 to 5 1-6 years Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree.....	17 to 29 months
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	7 to 10 years Auburn prison.
1				1	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary and \$100.
1				1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1				2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1				1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1				1	Robbery, first degree.....	8 months penitentiary.
1				1	Robbery, first degree.....	Fined \$500; probation.
1			1		Robbery, third degree.....	2 years and 6 months Auburn prison.
1				1	Robbery, third degree.....	17 to 29 months Auburn prison.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
1				2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$200.
		Total, 18; women, 0; tried, 3; plead guilty, 15; suspended, 3; probation, 4.				

TABLE A — COUNTY OF CAYUGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	.....	.....	Abandonment.....	Probation.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	12 to 30 months Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	.....	.....	.....	2	Murder, second degree.....	20 years to life imprisonment.
					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	90 days jail or \$100.
					Total, 8; women, 1; tried, 4; suspended, 0; probation, 2.	
1	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.	.....	1	Arson, third degree, attempted.....	5 to 10 years Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	24 to 41 months Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	.....	.....	3	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	Escaping prisoner.....	1 year Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Escaping prisoner.....	Suspended.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	Perjury.....	2 to 5 years Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	Robbery, first degree, attempted.....	3 to 6 years Auburn prison.
					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	180 days jail or \$500.
					Total, 15; women, 0; tried, 2; suspended, 2; probation, 1.	
2	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	1 to 2 years Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	2 to 3½ years Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	Escaping prisoner.....	1 year Auburn prison.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	Escaping prisoner.....	Suspended.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rape, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	.....	.....	.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 2 years.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$200.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	6 months penitentiary or \$250.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
					Total, 12; women, 0; tried, 0; probation, 2; suspended, 1.	

TABLE A — COUNTY OF CHAUTAQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.				
1			1	1	Robbery, attempted	Elmira reformatory.
1			1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.	30 days jail and \$200.
1			1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.	100 days jail or \$100.
3			1	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$100.
2				2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$50.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$25.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Suspended.
1			1		Violation Railroad Law.	120 days jail.
			Total, 26; women, 0; tried, 1; plead guilty, 25; suspended, 8; probation, 2.			
1	County	Fourth quarter			Larceny, second degree.	Suspended.
1				1	Rape, second degree.	4 months penitentiary.
			Total, 2; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 2; suspended, 1; probation, 0.			
COUNTY OF CHEMUNG						
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter.				
1			1	1	Abandonment.	18 to 24 months Auburn prison.
1					Assault, second degree.	1 year and 11 months Auburn prison.
3				3	Burglary, third degree.	6 months penitentiary.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.	Suspended.
1				1	Larceny, second degree.	1 year and 1 month Auburn prison.
1					Rape, second degree.	Elmira reformatory.
12			1	11	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	30 days jail or \$50.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$200.
1				4	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$50.
1				1	Violation Railroad Law.	Suspended.
			Total, 26; women, 3; tried, 1; plead guilty, 25; suspended, 4; probation, 0.			
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter				
1				1	Bigamy.	Fined \$150.
					Burglary, third degree.	1 year and 8 months Auburn prison.



County and Supreme...	Second quarter				
1	1	1	Burglary, third degree.	90 days jail.	
1	2	2	Burglary, third degree.	Elmira reformatory.	
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.	Suspended.	
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.	1 year and 3 months Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.	1 year Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.	Suspended.	
1	1	1	Manslaughter, second degree.	6 to 14 years Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.	
1	1	1	Rape, first degree.	Suspended.	
1	1	1	Robbery, first degree.	Suspended.	
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$150.	
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$50.	
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$25.	
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$15.	
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Suspended.	
Total, 17; women, 3; tried, 2; plead guilty, 15; suspended, 8; probation, 0.					
1	1	1	Assault, second degree.	17 to 36 months Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.	2 years Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Manslaughter, second degree.	9 years and 6 months Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	9 months penitentiary.	
Total, 5; women, 0; tried, 1; plead guilty, 4; suspended, 0; probation, 0.					
1	1	1	No convictions.		

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

County and Supreme...	First quarter.				
2	1	2	Burglary, third degree.	Elmira reformatory.	
1	1	1	Forgery, second degree.	Suspended; probation.	
Total, 3; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 3; suspended, 1; probation, 1.					
1	1	1	Arson, third degree.	2 to 4 1-3 years Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Burglary, third degree.	2 to 4 years Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Burglary, third degree.	15 to 30 months Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.	1 year Clinton prison.	
1	1	1	Forgery, second degree.	12 to 28 months Clinton prison.	

TABLE A — COUNTY OF COLUMBIA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	1	1	Assault, first degree.....	2 to 4 years Clinton prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	3 years and 5 months Clinton prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	2 to 4 years Clinton prison.
1			1	1	Escaping prisoner.....	1 year Clinton prison.
1			1	1	Escaping prisoner.....	Suspended.
1				1	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1				1	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
Total, 7; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 7; suspended, 2; probation, 1.						
COUNTY OF COETLAND						
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..		1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Probation.
1				1	Escaping prisoner.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Probation, 1 year.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Probation, 1 year.
1				1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$100; probation.
2			1	2	Violation Highway Tax Law.....	Fined \$50; probation.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
1				1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
1				1	Violation Article 170, Section 1864..	12 to 46 months, Auburn prison.
Total, 12; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 12; suspended, 0; probation, 5.						
3	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	1	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Probation, 2 years.
1			1	1	Escaping prisoner.....	Probation, 1 year.
1				1	Larceny, second degree.....	1 year and 3 months Auburn prison.
1				1	Robbery, first degree, attempted....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Robbery, first degree, attempted....	Probation, 2 years.
1				1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$40; probation, 1 year.

3	1	1	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$200.
3	2	2	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$75.
1	2	2	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Probation.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
1	1	1	1	Violation Article 86, Section 970....	Fined \$75.
Total, 22; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 22; suspended, 1; probation, 7.					
2	County.....	Third quarter.	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$75.
1	1	1	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
Total, 3; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 3; suspended, 0; probation, 0.					
1	Supreme.....	Fourth quarter	1	Rigamy.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	2	Carrying concealed weapons.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Probation.
1	1	1	1	Rape, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Probation.
1	1	1	1	Violation Highway Law.....	Not stated.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	3 months penitentiary and \$100.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	50 days jail or \$50.
Total, 11; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 11; suspended, 3; probation, 6.					

COUNTY OF DELAWARE

1	County.....	First quarter..	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail and \$20.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 4; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 4; suspended, 1; probation, 0.					
1	Supreme.....	Second quarter	1	Misdemeanor.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	1	1	1	Rape, second degree.....	4 to 8 years Auburn prison.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
Total, 4; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 4; suspended, 0; probation, 0.					
1	Supreme.....	Third quarter.	1	Misdemeanor.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	1	1	1	Rape, second degree.....	4 to 8 years Auburn prison.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
1	1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
Total, 4; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 4; suspended, 0; probation, 0.					

TABLE A — COUNTY OF DELAWARE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Supreme.....	Fourth quarter	1	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Fined \$25; restitution and probation.
1				1	Larceny, second degree.....	18 to 22 months Auburn prison.
					Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
					Total, 3; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 3; suspended, 1; probation, 2.	
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS						
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..	1	1	Abandonment.....	12 to 21 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Arson, third degree.....	5½ to 8½ years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Assault, first degree.....	4 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Assault, first degree.....	300 days jail; probation.
1			1	2	Assault, second degree.....	90 days jail; probation.
1			1	2	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	3	Burglary, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1		Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			1		Forgery, second degree.....	5 to 7½ years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Forgery, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1		Larceny, first degree.....	2½ to 4-3 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Fined \$175; probation.
1			1	2	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Band required, not stated.
					Total, 26; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 26; suspended, 10; probation, 9.	
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	2½ to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	240 days jail.

6	2	4	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	.....	1	Escaping prisoner.....	1 year and 2 months Sing Sing prison.
1	.....	1	Forgery, third degree.....	2 to 4 years Sing Sing prison.
1	1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	270 days jail.
1	.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$60; probation.
3	.....	3	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.

Total, 20; women, 1; tried, 1; plead guilty, 19; suspended, 0; probation, 4.

1	1	.....	Arson, third degree.....	7 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
2	2	2	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years and 3 months Sing Sing prison.
1	1	1	Burglary, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; restitution.
1	1	1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	180 days jail; probation.
2	2	2	Misdemeanor.....	10 to 18 years Sing Sing prison.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$280; probation.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$120.
1	1	1	Murder, first degree.....	Death penalty.
1	1	1	Rape, second degree.....	18 to 28 months Sing Sing prison.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	100 days jail or \$100.

Total, 15; women, 0; tried, 1; plead guilty, 14; suspended, 4; probation, 4.

1	1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	360 days penitentiary.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.....	300 days penitentiary.
1	1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Probation, 5 years; restitution.
1	1	1	Escaping prisoner.....	1 year and 2 months Sing Sing prison.
1	1	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
2	2	2	Larceny, second degree.....	Probation, 5 years; restitution.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.....	360 days penitentiary.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation, 2 years.
1	1	1	Murder, first degree.....	Death penalty.

Total, 10; women, 0; tried, 1; plead guilty, 9; suspended, 0; probation, 0.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ERIE

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
8	County and Supreme...	First quarter..	4	4	Abandonment..	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree.	2 years Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree.	18 to 31 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Assault, second degree.	9 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Forgery, second degree.	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	5 years Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	24 to 54 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	24 to 30 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.	Elmira reformatory.
2			2	4	Burglary, third degree.	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Larceny, first degree.	18 to 31 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, first degree.	12 to 43 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, first degree.	9 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	Not stated.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	4 years and 5 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	1 year and 6 months Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	6 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.	Suspended; probation.
1			1	1	Manslaughter, first degree.	3 to 10½ years Auburn prison.
1			1	1	Manslaughter, first degree.	12 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	9 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	8 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	4 months penitentiary.
2			2	1	Misdemeanor.	3 months penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	1 month penitentiary and \$250.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	1 month penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	15 days penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$100.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50.
20			20	20	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$25.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$6.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.	Not stated.

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TABLE A — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	1	1	Larceny, first degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1			.....	3	Larceny, first degree.....	Fined \$200; suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Fined \$50; suspended; probation.
1			.....	2	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			2	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	5 years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	2½ to 4½ years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	2 to 4½ years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	8 months penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			.....	2	Larceny, second degree.....	— days jail; not stated.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Fined \$100.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Fined \$50.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Asylum.
1			2	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Probation.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			4	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	20 years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	10 to 19½ years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	9 to 19½ years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Manslaughter, second degree.....	9 to 19½ years Auburn prison.
1			.....	.....	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	8 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
1			.....	3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$250; probation.
1			.....	3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$200; probation.
1			3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$150; probation.
1			2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100; probation.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25; probation.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100; probation.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$250.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$200.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSES	SENTENCES
1	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.				
1			1		Abandonment.....	1 year and 6 months Auburn prison.
1			1		Abandonment.....	12 to 24 months Auburn prison.
1			4	3	Abandonment.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1		Assault, second degree.....	1 year and 4 months Auburn prison.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Fined \$200; suspended; probation.
1			1		Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1				1	Burglary.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	5 years Auburn prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Fined \$25; suspended; probation.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Asylum.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	2 years and 2 months Auburn prison.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	1 year and 1 month Auburn prison.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	100 days penitentiary.
1			1		Crime against nature.....	3 to 10 years Auburn prison.
1			1		Crime against nature.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1		Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1		Larceny, first degree.....	1 to 2 years Auburn prison.
1			1		Larceny, first degree.....	4 months penitentiary.
1			1		Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	6	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	4 years and 6 months Auburn prison.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	3 to 4 years Auburn prison.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	8 months penitentiary.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	Asylum.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1	10	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			3		Larceny, second degree.....	4 to 8 years Auburn prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter				
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	4 years and 7 months Auburn prison.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	2 years Auburn prison.
1			1		Larceny, second degree.....	1 to 2 years Auburn prison.
1			2		Larceny, second degree.....	9 months penitentiary.
1				1	Larceny, second degree.....	Asylum.
1				4	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1					Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			1		Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			1		Misdemeanor.....	9 months penitentiary.
1			2		Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			1		Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1			2		Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$250.
1			4		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1					Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			1		Rape, second degree.....	3 to 4 years Auburn prison.
1				1	Rape, second degree.....	1 to 2 years Auburn prison.
1				1	Receiving stolen goods.....	12 months penitentiary.
					Total, 59 : women, 2 : tried, 13 : plead guilty, 46 : suspended, 24 : probation, 23.	

Total, 59; women, 2; tried, 13; plead guilty, 46; suspended, 24; probation, 23.

COUNTY OF ESSEX

County.....	First quarter..
1	Abandonment.....
2	Assault, second degree.....
1	Carrying concealed weapons.....
1	Extortion, attempted.....
1	Misdemeanor.....
1	Misdemeanor.....
1	Misdemeanor.....
1	Misdemeanor.....
2	Misdemeanor.....
1	Rape, first degree.....
1	Tobbery, first degree.....
1	Violation Article 86, Section 934.....
Total, 15:	women, 1; tried, 3; plead guilty, 12; suspended, 10; probation, 0.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
2	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
			.....	1	Escaping prisoner.....	Not stated.
			.....	1	Fugery, second degree.....	2 years and 6 months Clinton prison.
			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Emira reformatory.
			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
			.....	1	Perjury.....	Suspended; probation.
			.....	1	Robbery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
			.....	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
					Total, 13; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 13; suspended, 9; probation, 9.	
1	County and Supreme...	Third quarter	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	3 years and 6 months Clinton prison.
			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	180 days jail.
			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
			.....	1	Escaping prisoner.....	1 year Clinton prison.
			.....	2	Larceny, second degree.....	Fined \$62.50; suspended; probation.
			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$500; probation.
			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$200.
			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
			.....	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
					Total, 15; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 15; suspended, 7; probation, 10.	
					Fourth quarter | ..... | No convictions.	
2	Supreme.....	First quarter..	.....	3	Abandonment.....	Probation, 7 years.
			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	4 years Clinton prison.
			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Probation, 1 year.
			.....	1	Murder, second degree.....	20 years to life imprisonment.
					Total, 5; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 5; suspended, 0; probation, 3.	

COUNTY OF FULTON

[illegible]

TABLE A — COUNTY OF HERKIMER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.				
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
2			3	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended.
4			2	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	Probation.
1			1	1	Larceny, second degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
4			8	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$200.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$75.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$80.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
4			.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3			.....	3	Murder, second degree.....	20 years to life imprisonment.
3			.....	2	Riot.....	Fined \$500.
1			1	1	Riot.....	Suspended.
Total, 38; women, 2; tried, 0; plead guilty, 38; suspended, 14; probation, 4.					No convictions.	
Fourth quarter					.....	

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON

1	County.....	First quarter..	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	.....	Abduction.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	76 days jail or \$75.
1			.....	1	Bigamy.....	270 days jail.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Carrying concealed weapons.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1			.....	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	300 days jail.
Total, 10; women, 0; tried, 1; plead guilty, 9; suspended, 4; probation, 4.					.....	

1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	1	.....	Abandonment.....	2 years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	12 to 44 months Auburn prison.
			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Life imprisonment

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County.....	First quarter..	1	.....	Abandonment.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Abandonment.....	Bedford reformatory.
2			.....	2	Abandonment.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Abortion.....	120 days jail.
1			.....	1	Abortion.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Arson, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Assault, second degree.....	4 years and 4 months Sing Sing prison.
2			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	30 to 54 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	28 to 52 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	6	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	180 days jail.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	90 days jail or \$100.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	90 days jail.
2			.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	60 days jail.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	180 days jail.
1			.....	1	Bigamy.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Bribery.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1			.....	1	Bribery, third degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	4 years and 3 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	4 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	3 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	30 to 54 months Sing Sing prison.
4			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Asylum.
4			.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	90 days jail.
1			.....	1	Fornery, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	5 years and 4 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	27 to 54 months Sing Sing prison.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	County	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	Offense	Sentence
1	Supreme.....	First quarter..	1	1	Assault, first degree.....	9 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	10 to 15 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	10 to 15 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	10 to 15 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	9 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	9 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	6 to 10 yrs. and 6 mos. Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	2 1/2 to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	2 1/2 to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
Total, 10; women, 0; tried, 7; plead guilty, 3; suspended, 0; probation, 0.						
Second quarter						
1	County.....			1	Abandonment.....	Suspended.
1				1	Abortion.....	90 days jail.
1				1	Abortion.....	90 days jail.
1				1	Abortion.....	Suspended.
1				1	Arson, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	30 to 64 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	28 to 52 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	15 to 28 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	90 days jail.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	60 days jail.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1				1	Bigamy.....	Suspended.
1				1	Bigamy.....	5 to 10 years.
1				1	Burglary, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Burglary, second degree.....	10 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	6 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	6 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	3 years and 5 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	36 to 72 months Sing Sing prison.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	Offense	Sentence
2	County.....	Second quarter	1	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	30 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
2			2		Receiving stolen goods.....	Penitentiary.
1				1	Receiving stolen goods.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1			1		Receiving stolen goods.....	Suspended.
1				1	Robbery, first degree.....	20 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Robbery, first degree.....	5 to 10 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Robbery, first degree.....	4½ to 8½ years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Robbery, first degree.....	4½ to 7½ years Sing Sing prison.
1				2	Robbery, first degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Robbery, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Robbery, first degree.....	Suspended.
1			1		Robbery, second degree.....	5 to 10 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Robbery, second degree.....	3 to 6½ years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Robbery, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
2			1		Robbery, third degree.....	7 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			2		Robbery, third degree.....	3 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
4			1	4	Robbery, third degree.....	30 to 66 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Robbery, third degree.....	30 to 54 months Sing Sing prison.
2				2	Robbery, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Seduction.....	Suspended.
1				1	Violation Highway Law.....	Suspended.
1			1		Violation Section 2480, Penal Law..	6 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Violation Section 2480, Penal Law..	4 to 6½ years Sing Sing prison.
Total, 393 ; women, 72 ; tried, 40 ; plead guilty, 347 ; suspended, 202 ; probation, 0.						
1	Supreme.....	Second quarter		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1				1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1				1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	6 to 9½ years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Manslaughter, first degree.....	5 years and 4 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	6 to 9½ years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			1		Manslaughter, second degree.....	Suspended.
1				1	Robbery, first degree, attempted.....	5 to 9½ years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$25.
Total, 9 ; women, 0 ; tried, 4 ; plead guilty, 5 ; suspended, 2 ; probation, 0.						

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	County	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
8	County.....	Third quarter.	23	5	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
13			6	7	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	270 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	200 days jail or \$250.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail or \$150.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$100.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$750; probation.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford reformatory.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail or \$250.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 to 20 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	9 to 20 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 to 6 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	23 to 75 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 to 7 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	8 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford reformatory.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Emira reformatory.
1			1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Defendant married complainant; indictment dismissed.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

[illegible]

TABLE A — COUNTY OF MONROE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
3	County	Second quarter	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Rape, second degree.....	2 years and 6 months Auburn prison.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Fined \$250.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$350.
Total, 42; women, 0; tried, 3; plead guilty, 39; suspended, 17; probation, 17.						
1	County	Third quarter.	.....	1	Abandonment.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Assault, first degree.....	5 to 10 years Auburn prison.
1	1	.....	.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	1	.....	.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	1	.....	.....	2	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	1 year Auburn prison.
1	1	.....	.....	7	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
1	1	.....	1	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
Total, 32; women, 0; tried, 1; plead guilty, 31; suspended, 19; probation, 19.						
1	County	Fourth quarter	.....	1	Abandonment.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	50 days penitentiary or \$60.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Bigamy.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	5 years Auburn prison.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	4 years Auburn prison.
1	1	.....	2	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	1	.....	1	.....	Crime against nature; attempted.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	10 years Auburn prison.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1	1	.....	.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NASSAU

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County.....	First quarter..	.....	1	Abandonment.....	180 days jail.
1			.....	1	Abortion.....	2 to 3½ yrs. Auburn Prison for Women
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	4 years Sing Sing prison.
1			2	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			2	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	24 to 32 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	— days jail; not stated.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Bedford reformatory.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$500.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	180 days jail.
1			.....	.....	Rape, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	3	Robbery, first degree.....	10 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison
1			1	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Robbery, second degree.....	Suspended.
Total, 35; women, 3; tried, 2; plead guilty, 33; suspended, 19; probation, 7.						
1	County.....	Second quarter	.....	.....	Assault, second degree.....	30 to 42 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	18 to 28 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	2	Larceny, first degree.....	30 to 40 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$250.
1			.....	5	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$200.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	General Sessions and Supreme...	First quarter..				
8			3	1	Assault, second degree.....	20 days jail.
4			1	5	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	3	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1					Bigamy.....	30 to 50 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Bigamy.....	30 to 50 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Bigamy.....	18 to 42 months Sing Sing prison.
1			2	3	Bigamy.....	18 to 30 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary.
1				2	Bigamy.....	120 days jail.
1				1	Bigamy.....	90 days jail.
1				1	Blackmail.....	Suspended; probation.
1			3	1	Burglary, third degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
2			3		Burglary, third degree.....	3 years Sing Sing prison.
4			2	1	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1		Burglary, third degree.....	2 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	1 year Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	30 to 57 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	30 to 54 months Sing Sing prison.
1			2	1	Burglary, third degree.....	15 to 30 months Sing Sing prison.
1			7	4	Burglary, third degree.....	13 to 24 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Burglary, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			3	6	Burglary, third degree.....	Asylum.
1			1	8	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			3		Carrying concealed weapons.....	6 years and 8 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	6 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	1 year and 10 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	1 year and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			3	1	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Penitentiary.
1			1		Carrying concealed weapons.....	Not stated.
1			1		Forgery, second degree.....	16 to 32 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Forgery, second degree.....	15 to 30 months Sing Sing prison.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	Offenses	Sentence
1	General Sessions...	Third quarter.	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	14 to 26 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	13 to 36 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	8	Burglary, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1			.....	13	Burglary, third degree.....	Asylum.
1			.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	6 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	2 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	1 year Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	36 to 72 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	24 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Asylum.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Crime against nature.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Escaping prisoner, aiding.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	2 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	1 year and 3 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, third degree.....	14 to 27 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	.....	Forgery, third degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....	Kidnapping.....	Bedford reformatory.
1			.....	.....	Kidnapping.....	Not stated.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	10 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	2 yrs, 6 mos, to 5 yrs, Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	5 to 10 years Sing Sing prison.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	General Sessions...	Third quarter.				
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.	12 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.	12 to 36 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Manslaughter, second degree.	Penitentiary.
95			52	43	Manslaughter, second degree.	Suspended; probation.
3				3	Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
2			1	1	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail.
2			2		Misdemeanor.	180 days jail.
2			1		Misdemeanor.	150 days jail.
4			1		Misdemeanor.	120 days jail.
4			3	3	Misdemeanor.	90 days jail.
1				1	Misdemeanor.	70 days jail.
1			3	4	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
5			3	2	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1				1	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail.
1				1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
6			2	4	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
20			8	12	Misdemeanor.	New York City reformatory.
5			6		Misdemeanor.	Not stated.
100			7	93	Misdemeanor.	Suspended; probation.
38			8	30	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
2			2		Murder, first degree.	Death penalty.
2			2		Murder, second degree.	20 years to life imprisonment.
2			1	2	Perjury.	Suspended; probation.
2				2	Perjury.	Suspended.
1				1	Rape, second degree.	2 yrs. 6 mos. to 5 yrs. Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Rape, second degree.	16 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Rape, second degree.	Penitentiary.
1				1	Receiving stolen goods.	Suspended; probation.
1			1		Receiving stolen goods.	1 year and 5 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Receiving stolen goods.	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Receiving stolen goods.	28 to 56 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Receiving stolen goods.	24 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Receiving stolen goods.	24 to 36 months Sing Sing prison.
2			2		Receiving stolen goods.	18 to 36 months Sing Sing prison.
1				2	Receiving stolen goods.	15 to 39 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Receiving stolen goods.	14 to 28 months Sing Sing prison.
1				5	Receiving stolen goods.	Penitentiary.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	General Sessions and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	2	.....	Assault, second degree.....	3 years Sing Sing prison.
2			2	.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 years Sing Sing prison.
3			2	.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 year Sing Sing prison.
10			2	.....	Assault, second degree.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	24 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	24 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	13 to 26 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	90 days jail.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Probation.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	3 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	24 to 48 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Probation.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	10 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	3½ to 7 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	5 years and 2 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	5 years and 8 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	4 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	3 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 years and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 years and 4 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 years and 1 month Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 year and 10 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 year and 6 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 year and 1 month Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Assault, second degree.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1		Assault, second degree.....	30 to 58 months Sing Sing prison.

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TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	Offense	Sentence
4	General Sessions and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	2 1	2	Robbery, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Robbery, third degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1				2	Robbery, third degree.....	5 to 10 years Sing Sing prison.
1				2	Robbery, third degree.....	2 years and 6 months to 5 years.
1				1	Robbery, third degree.....	3 to 4 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Robbery, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1				1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$50.
1				2	Violation Article 14, Section 160.....	4 to 8 years Sing Sing prison.
1				1	Violation Article 170, Section 1823.....	Not stated.

Total, 634; women, 32; tried, 88; plead guilty, 849; suspended, 207; probation, 133.

COUNTY OF NIAGARA

3	County and Supreme...	First quarter...	.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Carrying concealed weapons.....	3 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	10 to 19 5-6 years Auburn prison.
Total, 9; women, 0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 9; suspended, 6; probation, 6.						
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	.....	1	Abandonment.....	Suspended; probation.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	14 to 20 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	12 months penitentiary and \$100.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fined \$50.
1			.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	2 1/2 to 4 1/2 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	2	Larceny, first degree.....	Suspended; probation.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	Offense	Sentence
1	County.....	Third quarter.	.....	1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	10 to 15 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$600.
1			2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$600; probation.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$60.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1			.....	4	Rape, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree, attempted.....	2 to 3 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Robbery, first degree.....	365 days jail and \$500.
1			.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	3 years and 3 months Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$200.
1			.....	.....	Violation Article 88, Penal Law.....	Fined \$100.
1			.....	2	Violation Article 88, Penal Law.....	120 days jail and \$1,000.
2			.....	1	Violation Article 88, Penal Law.....	Fined \$200; probation, 1 year.
4			Total, 49; women, 2; tried, 5; plead guilty, 44; suspended, 14; probation, 19.			
Fourth quarter				No convictions.		
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA						
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..	.....	1	Abandonment.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Assault, first degree.....	4 to 7½ years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	6 months penitentiary and \$200.
1			.....	1	Assault.....	Fined \$200.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years and 9 months Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	1 year and 8 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	2	Forgery, second degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	2 years and 8 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Fined \$375; probation.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	.....	.....	Murder, second degree.....	20 years to life imprisonment.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Fined \$100; suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Fined \$50.
4			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	6 months penitentiary and \$100.
7			1	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$200.
6			.....	7	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
1			2	4	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
			.....	1	Violation Article 124, Section 1423...	Fined \$50.
Total, 73; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 73; suspended, 8; probation, 17.						
1	County.....	Third quarter.	.....	.....	Abandonment.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	21 to 36 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fined \$50; probation.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	2 to 3 years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	18 to 36 months Auburn prison.
3			.....	3	Burglary, third degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory; suspended; probation.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory; transferred to Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Elmira reformatory; suspended; probation.
1			.....	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	2 1/2 to 5 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	2 to 3 years Auburn prison.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	8 months penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
2			.....	3	Larceny, second degree.....	Probation.
4			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary; suspended.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	2 1/2 to 5 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree, attempted.....	Probation.
1			1	.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	21 to 30 months Auburn prison.
1			.....	.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	12 months penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	3 months penitentiary.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ONTARIO — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.	.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	240 days jail.
1			.....	1	Rape, first degree, attempted.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree, attempted.....	2 1/4 to 4 1/4 years Auburn prison.
		Total, 12; women, 1;			tried, 2; plead guilty, 10; suspended, 1; probation, 0.	
1	Supreme.....	Fourth quarter	.....	1	Abandonment.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Asylum.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	2 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	2 1/4 to 4 1/4 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Robbery, first degree.....	7 to 14 years Auburn prison.
2			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
2			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
		Total, 13; women, 1;			tried, 0; plead guilty, 13; suspended, 4; probation, 0.	
COUNTY OF ORANGE						
2	County.....	First quarter..	.....	1	Abandonment.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	2 1/4 to 5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	1 to 3 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	150 days jail.
1			.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Elmira reformatory.
2			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	75 days jail or \$75.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Violation Article 88, Section 973.....	Fined \$50.
		Total, 10; women, 0;			tried, 5; plead guilty, 5; suspended, 3; probation, 3.	

TABLE A — COUNTY OF OTSEGO

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County.....	First quarter.....	.....	.....	No convictions.	Suspended; probation.
1		Second quarter.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
					Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
		Total, 3; women, 0;	0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 3; suspended, 2; probation, 2.			
1	Supreme.....	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Abandonment.....	1 to 2 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	8 months penitentiary.
1			.....	4	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	Fined \$50; probation, 1 year.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	Probation, 2 years.
1			.....	1	Violation Highway Law.....	Fined \$200.
2			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
		Total, 12; women, 0;	0; tried, 0; plead guilty, 12; suspended, 0; probation, 0.			
1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	2 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Forgery, second degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, first degree.....	1 year Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	2 1/2 to 5 year Auburn prison.
1			.....	2	Larceny, second degree.....	Probation.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1			.....	1	Rape, second degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25.
		Total, 11; women, 0;	0; tried, 2; plead guilty, 9; suspended, 0; probation, 5.			

COUNTY OF PUTNAM

1	Supreme.....	First quarter.....	.....	.....	No convictions.	Elmira reformatory.
		Second quarter.....	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	2	2	Burglary, third degree.....	10 years Sing Sing prison.
6			4	1	Burglary, third degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....1	Burglary, third degree.....	63 to 66 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	30 to 59 months Sing Sing prison.
1			2	1	Burglary, third degree.....	15 to 42 months Sing Sing prison.
1			1	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	.....	Carrying concealed weapons.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....1	Larceny, first degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			2	1	Larceny, second degree.....	5 to 9 1/2 yrs. Auburn prison for women.
1			1	3	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
4			4	4	Misdemeanor.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	.....8	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1			1	1	Murder, second degree.....	Suspended.
1			.....	.....1	Perjury.....	20 years to life imprisonment.
1			.....	.....	Rape, second degree.....	5 years Sing Sing prison.
1			.....	.....1	Rape, second degree.....	Penitentiary.
1			.....	.....1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	30 days jail.
2			1	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	39 years Sing Sing prison.
1			2	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	27 years Sing Sing prison.
3			3	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	26 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	10 to 20 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	10 to 19 1/2 years Sing Sing prison.
1			1	.....	Robbery, first degree.....	8 to 16 years Sing Sing prison.
Total, 67; women, 2; tried, 13; plead guilty, 54; suspended, 18; probation, 0.						
1	County.....	Third quarter.	1	1	Abandonment.....	New York penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	New York penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	10 years Sing Sing prison.
2			2	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	8 years and 10 months Sing Sing prison.
2			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	30 to 60 months Sing Sing prison.
1			2	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	New York penitentiary.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.

TABLE A—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE—(Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	Offense	Sentence
2	County and Supreme...	Third quarter.	.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$500.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	70 days jail or \$350.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$100.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$90.
1			.....	1	Asylum.....	Asylum.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
Total, 20; women, 2; tried, 0; plead guilty, 20; suspended, 9; probation, 7.						
1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	1	.....	Assault, first degree.....	4 years and 6 months Clinton prison
1			1	.....	Assault, second degree.....	4 years and 6 months Clinton prison
1			.....	2	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 2 years.
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	Clinton reformatory.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Suspended; probation, 3 years.
1			.....	2	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 2 years.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	250 days jail or \$500.
1			.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	200 days jail or \$200.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	200 days jail or \$200.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail or \$200.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$400.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$200.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$80.
1			.....	7	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail or \$200.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail or \$200.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25; license revoked.
1			.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
Total, 33; women, 8; tried, 3; plead guilty, 30; suspended, 11; probation, 7.						

TABLE A — COUNTY OF SOHENECTADY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..	.....	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended
1			.....	1	Murder, first degree	Death penalty; case appealed.
4			.....	4	Violation Liquor Tax Law	50 days jail or \$50.
2			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law	25 days jail or \$25.
		Total, 18; women, 0;	tried, 5; pleaded guilty, 13; suspended, 3; probation, 0.			
1	County	Second quarter	.....	.....	Burglary, third degree	9 years and 5 months Clinton prison
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree	5 years and 10 months Clinton prison
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree	4 years and 10 months Clinton prison
6			3	2	Burglary, third degree	2½ to 4½ years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended
1			.....	1	Receiving stolen goods	2½ to 4½ years Clinton prison.
		Total, 10; women, 0;	tried, 1; pleaded guilty, 9; suspended, 1; probation, 0.			
2	County	Third quarter.	.....	2	Abduction	200 days jail or \$200.
1			.....	1	Assault, second degree	Suspended.
2			2	.....	Burglary, third degree	5 years Clinton prison.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree	2 years and 6 months Clinton prison
1			.....	1	Burglary, third degree	200 days jail or \$200.
1			.....	1	Forgery, second degree	Suspended; probation.
1			1	.....	Larceny, first degree	Suspended; probation.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree	Suspended.
1			.....	1	Receiving stolen goods	6½ to 10 years Clinton prison.
1			.....	1	Robbery, first degree	3½ to 5 years Clinton prison.
1			1	.....	Robbery, first degree	
		Total, 13; women, 1;	tried, 3; pleaded guilty, 10; suspended, 5; probation, 2.			
1	County and Supreme...	Fourth quarter	.....	.....	Burglary, third degree	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1			1	.....	Extortion	4 years.
1			1	.....	Forgery, second degree	Suspended.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree	29 to 60 months Clinton prison.
1			1	.....	Larceny, second degree	25 to 60 months Clinton prison.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF SENECA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	Courts	Date of conviction	Before convicted	Never convicted	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	County	Third quarter.	.....	.....	Abandonment.....	Not stated.
1			.....	1	Arson, third degree.....	Not stated.
1			1	.....	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$500.
Total, 4; women, 1; tried, 0; plead guilty, 4; suspended, 0; probation, 0.						
1	Supreme.....	Fourth quarter	.....	1	Burglary, third degree.....	1 to 2 years Auburn prison,
COUNTY OF STEUBEN						
1	County and Supreme...	First quarter..	.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Probation.
2			.....	2	Burglary, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Larceny, second degree.....	3 years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	1 to 1½ years Auburn prison.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail or \$100.
4			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	100 days jail or \$100.
3			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	75 days jail or \$75.
3			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	50 days jail or \$50.
3			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1			.....	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50; probation.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$25; probation.
1			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Probation.
1			.....	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 24; women, 1; tried, 2; plead guilty, 22; suspended, 1; probation, 5.						
1	County and Supreme...	Second quarter	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$5.
1			.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation, 1 year.
2			.....	1	Plotting.....	\$50 or 30 days jail, not stated.
2			.....	2	Plotting.....	Fined \$25; probation, 1 year.
1			.....	1	Robbery, third degree.....	Elmira reformatory.
1			.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	100 days jail or \$200.

TABLE B

Abstract of Convictions for Criminal Offenses by Courts of Record in the several Counties in the State of New York during the year 1919

	Albany	Allegany	Bronx	Broome	Cattaraugus	Cayuga	Chautauque	Chemung
Abandonment.....	4	.....	5	2	0	2	.....	1
Abortion.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Arson, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault, first degree.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	2	.....
Assault, second degree.....	6	.....	14	6	4	4	1	3
Assault, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	1	3
Blackmail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bribery.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, first degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, second degree.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, third degree.....	14	.....	43	16	5	10	7	22
Carrying concealed weapons.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Conspiracy.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crime against nature.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	7	.....	2
Escaping prisoner.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery, first degree.....	.....	.....	1	9	6	.....	1	1
Forgery, second degree.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnaping.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny, first degree.....	13	4	4	13	1	.....	2	2
Larceny, second degree.....	20	.....	22	23	3	.....	6	13
Maiming.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter, second degree.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	124	3	11	3	10	.....
Murder, first degree.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, second degree.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....

Robbery, first degree.....	3	2	2	15	20	19	48	15	71	578	42
Robbery, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsede.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Election Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Health Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Highway Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Labor Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Public Safety Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Railroad Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 1, Sec 101, 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 14, Section 160.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 30, Section 345.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 38, Section 408.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 86, Section 894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 88.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 112, Section 1202.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 134, Section 1430.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 170, Section 1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation Article 220, Section 2400.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15	20	19	48	15	71	578	42			

TABLE B — (Continued)

	Franklin	Fulton	Genesee	Greene	Hamilton	Herkimer	Jefferson	Kings
Abandonment.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	3	9
Abduction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Adultery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Arson, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Arson, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Assault, first degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	91
Assault, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, third degree.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18
Bigamy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Blackmail.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bribery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burglary, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burglary, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Burglary, third degree.....	2	2	1	4	.....	26	11	120
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5
Conspiracy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crime against nature.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaping prisoner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Forgery, first degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	3
Forgery, second degree.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
Forgery, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Larceny, first degree.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	138
Larceny, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	4	.....
Maiming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Manslaughter, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Misdemeanor.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	72	4	754
Murder, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Murder, second degree.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Perjury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rape, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rape, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Receiving stolen goods.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	24
Riot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....

TABLE B—(Continued)

	Lewis	Livingston	Madison	Monroe	Montgomery	Nassau	New York	Niagara
Abandonment.....				3	2	1	9	1
Abduction.....							9	.....
Arson, second degree.....						1	4	.....
Arson, third degree.....					1	.....	1	.....
Assault, first degree.....			1	2	.....	.....	8	.....
Assault, second degree.....				6	.....	6	164	9
Assault, third degree.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Begamy.....				3	.....	.....	1	.....
Blackmail.....							1	.....
Bribery.....							1	.....
Burglary, first degree.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Burglary, second degree.....						1	.....	.....
Burglary, third degree.....			6	37	8	16	282	12
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	6	1	.....	1	.....	37	1
Conspiracy.....								
Crime against nature.....				1	.....	.....	2	.....
Escaping prisoner.....							2	.....
Extortion.....							1	.....
Forgery, first degree.....				2	.....	2	66	.....
Forgery, second degree.....							18	.....
Forgery, third degree.....					1	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....							2	.....
Kidnapping.....				11	.....	.....	154	10
Larceny, first degree.....			1	28	.....	18	614	4
Larceny, second degree.....		1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Maiming.....				1	.....	.....	28	1
Manlaughter, first degree.....							20	.....
Manlaughter, second degree.....							1,074	20
Misdemeanor.....	4	26	13	19	4	27	.....	.....
Murder, first degree.....							12	.....
Murder, second degree.....						1	6	.....
Perjury.....							9	.....
Rape, first degree.....						7	11	.....
Rape, second degree.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	58	3
Receiving stolen goods.....				6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot.....		2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B — (Continued)

	Oneida	Onondaga	Ontario	Orange	Orleans	Oswego	Otsego	Putnam
Abandonment.....	9	2	4	2	.....	4	1	.....
Abduction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abortion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, third degree.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, first degree.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, second degree.....	11	12	4	2	.....	1	.....	1
Assault, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bribery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, third degree.....	25	27	7	7	3	23	8	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crime against nature.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaping prisoner.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Forgery, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Forgery, second degree.....	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Forgery, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny, first degree.....	3	12	.....	4	.....	.....	2	4
Larceny, second degree.....	24	34	5	4	1	10	4	.....
Maiming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlaughter, first degree.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlaughter, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanor.....	44	11	3	11	.....	3	2	1
Murder, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, second degree.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, first degree.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, second degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	5	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Riot.....	1	6	2	10	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE B — (Continued)

	Queens	Ren- selaer	Richmond	Rockland	St. Law- rence	Saratoga	Schenec- tady	Schoharie
Abandonment.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, second degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, third degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, first degree.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault, second degree.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bribery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, first degree.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, second degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, third degree.....	29	16	10	.....	14	9	14	.....
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crime against nature.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Escaping prisoner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery, first degree.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery, second degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Forgery, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny, first degree.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Larceny, second degree.....	28	.....	1	2	4	4	6	1
Maiming.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Manslaughter, second degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanor.....	52	11	58	16	48	4	4	.....
Murder, first degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, second degree.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, first degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, second degree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....

TABLE B — (Continued)

	Schuyler	Seneca	Steuben	Suffolk	Sullivan	Tioga	Tompkins	Ulster
Abandonment.....		2	3					
Abduction.....								
Abortion.....								
Aaron, second degree.							1	
Aaron, third degree.		1						
Assault, first degree.				3				
Assault, second degree.		2	1					
Assault, third degree.								
Bigamy.....			1					
Blackmail.....								
Bribery.....								
Burglary, first degree.	1							
Burglary, second degree.								
Burglary, third degree.	1	4	7	7	5	4	2	9
Carrying concealed weapons.			1	2				
Conspiracy.....								
Crime against nature.								
Escaping prisoner.			1					
Extortion.....								
Forgery, first degree.						1		
Forgery, second degree.				4				
Forgery, third degree.								
Incest.....								
Kidnapping.....								
Larceny, first degree.					2	1		1
Larceny, second degree.		1	2	6	2	3	1	5
Maiming.....								
Manslaughter, first degree.		1		1				
Manslaughter, second degree.								
Misdemeanor.....			13	22	2		1	1
Murder, first degree.	1	5						
Murder, second degree.							1	1
Perjury.....								
Rape, first degree.								
Rape, second degree.			1	2				
Receiving stolen goods.							1	
Riot.....			4					

TABLE B — (Continued)

	Warren	Wash- ington	Wayne	West- chester	Wyoming	Yates	Totals
Abandonment.....		4					124
Abduction.....	1			9			21
Abortion.....				1			12
Arson, second degree.....							6
Arson, third degree.....		1		2			16
Assault, first degree.....	1		1	1			35
Assault, second degree.....				4	1		436
Assault, third degree.....							3
Battery.....				2			90
Bribery.....							3
Burglary, first degree.....							4
Burglary, second degree.....							13
Burglary, third degree.....	4	7		23	2		28
Carrying concealed weapons.....		1		6			1,063
Conspiracy.....							80
Crime against nature.....							3
Escaping prisoner.....							16
Extortion.....				1			48
Forgery, first degree.....							11
Forgery, second degree.....				5			12
Forgery, third degree.....							135
Incest.....							28
Kidnaping.....							1
Larceny, first degree.....	1						3
Larceny, second degree.....	1	2		8			318
Manslaughter, first degree.....				25			1,189
Manslaughter, second degree.....			1				3
Murder, first degree.....		6		50	5	2	70
Murder, second degree.....							44
Perjury.....							2,771
Rape, first degree.....							22
Rape, second degree.....				1			35
Receiving stolen goods.....	3						21
Riot.....			1	6	1		20
							100
							178
				2			14

TABLE C

Number of Males and Females Convicted of criminal offenses by Courts of Record, in the State of New York, during the year 1919, with the classification of said offenses

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

CRIMES	Males	Females
Abandonment.....	130	4
Abduction.....	20	1
Abortion.....	5	7
Assault, first degree.....	35	.....
Assault, second degree.....	431	5
Assault, third degree.....	8	.....
Bigamy.....	74	16
Blackmail.....	2	1
Bribery.....	3	1
Crime against nature.....	16	.....
Extortion.....	11	.....
Incest.....	1	.....
Kidnapping.....	.....	3
Maiming.....	3	.....
Manlaughter, first degree.....	66	4
Manlaughter, second degree.....	39	5
Murder, first degree.....	22	.....
Murder, second degree.....	32	3
Perjury.....	19	2
Rape, first degree.....	20	.....
Rape, second degree.....	99	1
Robbery, first degree.....	198	.....
Robbery, second degree.....	78	1
Robbery, third degree.....	85	1
Seduction.....	7	.....
Suicide.....	1	.....
Violation Article 220, Section 2460 (compulsory prostitution).....	7	1
Totals.....	1,407	56

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE

CRIMES	Males	Females
Arson, second degree.....	3	3
Arson, third degree.....	14	2
Burglary, first degree.....	13	.....
Burglary, second degree.....	27	1
Burglary, third degree.....	1,050	13
Violation Article 178—Railroads.....	1	.....
Totals.....	1,108	19

TABLE C — (Continued)

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE

CRIMES	Males	Females
Forgery, first degree.....	12	.....
Forgery, second degree.....	125	10
Forgery, third degree.....	25	3
Larceny, first degree.....	308	10
Larceny, second degree.....	1,145	44
Receiving stolen goods.....	167	11
Totals.....	1,782	78

OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING

CRIMES	Male	Females
Carrying concealed weapons.....	89	.....
Conspiracy.....	3	.....
Escaping prisoner.....	46	2
Misdemeanor.....	2,608	163
Riot.....	14	.....
Violation Election Law.....	3	.....
Violation Health Law.....	4	.....
Violation Highway Law.....	55	1
Violation Labor Law.....	3	.....
Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	502	29
Violation Public Safety Law.....	8	.....
Violation Article 1, Section 2.....	1	.....
Violation Article 14, Section 160—Anarchy.....	2	.....
Violation Article 30, Section 343—Punishment of consort.....	1	.....
Violation Article 38, Section 408—Burglar's instruments.....	11	.....
Violation Article 86, Section 934—Frauds and cheats.....	3	.....
Violation Article 88—Gambling.....	36	.....
Violation Article 112, Section 1202—Insurance.....	4	.....
Violation Article 134, Section 1420—Malicious mischief.....	5	.....
Violation Article 170, Section 1826—Unlawful fees.....	4	.....
Totals.....	3,402	195

Table showing number of convictions in Courts of Record in the State of New York for the ninety years commencing with the year 1830 and ending October 31, 1919

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1830.....	237	1875.....	840
1831.....	212	1876.....	801
1832.....	298	1877.....	647
1833.....	362	1878.....	535
1834.....	214	1879.....	655
1835.....	287	1880.....	422
1836.....	316	1881.....	643
1837.....	393	1882.....	631
1838.....	296	1883.....	386
1839.....	287	1884.....	386
1840.....	463	1885.....	409
1841.....	458	1886.....	537
1842.....	484	1887.....	505
1843.....	498	1888.....	506
1844.....	394	1889.....	508
1845.....	471	1890.....	550
1846.....	384	1891.....	617
1847.....	396	1892.....	...
1848.....	443	1893.....	501
1849.....	383	1894.....	437
1850.....	391	1895.....	1,086
1851.....	409	1896.....	765
1852.....	411	1897.....	669
1853.....	482	1898.....	613
1854.....	420	1899.....	751
1855.....	396	1900.....	731
1856.....	425	1901.....	697
1857.....	375	1902.....	847
1858.....	434	1903.....	793
1859.....	425	1904.....	985
1860.....	599	1905.....	1,000
1861.....	562	1906.....	872
1862.....	377	1907.....	863
1863.....	428	1908.....	1,118
1864.....	420	1909.....	1,180
1865.....	417	1910.....	1,151
1866.....	555	1911.....	1,216
1867.....	453	1912.....	1,243
1868.....	555	1913.....	1,402
1869.....	564	1914.....	1,627
1870.....	510	1915.....	1,830
1871.....	554	1916.....	1,514
1872.....	591	1917.....	1,617
1873.....	722	1918.....	1,409
1874.....	651	1919.....	1,463

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1830.....	102	1848.....	129
1831.....	93	1849.....	150
1832.....	79	1850.....	199
1833.....	75	1851.....	148
1834.....	99	1852.....	228
1835.....	92	1853.....	185
1836.....	86	1854.....	189
1837.....	121	1855.....	268
1838.....	112	1856.....	248
1839.....	115	1857.....	340
1840.....	120	1858.....	329
1841.....	121	1859.....	341
1842.....	175	1860.....	351
1843.....	244	1861.....	340
1844.....	172	1862.....	215
1845.....	177	1863.....	240
1846.....	133	1864.....	109
1847.....	132	1865.....	239

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—(Continued)

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1866.....	467	1893.....	833
1867.....	391	1894.....	905
1868.....	417	1895.....	826
1869.....	465	1896.....	788
1870.....	442	1897.....	1,130
1871.....	479	1898.....	935
1872.....	497	1899.....	832
1873.....	525	1900.....	833
1874.....	716	1901.....	1,154
1875.....	917	1902.....	990
1876.....	832	1903.....	865
1877.....	1,205	1904.....	1,021
1878.....	1,013	1905.....	1,106
1879.....	781	1906.....	1,114
1880.....	788	1907.....	1,188
1881.....	617	1908.....	1,838
1882.....	630	1909.....	1,558
1883.....	569	1910.....	1,194
1884.....	585	1911.....	1,301
1885.....	602	1912.....	1,427
1886.....	654	1913.....	1,390
1887.....	698	1914.....	1,664
1888.....	808	1915.....	1,858
1889.....	844	1916.....	1,167
1890.....	894	1917.....	1,100
1891.....	959	1918.....	961
1892.....	...	1919.....	1,127

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1830.....	502	1875.....	1,056
1831.....	464	1876.....	1,187
1832.....	440	1877.....	1,304
1833.....	462	1878.....	1,223
1834.....	355	1879.....	876
1835.....	426	1880.....	968
1836.....	379	1881.....	1,025
1837.....	447	1882.....	1,069
1838.....	472	1883.....	1,068
1839.....	479	1884.....	2,000
1840.....	437	1885.....	1,121
1841.....	460	1886.....	1,438
1842.....	504	1887.....	1,812
1843.....	504	1888.....	1,410
1844.....	489	1889.....	1,154
1845.....	467	1890.....	1,352
1846.....	471	1891.....	1,540
1847.....	396	1892.....	...
1848.....	512	1893.....	1,504
1849.....	545	1894.....	1,132
1850.....	521	1895.....	1,918
1851.....	475	1896.....	1,718
1852.....	480	1897.....	2,066
1853.....	573	1898.....	1,615
1854.....	580	1899.....	1,715
1855.....	574	1900.....	1,967
1856.....	573	1901.....	1,112
1857.....	607	1902.....	1,991
1858.....	577	1903.....	1,788
1859.....	489	1904.....	2,196
1860.....	566	1905.....	2,247
1861.....	619	1906.....	1,508
1862.....	449	1907.....	1,694
1863.....	505	1908.....	2,067
1864.....	486	1909.....	1,954
1865.....	907	1910.....	1,755
1866.....	1,119	1911.....	1,884
1867.....	1,068	1912.....	1,932
1868.....	986	1913.....	1,665
1869.....	914	1914.....	1,900
1870.....	841	1915.....	2,000
1871.....	864	1916.....	1,533
1872.....	792	1917.....	1,554
1873.....	1,160	1918.....	1,595
1874.....	1,422	1919.....	1,860

OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1830.....	74	1875.....	87
1831.....	63	1876.....	86
1832.....	60	1877.....	102
1833.....	61	1878.....	202
1834.....	53	1879.....	74
1835.....	34	1880.....	56
1836.....	32	1881.....	57
1837.....	52	1882.....	53
1838.....	42	1883.....	43
1839.....	51	1884.....	41
1840.....	49	1885.....	56
1841.....	49	1886.....	57
1842.....	63	1887.....	56
1843.....	78	1888.....	72
1844.....	60	1889.....	86
1845.....	54	1890.....	81
1846.....	35	1891.....	92
1847.....	24	1892.....	92
1848.....	33	1893.....	88
1849.....	43	1894.....	87
1850.....	36	1895.....	...
1851.....	49	1896.....	1
1852.....	50	1897.....	...
1853.....	52	1898.....	...
1854.....	75	1899.....	1
1855.....	37	1900.....	2
1856.....	49	1901.....	...
1857.....	63	1902.....	...
1858.....	90	1903.....	2
1859.....	89	1904.....	...
1860.....	121	1905.....	...
1861.....	150	1906.....	...
1862.....	75	1907.....	...
1863.....	68	1908.....	...
1864.....	60	1909.....	...
1865.....	52	1910.....	...
1866.....	58	1911.....	...
1867.....	40	1912.....	...
1868.....	41	1913.....	...
1869.....	45	1914.....	...
1870.....	32	1915.....	...
1871.....	54	1916.....	...
1872.....	39	1917.....	...
1873.....	50	1918.....	...
1874.....	59	1919.....	...

OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1880.....	144	1855.....	556
1881.....	94	1856.....	212
1882.....	98	1857.....	168
1883.....	153	1858.....	206
1884.....	148	1859.....	505
1885.....	237	1860.....	545
1886.....	150	1861.....	604
1887.....	145	1862.....	500
1888.....	164	1863.....	372
1889.....	186	1864.....	386
1890.....	274	1865.....	369
1891.....	437	1866.....	473
1892.....	376	1867.....	860
1893.....	336	1868.....	381
1894.....	312	1869.....	471
1895.....	520	1870.....	324
1896.....	440	1871.....	389
1897.....	40	1872.....	469
1898.....	425	1873.....	462
1899.....	404	1874.....	520
1900.....	410	1875.....	523
1901.....	401	1876.....	545
1902.....	434	1877.....	568
1903.....	553	1878.....	655
1904.....	853	1879.....	880

OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING — (*Continued*)

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1880.....	585	1900.....	528
1881.....	581	1901.....	513
1882.....	484	1902.....	688
1883.....	418	1903.....	488
1884.....	252	1904.....	533
1885.....	808	1905.....	589
1886.....	374	1906.....	1,649
1887.....	730	1907.....	1,784
1888.....	452	1908.....	2,333
1889.....	564	1909.....	2,165
1890.....	487	1910.....	1,946
1891.....	899	1911.....	2,256
1892.....	...	1912.....	2,784
1893.....	357	1913.....	3,308
1894.....	378	1914.....	3,897
1895.....	461	1915.....	4,470
1896.....	496	1916.....	2,984
1897.....	718	1917.....	3,659
1898.....	401	1918.....	3,279
1899.....	562	1919.....	3,597

Total number of convictions in Courts of Record in the State of New York for each year for the ninety years commencing 1830 and ending October 31, 1919

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1830.....	1,059	1875.....	3,428
1831.....	966	1876.....	3,451
1832.....	956	1877.....	3,827
1833.....	1,113	1878.....	3,829
1834.....	869	1879.....	3,218
1835.....	1,076	1880.....	2,847
1836.....	963	1881.....	2,923
1837.....	1,001	1882.....	2,887
1838.....	1,066	1883.....	2,474
1839.....	1,118	1884.....	2,315
1840.....	1,343	1885.....	2,491
1841.....	1,515	1886.....	2,860
1842.....	1,062	1887.....	3,301
1843.....	1,570	1888.....	3,243
1844.....	1,427	1889.....	3,156
1845.....	1,689	1890.....	3,364
1846.....	1,571	1891.....	3,607
1847.....	1,294	1892.....	3,202
1848.....	1,527	1893.....	3,283
1849.....	1,581	1894.....	2,940
1850.....	1,552	1895.....	4,468
1851.....	1,482	1896.....	3,768
1852.....	1,602	1897.....	4,523
1853.....	1,844	1898.....	3,567
1854.....	2,117	1899.....	3,861
1855.....	1,830	1900.....	4,116
1856.....	1,507	1901.....	4,481
1857.....	1,554	1902.....	4,516
1858.....	1,712	1903.....	3,931
1859.....	2,091	1904.....	4,685
1860.....	1,601	1905.....	4,942
1861.....	1,872	1906.....	5,143
1862.....	1,816	1907.....	5,529
1863.....	1,644	1908.....	7,351
1864.....	1,430	1909.....	6,857
1865.....	2,086	1910.....	6,046
1866.....	1,655	1911.....	6,657
1867.....	1,559	1912.....	7,336
1868.....	1,380	1913.....	7,765
1869.....	1,463	1914.....	9,088
1870.....	1,151	1915.....	10,158
1871.....	1,340	1916.....	7,218
1872.....	2,298	1917.....	7,930
1873.....	2,319	1918.....	7,244
1874.....	3,368	1919.....	8,047

TABLE D

Number of convictions by Courts of Record in the State of New York for the ninety years commencing with 1830 and ending ending October 31, 1919

Year.	Misde- Felonies. meanors.		Year.	Misde- Felonies. meanors.	
1830.....	446	601	1875.....	2,106	1,324
1831.....	410	608	1876.....	2,040	1,408
1832.....	383	584	1877.....	2,106	1,769
1833.....	386	726	1878.....	2,436	1,472
1834.....	374	377	1879.....	1,879	1,588
1835.....	413	564	1880.....	1,879	1,583
1836.....	396	563	1881.....	1,416	1,301
1837.....	460	645	1882.....	1,609	1,245
1838.....	445	592	1883.....	1,424	1,056
1839.....	455	633	1884.....	1,656	636
1840.....	471	857	1885.....	1,840	647
1841.....	488	1,006	1886.....	2,071	762
1842.....	551	1,057	1887.....	2,165	1,111
1843.....	640	928	1888.....	2,249	981
1844.....	547	876	1889.....	2,191	962
1845.....	624	1,058	1890.....	2,492	862
1846.....	509	1,062	1891.....	2,709	881
1847.....	422	873	1892.....	2,347	839
1848.....	517	1,018	1893.....	2,464	811
1849.....	533	1,033	1894.....	2,074	768
1850.....	618	938	1895.....	2,384	1,591
1851.....	617	865	1896.....	2,504	1,268
1852.....	724	882	1897.....	2,925	1,586
1853.....	718	1,116	1898.....	2,282	1,274
1854.....	736	1,383	1899.....	2,451	1,410
1855.....	734	1,088	1900.....	2,599	1,553
1856.....	722	722	1901.....	2,690	1,710
1857.....	956	607	1902.....	2,867	1,568
1858.....	948	689	1903.....	2,537	1,281
1859.....	926	853	1904.....	3,054	1,627
1860.....	1,049	1,242	1905.....	3,276	1,664
1861.....	1,057	1,218	1906.....	3,559	1,584
1862.....	690	925	1907.....	3,776	1,753
1863.....	766	933	1908.....	5,588	1,768
1864.....	659	789	1909.....	5,180	1,677
1865.....	1,176	850	1910.....	4,588	1,453
1866.....	1,518	1,123	1911.....	4,971	1,686
1867.....	1,856	1,205	1912.....	5,533	1,753
1868.....	1,441	1,021	1913.....	5,486	2,279
1869.....	1,270	1,140	1914.....	6,266	2,822
1870.....	1,251	899	1915.....	6,723	3,435
1871.....	1,869	990	1916.....	4,760	2,458
1872.....	1,231	1,077	1917.....	4,860	3,080
1873.....	1,617	1,297	1918.....	4,574	2,670
1874.....	2,051	1,317	1919.....	5,276	2,771

TABLE D — (Concluded)

Number of convictions by Courts of Record in the State of New York for the year ending October 31, 1919, with classification of crime

CRIMES	Number	CRIMES	Number
Abandonment.....	134	Murder, second degree.....	35
Abduction.....	21	Perjury.....	21
Abortion.....	12	Rape, first degree.....	20
Arson, second degree.....	6	Rape, second degree.....	100
Arson, third degree.....	16	Receiving stolen goods.....	178
Assault, first degree.....	35	Riot.....	14
Assault, second degree.....	436	Robbery, first degree.....	198
Assault, third degree.....	3	Robbery, second degree.....	79
Bigamy.....	90	Robbery, third degree.....	83
Blackmail.....	3	Seduction.....	7
Bribery.....	4	Suicide.....	1
Burglary, first degree.....	13	Violation Election Law.....	3
Burglary, second degree.....	28	Violation Health Law.....	4
Burglary, third degree.....	1,063	Violation Highway Law.....	56
Carrying concealed weapons.....	89	Violation Labor Law.....	3
Conspiracy.....	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	531
Crime against nature.....	16	Violation Public Safety Law.....	8
Escaping prisoner.....	48	Violation Railroad Law.....	1
Extortion.....	11	Violation Article 1, Section 2.....	1
Forgery, first degree.....	12	Violation Article 14, Section 160.....	2
Forgery, second degree.....	135	Violation Article 30, Section 343.....	1
Forgery, third degree.....	28	Violation Article 38, Section 408.....	11
Incest.....	1	Violation Article 86, Section 934.....	3
Kidnapping.....	3	Violation Article 89.....	36
Larceny, first degree.....	318	Violation Article 112, Section 1202.....	4
Larceny, second degree.....	1,189	Violation Article 134, Section 1420.....	5
Maiming.....	3	Violation Article 170, Section 1826.....	4
Manslaughter, first degree.....	70	Violation Article 220, Section 2460.....	8
Manslaughter, second degree.....	44		
Misdemeanor.....	2,771	Total.....	8,047
Murder, first degree.....	22		

TABLE E

Giving the Age, Nativity and Social Relations of Persons Convicted in Courts of Record of the several counties as reported to the office of Secretary of State by the Clerks of the respective counties, for the year ending October 31, 1919

	Number reported	Males	Females	Under 15 years of age	From 15 to 21 years of age	From 21 to 25 years of age	From 25 to 30 years of age	From 30 to 40 years of age
Albany.....	97	93	4	.....	30	18	23	17
Allegany.....	25	24	1	.....	6	1	5	4
Bronx.....	285	275	10	.....	110	61	47	36
Broome.....	174	168	6	.....	24	28	44	43
Cattaraugus.....	55	53	2	.....	6	10	17	9
Cayuga.....	45	44	1	.....	6	6	7	8
Chemung.....	70	69	1	.....	14	3	15	15
Chautauque.....	88	82	6	.....	23	7	15	23
Chenango.....	15	13	2	.....	.....	1	2	1
Clinton.....	26	23	3	.....	3	1	1	7
Columbia.....	19	19	.....	.....	4	4	4	4
Cortland.....	48	46	2	.....	7	4	6	12
Delaware.....	15	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Dutchess.....	71	70	1	.....	24	12	7	17
Erie.....	578	500	18	.....	207	109	81	108
Essex.....	42	40	2	.....	11	6	6	10
Franklin.....	55	54	1	.....	4	6	7	16
Fulton.....	13	12	1	.....	2	1	2	2
Genesee.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Greene.....	17	16	1	.....	2	1	2	5
Hamilton*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	143	132	11	.....	30	16	24	40
Jefferson.....	72	71	1	.....	15	7	9	17
Kings.....	1,305	1,233	72	.....	539	282	169	108
Lewis.....	18	18	.....	.....	5	2	3	2
Livingston.....	40	40	.....	.....	10	1	6	11
Madison.....	34	34	.....	.....	2	5	1	10
Monroe.....	122	121	1	.....	40	26	12	23
Montgomery.....	23	23			7	3	6	3
Montgomery.....	91	87	4		26	11	8	21
Nassau.....					1,073	648	493	516
New York.....	2,537	2,715	122					

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Niagara.....	68	65	3	1	28	9	3	18
Oneida.....	167	163	4		47	32	31	26
Ontonago.....	160	154	0		31	31	18	31
Ontario.....	61	58	2	.....	6	6	13	10
Orange.....	67	66	2	.....	16	14	7	13
Orleans.....	6	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Oswego.....	74	69	.....	.....	15	.....	11	16
Otsego.....	26	26	.....	.....	10	3	4	3
Putnam.....	7	7	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	167	163	.....	.....	74	30	28	24
Rensselaer.....	60	57	4	.....	23	4	10	22
Richmond.....	73	71	3	.....	25	13	10	11
Rockland.....	30	26	4	.....	7	6	4	10
St. Lawrence.....	76	66	10	.....	14	6	13	20
Saratoga.....	30	29	1	.....	12	4	4	7
Schenectady.....	51	50	1	.....	4	9	16	6
Schoharie.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	17	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Stauben.....	18	17	.....	.....	11	3	1	7
Suffolk.....	71	69	1	.....	18	16	16	12
Sullivan.....	56	52	4	.....	4	16	6	3
Tioga.....	13	11	1	.....	8	3	3	.....
Tompkins.....	22	22	.....	.....	8	4	1	6
Ulster.....	47	44	3	.....	8	3	1	12
Warren.....	23	23	.....	.....	6	3	3	4
Washington.....	11	11	.....	.....	4	1	1	1
Wayne.....	27	23	4	.....	2	3	6	14
Westchester.....	6	6	.....	.....	53	1	26	3
Wyoming.....	163	161	2	.....	7	30	4	26
Yates.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	8,047	7,699	348	1	2,687	1,434	1,196	1,507

* No convictions.

TABLE E — (Continued)

	From 40 to 50 years of age	From 50 to 60 years of age	Over 60 years of age	Unknown	Married	Single	Unknown	Natives of United States
Albany.....	8	1	1	...	37	60	...	64
Allegany.....	4	4	...	...	11	11	...	24
Brook.....	21	5	5	...	87	188	...	183
Brown.....	25	9	...	...	96	74	...	1
Cattaraugus.....	9	1	...	...	29	25	...	20
Chautauq.....	4	1	1	12	13	19	13	45
Chemung.....	14	2	3	...	34	30	...	62
Chemung.....	12	2	...	...	41	47	...	7
Chenango.....	3	...	...	...	4	12	...	14
Clinton.....	1	1	...	...	4	15	...	12
Columbia.....	3	...	...	...	4	13	...	29
Cortland.....	11	4	1	2	28	8	...	10
Delaware.....	4	3	1	1	23	44	...	55
Dutchess.....	3	5	6	1	180	388	1	408
Erie.....	54	17	1	1	20	22	...	36
Essex.....	4	2	1	2	28	27	...	12
Franklin.....	13	6	1	...	5	8	...	8
Fulton.....	3	3	...	...	3	6	...	17
Genesee.....	1	1	...	...	10	7	...	...
Greene.....	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton*.....	18	5	...	1	70	72	1	86
Herkimer.....	17	4	3	...	36	36	...	...
Jederson.....	81	25	9	2	407	894	4	926
Kings.....	3	3	1	...	4	14	...	16
Lewis.....	8	3	...	...	13	27	...	25
Livingston.....	6	9	1	1	18	16	...	34
Madison.....	14	4	1	1	40	82	...	101
Monroe.....	10	1	...	...	11	12	...	16
Montgomery.....	4	1	...	...	36	55	...	69
Nassau.....	186	60	24	8	831	2,002	4	1,764
New York.....	3	5	1	...	17	51	...	41
Niagara.....	20	11	7	...	42	125	...	105
Oneida.....	23	8	3	...	74	86	...	114
Onondaga.....	17	8	1	...	39	22	...	45
Ontario.....	8	4	3	2	26	40	1	56
Orleans.....	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	6
Oswego.....	13	2	6	1	39	35	...	56

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Otsego.....	3	1	1	2	2	5	20	1	24
Putnam.....	13	7	2	2	2	1	6	1	6
Queens.....	2	2	2	2	2	65	102	2	121
Rensselaer.....	2	6	1	1	1	14	44	2	41
Richmond.....	2	1	1	1	1	24	49	2	17
Rockland.....	13	17	1	1	1	10	17	3	35
St. Lawrence.....	2	1	2	2	2	42	32	1	27
Saratoga.....	9	13	2	2	2	12	18	28	30
Schenectady.....	2	2	2	2	2	23	28	1	2
Schoharie.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4
Schoyler.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	10	1	14
Seneca.....	3	3	1	1	1	7	44	1	56
Steuben.....	10	8	2	2	2	27	37	2	39
Suffolk.....	8	5	1	1	1	19	8	2	10
Sullivan.....	2	3	2	2	2	4	16	27	20
Tioga.....	2	1	2	2	2	6	17	2	36
Tompkins.....	7	2	4	4	2	3	15	2	19
Ulster.....	2	2	2	2	2	5	8	2	11
Warren.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	13	2	22
Washington.....	2	1	2	2	2	14	3	2	5
Wayne.....	15	7	2	2	4	3	107	2	116
Westchester.....	5	2	1	1	1	54	21	2	23
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2
Yates.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	738	298	93	83	2,744	5,223	80	5,299	

* No convictions.

Otago.....	2	22	1	13	6
Punam.....	1	7		7	20
Queens.....	46	167		76	14
Russeller.....	32			22	5
Richmond.....	10			6	6
Rockland.....	39	67	6	26	6
St. Lawrence.....	1	21		1	6
Saratoga.....	3	62	12	24	6
Schenectady.....	19	27	3	10	6
Schoharie.....		44	4	17	6
Schuyler.....		2		2	
Seneca.....	3	4		2	
Steuben.....	15	13	1	4	1
Suffolk.....	17	76	4	34	16
Sullivan.....	2	52		23	2
Tioga.....	2	12		7	1
Tompkins.....	11	21	1	11	13
Ulster.....	1	45	2	14	3
Warren.....		19	3	6	1
Washington.....	5	10	1	3	13
Wayne.....	1	24		5	3
Westchester.....	1	6		2	3
Wyoming.....	44	147	13	67	20
Yates.....	8	30	1	8	6
		1	1		
		7,803	421	123	895
	2,565	183		3,484	

*** No convictions.**

TABLE E—(Continued)

	Mother living	Parents dead	Unknown	Temperate	Intemperate	Unknown	Before convicted	Never before convicted	Unknown
Albany.....	22	15	3	85	12	.....	32	65	.....
Allegany.....	3	12	.....	22	3	.....	6	19	.....
Bronx.....	65	50	2	285	.....	.....	95	190	.....
Broome.....	22	43	22	148	26	.....	44	130	.....
Cattaraugus.....	12	13	3	50	.....	.....	7	34	14
Cayuga.....	9	10	13	22	10	13	17	14	14
Chautauque.....	18	19	2	63	7	.....	22	48	.....
Chemung.....	12	25	6	77	11	.....	17	71	.....
Chenango.....	.....	2	8	6	3	8	3	4	8
Clinton.....	3	4	7	15	4	7	12	7	.....
Columbia.....	2	9	1	9	10	.....	10	9	.....
Cortland.....	11	15	.....	30	18	.....	15	33	.....
Delaware.....	5	3	.....	14	1	.....	3	12	.....
Dutchess.....	16	21	3	60	10	1	19	51	1
Erie.....	123	105	10	563	16	.....	263	312	.....
Essex.....	11	10	2	32	10	.....	4	38	.....
Franklin.....	16	11	.....	37	17	.....	18	37	.....
Fulton.....	3	2	1	11	2	.....	1	12	.....
Genesee.....	.....	4	1	4	5	.....	5	4	.....
Greene.....	1	5	2	5	12	.....	3	14	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	17	33	10	126	17	.....	44	99	.....
Jefferson.....	19	31	5	58	14	.....	25	47	.....
Kings.....	295	255	20	1,292	11	2	332	959	14
Levy.....	5	7	.....	15	3	.....	6	12	.....
Livingston.....	10	11	3	14	26	.....	8	31	.....
Madison.....	10	12	1	14	20	.....	25	9	.....
Monroe.....	27	26	1	107	15	.....	46	76	.....
Montgomery.....	3	3	1	17	6	.....	10	13	.....
Nassau.....	7	28	.....	91	.....	.....	14	77	.....
New York.....	604	552	34	2,829	8	.....	1,051	1,780	6
Niagara.....	13	15	.....	64	4	.....	13	55	.....
Oneida.....	42	48	6	131	36	.....	35	132	.....
Ontario.....	40	48	2	71	89	.....	35	125	.....
Oranget.....	11	23	2	45	16		10	51	
Orange.....	16	15	2	66	1		13	54	
Oswego.....				5	1		1	4	
Oswego.....	9	20		58	15		24	50	

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Otsego.....	2	3	2	22	3	1	11	14	1
Putnam.....	1	3	7	145	22			7	
Queens.....	30	31	10	44	14		71	95	
Rensselaer.....	10	10	2	60	4		25	32	
Richmond.....	17	18	1	9	4	.....	21	32	.....
Rochester.....	10	24	3	72	9	.....	2	25	3
St. Lawrence.....	10	24	1	72	9	.....	14	60	1
Saratoga.....	16	27	1	25	5	.....	10	20	.....
Schenectady.....	14	13	3	42	9	.....	20	22	2
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Schoharie.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Schuyler.....	4	8	.....	4	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Seneca.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	9	1	.....
Seuben.....	11	20	1	43	23	.....	8	63	.....
Suffolk.....	11	19	1	38	13	.....	14	42	.....
Sullivan.....	2	2	.....	17	1	.....	7	10	.....
Tioga.....	4	5	.....	14	3	.....	8	16	.....
Tompkins.....	6	23	1	46	1	.....	8	39	2
Ulster.....	6	5	2	11	9	.....	3	17	.....
Warren.....	4	5	.....	9	2	.....	3	8	.....
Washington.....	5	15	.....	24	3	.....	4	23	.....
Wayne.....	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	12	.....
Westchester.....	29	42	5	148	12	.....	49	110	4
Wyoming.....	9	7	1	28	3	.....	7	24	.....
Yates.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	1,700	1,761	207	7,359	623	65	2,560	5,378	79

*No convictions

TABLE G

*Summary of Occupations Exhibiting Results of the Returns from
Each County for the Year 1919*

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Accountants	10	Captains	7
Acetylene burner	1	Card writer	1
Actors	11	Car inspector	1
Actresses	3	Car repairers	3
Adjuster	1	Carpenters	89
Advertisement writers	3	Carpet maker	1
Agents	2	Carriage maker	1
Apprentices	4	Carriage trimmer	1
Ammunition	1	Cartoonist	1
Artists	5	Carver	1
Asbestos worker	1	Casket trimmer	1
Assemblers	6	Caster	1
Attendants	6	Cattle dealer	1
Automobile dealers	6	Caulker	1
Automobile livery	4	Celluloid buttons	2
Automobile polishers	2	Cement workers	3
Automobile repairers	18	Chair maker	1
Awning maker	1	Chambermaid	1
Bakers	42	Chauffeurs	373
Banker	1	Checkers	12
Bank clerks	5	Cheese maker	1
Bank messenger	1	Chefs	7
Bank officer	1	Chemists	4
Barbers	82	Chiropractic	1
Bartenders	36	Chopper	1
Battery maker	1	Cigar dealer	1
Baymen	3	Cigarmakers	9
Beaterman	1	Civil engineer	1
Bell boys	15	Cleaners	10
Beltmaker	1	Clerks	406
Bill poster	1	Cloak maker	1
Blacksmiths	23	Clock maker	1
Bleacher	1	Clothier	1
Boarding-house keepers	5	Cloth examiner	1
Boat builders	5	Coachman	1
Boatmen	11	Coal carriers	2
Bollermakers	21	Coal dealer	1
Bolters	3	Cobbler	1
Book agent	1	Coffee dealer	1
Bookbinder	1	Collectors	3
Bookkeepers	36	Color matchers	2
Rootblacks	8	Comb maker	1
Boxer	1	Commercial artist	1
Boxmakers	3	Commission dealer	1
Brakemen	29	Compositors	4
Brass finisher	1	Compounder	1
Brass workers	1	Concrete worker	1
Brazier	1	Conductors	12
Bricklayers	8	Confectioners	2
Bridge worker	1	Constructors	2
Brokers	9	Contractors	6
Broom shop worker	1	Cooks	97
Brushmakers	3	Coopers	4
Buffers	3	Coppersmith	1
Builders	4	Coremakers	11
Buss boys	3	Co. clerk	1
Butchers	40	Cranemen	1
Butchers' boys	2	Cutlers	3
Rutlers	8	Cutters	25
Buttonhole maker	1	Dealer	1
Button makers	8	Decorators	5
Button worker	1	Deliverymen	5
Buyer	1	Dentists	2
Cabinet makers	8	Derrickman	1
Cafe	1	Designers	3
Calclmine worker	1	Detective	1
Candle maker	1	Diamond polisher	1
Calkers	3	Diamond setter	1
Candy makers	10	Director	1
Canner	1	Dispatcher	1
Cap makers	3	Dish washers	6

TABLE G—(Continued)

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Divers	2	Helpers	274
Dock builders	4	Hoop shaver	1
Doffer	1	Horsemen	3
Domestics	100	Horseshoers	4
Draughtsmen	3	Hospital attendant	1
Dressmakers	7	Hostlers	3
Drillers	7	Hotel clerks	4
Drill-press hands	2	Hotel keepers	49
Drivers	370	Hotel porter	1
Drug clerk	1	Hotel worker	2
Druggists	5	Housekeeper	28
Drummers	2	Housewives	86
Dry goods	2	Huckster	1
Dyers	2	Ice dealers	2
Editors	1	Ice men	6
Egg candler	1	Importers	2
Electricians	62	Indexer	1
Electrotypers	1	Inspectors	17
Elevator boys	37	Insurance agents	8
Elevator men	39	Interpreter	3
Embalmer	1	Investigator	3
Engineers	37	Ironer	1
Engine hostlers	2	Iron workers	48
Engravers	2	Janitors	11
Entertainer	1	Jewelers	9
Errand boys	56	Jobbers	3
Exporter	1	Junk dealers	15
Expressmen	9	Keepers	2
Exterminator	1	Kitchenmen	3
Factory hands	8	Knitters	4
Farmers	237	Kodack	1
Farmerettes	2	Laborers	1,580
Farm hands	31	Ladies' tailor	1
Feeders	2	Lamp lighter	1
Finishers	3	Lamp maker	1
Firemen	119	Lathe hand	1
Fitter	1	Lathers	11
Floatman	1	Laundress	2
Florists	7	Laundrymen	16
Flower makers	2	Law clerk	1
Folder	1	Lawyers	8
Foremen	21	Leather goods	1
Foundry hands	3	Leather workers	6
Frame maker	1	Letter carriers	2
Freight handlers	5	Letterer	1
Fruit dealers	9	Lighterman	1
Fur dressers	2	Linemen	12
Fur liner	1	Liquor dealers	4
Furnace repairers	11	Lithographers	2
Fur clippers	2	Liverymen	2
Furriers	8	Locksmiths	2
Galvanizer	1	Loaders	11
Garage owners	6	Longshoremen	93
Gardeners	9	Lumber jacks	4
Garment workers	11	Lumbermen	9
Gas burner	1	Lunchmen	4
Gas maker	1	Machine hands	16
Gate tenders	3	Machinists	221
Gentlemen	2	Mails	9
Gents' furnishings	1	Managers	14
Gilder	1	Manufacturers	7
Glaziers	3	Marine	1
Glass cutters	2	Masons	15
Glass workers	13	Mattress maker	1
Glove maker	1	Meat cutters	2
Grader	1	Meat dealer	1
Grinders	5	Merchants	37
Grocers	18	Mess boys	2
Guards	8	Messengers	25
Hackmen	11	Metal dealer	1
Hair dresser	1	Metal workers	14
Hair worker	1	Mildwives	8
Hammer man	1	Milkmen	7
Harness makers	2	Mill hands	35
Hat makers	4	Millers	2
Hatters	6	Milliners	3
Heater	1	Millwrights	4

TABLE G—(Continued)

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Miners	16	Pressmen	10
Mirror maker	1	Printers	59
Mixer	1	Process server	1
Model	1	Produce dealers	6
Motor truck	1	Profiteer	1
Motormen	10	Pumpers	2
Moulders	22	Punch press operator	1
Moving picture operators	7	Purchasing agent	1
Moving van	1	Quarry man	1
Munitions	3	Quartermaster	1
Musicians	16	Radiator tester	1
Necktie maker	1	Railroad men	30
Newsboys	5	Ranchers	3
Newsdealers	4	Raincoat maker	1
Newsman	1	Real estate	10
Newspaper man	1	Repairers	3
Nickel plater	1	Restaurant keepers	21
Nurses	18	Ribbon maker	1
Office assistant	1	Riggers	7
Office boys	5	Rivet heaters	6
Officer	1	Riveters	23
Oil business	1	Roller	1
Oilers	10	Roofers	3
Omnibus	1	Rope maker	1
Operators	48	Rubber dealer	1
Optician	3	Rubber goods	1
Orderlies	2	Rubber works	3
Organ grinder	1	Runner	1
Organist	1	Sailors	125
Oysterman	1	Salesmen	141
Packers	12	Saleswomen	2
Pages	11	Saloon keepers	47
Painters	101	Sawyers	3
Paint mixer	1	Scaffolder	1
Pantrymen	3	School boys	9
Pants maker	1	School girl	1
Paper box maker	3	Sealer	1
Paper cutter	1	Seamstresses	2
Paper dealer	1	Servant	1
Paper finisher	1	Settlement worker	1
Paperhangers	2	Sewing machines	1
Paper makers	10	Shade hangers	3
Pattern makers	3	Sheet writer	1
Paying teller	1	Ship builders	20
Peddlers	27	Ship captain	1
Pearl stringer	1	Ship carpenter	1
Performers	2	Ship fitters	6
Petticoat maker	1	Ship lighters	6
Phonograph engraver	1	Shippers	20
Photographers	6	Shirt cutter	1
Photo printer	1	Shoe cutters	2
Physicians	4	Shoe factory	2
Piano finisher	1	Shoe finishers	4
Piano maker	1	Shoe laster	1
Piano player	1	Shoe makers	60
Piano movers	2	Shoe workers	16
Pilot	1	Shop workers	3
Pin boy	1	Signal repair man	1
Pipe covers	2	Sign painters	2
Pipe fitters	2	Sign writer	1
Plasterers	7	Silk weaver	1
Plug maker	1	Silversmith	4
Plumbers	34	Singer	1
Pocketbook makers	3	Soda water	4
Police	4	Soldiers	60
Police officer	1	Solicitors	6
Polishers	5	Speculators	2
Pool-room keepers	5	Spinners	15
Porters	91	Spongers	2
Postal service	1	Sprayer	1
Potter	1	Stable boy	1
Poultrymen	5	Stablemen	3
Powder business	1	Starters	3
Pressboys	4	Stationer	1
Pressers	11	Steam fitters	19
Press hands	4	Steel workers	10
Press feeders	5	Steeplejacks	2

TABLE G—(Continued)

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Stenographers	12	Track walker	1
Stereotyper	1	Trainmen	8
Stevadores	8	Trimmer	1
Stewards	4	Truckmen	18
Stock boy	1	Trunk makers	2
Stock clerks	6	Tugboatman	1
Stoker	1	Undertakers	5
Stone cutters	8	Upholsterers	7
Stone masons	3	Ushers	2
Stone worker	1	Valet	1
Store keepers	14	Varnishers	4
Students	13	Vulcanizers	2
Sugar worker	1	Wagon boys	18
Superintendents	7	Waiters	93
Surveyor	1	Waitresses	7
Switchboard operator	1	Washer	1
Switchmen	14	Watch makers	6
Tackers	2	Watchmen	5
Tailors	77	Weavers	3
Tanners	3	Welghers	2
Taxicabs	3	Welders	7
Teachers	5	Wheelsman	1
Teamsters	77	Whaler	1
Telegraph operators	11	Window cleaners	4
Telephone operators	7	Wire workers	7
Testers	3	Wiring	3
Textile worker	1	Woodsmen	2
Theatrical business	3	Woodworkers	17
Ticket agents	2	Wrapper	1
Tile setters	3	Writers	2
Time keepers	3	No occupations	69
Tinsmiths	17	No trade	1
Tobacco worker	1	Not given	78
Tobacco dealer	1	Unknown	90
Tool makers	8		
Tool temperer	1		8,047

TABLE H

Abstract of the Returns of the Clerks of Criminal Courts, giving the number of indictments found in each county at the General Terms of Criminal Courts, the number of convictions, the number convicted on trial or plea of guilty, the number of sentences suspended, and the number of cases on which sentence was pending.

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending	Not stated
ALBANY COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	16	2	14	6	2	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	47	4	43	17	13	.....
Third quarter, County.....	24	2	22	9	8	.....
Fourth quarter.....	10	2	8	1	.....	.....
	97	10	87	33	23	.....
ALLEGANY COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	8	.....	8	1	.....	.....
Second quarter, County.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	7	.....	7	2	.....	.....
	25	.....	25	3	.....	.....
BRONX COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	80	8	72	30	29	30
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	97	18	79	19	19	26
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	77	8	69	15	13	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	31	5	26	12	12	8
	285	39	246	76	73	54
BROOME COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	58	.....	58	28	10	2
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	37	.....	37	7	4	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	49	.....	49	21	12	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	29	1	29	10	7	.....
	174	1	173	66	42	2
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	18	3	15	3	4	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	18	1	17	6	5	.....
Fourth quarter.....	13	.....	13	1	4	.....
	55	4	51	11	13	.....
CAYUGA COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	10	1	9	.....	2	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	8	4	4	.....	2	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	15	2	13	2	1	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	12	.....	12	2	1	.....
	45	7	38	4	6	.....

TABLE H—(Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending	Not stated
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	30	2	28	13	1	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	12	2	10	1	.....	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme..	26	1	25	8	2	.....
Fourth quarter, County.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
	70	5	65	23	3	.....
CHEMUNG COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	26	1	25	4	.....	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	16	.....	16	4	.....	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme..	22	.....	22	8	.....	.....
Fourth quarter.....	24	1	23	11	.....	.....
	88	2	86	27	.....	.....
CHENANGO COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	8	1	7	2	.....	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15	1	14	8	.....	.....
CLINTON COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	17	2	15	8	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	26	3	23	8	.....	.....
COLUMBIA COUNTY						
First quarter, Supreme.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	9	1	8	1	1	.....
Third quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	7	.....	7	2	1	.....
	19	1	18	4	3	.....
CORTLAND COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	12	.....	12	.....	5	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	22	.....	22	1	7	.....
Third quarter, County.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	11	.....	11	3	6	.....
	48	.....	48	4	18	.....
DELAWARE COUNTY						
First quarter, County.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Second quarter, Supreme.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter, Supreme.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....
	15	.....	15	2	2	.....
DUTCHESS COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	26	.....	26	10	9	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	20	1	19	.....	4	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme..	15	1	14	4	4	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	10	1	9	.....	.....	.....
	71	3	68	14	17	.....

* No convictions.

TABLE H — (Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending	Not stated
ERIE COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	118	20	98	31	24	3
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	254	49	205	97	103	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	147	14	133	79	76	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	59	13	46	24	23	.....
	578	96	482	231	226	3
ESSEX COUNTY						
First quarter, County.....	15	3	12	10	.....	.....
Second quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	10	.....	10	8	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme..	17	.....	17	10	.....	.....
	42	3	39	28	.....	.....
FRANKLIN COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	27	.....	27	12	5	2
Second quarter, County and Supreme..	13	.....	13	9	9	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	15	.....	15	7	10	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	55	.....	55	28	24	2
FULTON COUNTY						
First quarter, Supreme.....	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Second quarter, County.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	7	3	4	1	1	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13	4	9	1	4	.....
GENESEE COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Second quarter, Supreme.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....
Third quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	1	8	1	1	.....
GREENE COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	7	1	6	1	.....	.....
Second quarter, Supreme.....	5	.....	5	3	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17	1	16	6	.....	.....
HAMILTON COUNTY						
First quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HERKIMER COUNTY						
First quarter, County and Supreme....	60	4	56	23	1	.....
Second quarter, County.....	45	4	41	17	2	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme....	38	.....	38	14	4	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	143	8	135	54	7	.....

* No convictions.

TABLE H—(Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending
JEFFERSON COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	10	1	9	4	4
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	28	2	2 ¹	6	3
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	34	2	32	3	4
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	72	5	67	13	11
KINGS COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	295	42	253	148	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	402	50	352	204	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	362	42	320	163	1
Fourth quarter, County.....	246	26	220	125	.....
	1,305	160	1,145	640	1
LEWIS COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Second quarter, County.....	10	1	9	2	.....
Third quarter, County.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	5	2	.....
	18	1	17	4	.....
LIVINGSTON COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....
Second quarter, County.....	3	.....	3	2	.....
Third quarter, County.....	16	.....	16	1	.....
Fourth quarter, County.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
	40	.....	40	3	.....
MADISON COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	18	1	17	1	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	8	1	7	3	1
Third quarter, County.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	34	2	32	4	1
MONROE COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	26	.....	26	12	12
Second quarter, County.....	42	3	39	17	17
Third quarter, County.....	32	1	31	19	19
Fourth quarter, County.....	22	2	20	4	.....
	122	6	116	52	48
MONTGOMERY COUNTY					
First quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second quarter.....	9	.....	9	2	.....
Third quarter.....	8	3	5	1	.....
Fourth quarter.....	6	.....	6	4	.....
	23	3	20	7	.....
NASSAU COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	35	2	33	19	7
Second quarter, County.....	32	2	30	13	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	12	3	9	8	8
Fourth quarter, County.....	12	.....	12	4	2
	91	7	84	44	17

* No convictions.

TABLE H—(Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending
NEW YORK COUNTY					
First quarter, General Sessions and Supreme....	666	72	594	235	190
Second quarter, General Sessions and Supreme....	722	79	643	229	194
Third quarter, General Sessions.....	815	99	716	305	232
Fourth quarter.....	634	85	549	207	132
	2,837	335	2,502	976	749
NIAGARA COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	9	.....	9	6	6
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	32	2	30	4	10
Third quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fourth quarter.....	26	5	21	5	5
	68	7	61	25	21
ONEIDA COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	73	2	71	26	32
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	45	5	40	18	18
Third quarter, County.....	49	5	44	14	19
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	167	12	155	59	70
ONONDAGA COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	58	2	51	9	19
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	73	.....	73	8	17
Third quarter, County.....	34	5	29	7	13
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	160	7	153	24	49
ONTARIO COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	6	2	4	1	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	30	1	29	19	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	12	2	10	1	.....
Fourth quarter.....	13	.....	13	4	.....
	61	5	56	25	.....
ORANGE COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	10	5	5	3	3
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	19	2	17	5	2
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	21	1	20	6	.....
Fourth quarter.....	17	1	16	2	1
	67	9	58	16	6
ORLEANS COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	2	1	1	1	1
Second quarter, County.....	3	.....	3	1	.....
Third quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	1	4	2	1
OSWEGO COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	14	.....	14	8	8
Second quarter, County.....	20	.....	20	7	13
Third quarter, County.....	32	.....	32	18	5
Fourth quarter, County.....	8	.....	8	6	2
	74	.....	74	39	28

* No convictions.

TABLE H — (Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending
OTSEGO COUNTY					
First quarter*	3	.....	3	2	3
Second quarter, County	12	.....	12	.....	3
Third quarter, County	11	2	9	.....	5
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme	26	2	24	2	10
PUTNAM COUNTY					
First quarter*	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Second quarter Supreme	5	.....	5	4	4
Third quarter, County	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme	7	1	6	4	4
QUEENS COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme	39	8	31	12	.....
Second quarter, County and Supreme	67	13	54	18	.....
Third quarter, County	44	7	37	7	.....
Fourth quarter, County	17	4	13	7	.....
	167	32	135	44	.....
RENSSELAER COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme	8	2	6	1	1
Second quarter	30	3	27	10	7
Third quarter	15	.....	15	2	2
Fourth quarter	7	1	6	4	1
	60	6	54	17	11
RICHMOND COUNTY					
First quarter, County	13	1	12	2	5
Second quarter, County and Supreme	31	2	29	2	18
Third quarter, County and Supreme	13	.....	13	2	2
Fourth quarter, County	16	.....	16	4	6
	73	3	70	10	31
ROCKLAND COUNTY					
First quarter, County	3	1	2	2	.....
Second quarter*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme	20	3	17	3	5
Fourth quarter	7	1	6	1	1
	30	5	25	6	6
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme	11	.....	11	4	1
Second quarter, County	11	.....	11	3	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme	20	.....	20	9	7
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme	33	3	30	11	7
	75	3	72	26	15
SARATOGA COUNTY					
First quarter, County	14	1	13	4	.....
Second quarter, County	7	1	6	3	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme	9	.....	9	4	.....
Fourth quarter *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30	2	28	11	.....

* No convictions.

TABLE H—(Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending
SCHENECTADY COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	18	5	13	3	.....
Second quarter, County.....	10	1	9	1	.....
Third quarter, County.....	13	3	10	5	2
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme.....	10	2	8	4	1
	51	11	40	13	3
SCHOHARIE COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Second quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Third quarter *.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	.....	2	.....	.....
SCHUYLER COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Second quarter, County.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Third quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, County.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	4	2	2	.....	.....
SENECA COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	9	.....	9	1	.....
Second quarter, Supreme.....	4	1	3	.....	.....
Third quarter, County.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	18	1	17	1	.....
STEBURN COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	24	2	22	1	5
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	12	1	11	.....	4
Third quarter, County.....	19	1	18	2	8
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme.....	16	2	14	1	6
	71	6	65	4	25
*UPPOLE COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	22	4	18	2	.....
Second quarter, County.....	11	3	8	6	6
Third quarter, County.....	15	3	12	4	2
Fourth quarter, County.....	8	.....	8	3	3
	56	10	46	15	11
SULLIVAN COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	5	.....	5	1	1
Second quarter, County.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	12	.....	12	2	1
TIOGA COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	4	.....	4	1	.....
Second quarter, County.....	11	.....	11	2	5
Third quarter, County.....	6	.....	6	1	.....
Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	22	.....	22	4	5

* No convictions.

TABLE H—(Continued)

COUNTIES AND COURTS	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending
TOMPKINS COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme.....	9	1	8	.....	3
Second quarter, Supreme.....	26	.....	26	2	.....
Third quarter*.....	12	.....	12	3	.....
Fourth quarter, Supreme.....	47	1	46	5	5
ULSTER COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	11	.....	11	4	3
Second quarter*.....	7	2	5	2	1
Third quarter, County.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Fourth quarter, County.....	22	2	20	6	4
WARREN COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Second quarter, County.....	4	.....	4	1	1
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	6	.....	6	2	2
Fourth quarter*.....	11	.....	11	4	4
WASHINGTON COUNTY					
First quarter, County and Supreme.....	6	.....	6	3	.....
Second quarter*.....	12	8	9	1	.....
Third quarter, County and Supreme.....	9	.....	9	5	.....
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme.....	27	8	24	9	.....
WAYNE COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Second quarter, County.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter, Supreme.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	6	2	4	.....	.....
WESTCHESTER COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	18	1	17	3	1
Second quarter, County.....	53	4	49	17	14
Third quarter, County.....	41	1	40	4	8
Fourth quarter, County.....	51	.....	51	1	6
.....	163	6	157	25	29
WYOMING COUNTY					
First quarter, Supreme.....	5	.....	5	2	1
Second quarter, County and Supreme.....	10	.....	10	6	6
Third quarter*.....	16	.....	16	4	3
Fourth quarter, County and Supreme.....	31	.....	31	12	10
YATES COUNTY					
First quarter, County.....	2	.....	2	1	1
Second quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter*.....	2	.....	2	1	1

* No convictions.

TABLE I

Summary of Table H, exhibiting the Results of the Returns from each County.

COUNTIES	Whole number on which convictions were had	Number convicted on trial	Number convicted on confession	Number of sentences suspended	Number of sentences pending	Not stated
Albany	97	10	87	33	23	.....
Allegany	25	.....	25	3	.....	.....
Bronx	285	39	246	76	73	54
Broome	174	1	173	66	42	2
Cattaraugus	55	4	51	11	13	.....
Cayuga	45	7	38	4	6	.....
Chautauqua	70	5	65	23	3	.....
Chemung	88	2	86	27	.....	.....
Chenango	15	1	14	8	.....	.....
Clinton	26	3	23	8	.....	.....
Columbia	19	1	18	4	3	.....
Cortland	48	.....	48	4	18	.....
Delaware	15	.....	15	2	2	.....
Dutchess	71	3	68	14	17	.....
Erie	578	96	482	231	226	2
Essex	42	3	39	28	.....	.....
Franklin	55	.....	55	28	24	2
Fulton	13	4	9	1	4	.....
Genesee	9	1	8	1	1	.....
Greene	17	1	16	6	.....	.....
Hamilton* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	143	8	135	54	7	.....
Jefferson	72	5	67	13	11	.....
Kings	1,305	160	1,145	640	1	.....
Lewis	18	1	17	4	.....	.....
Livingston	40	.....	40	3	.....	.....
Madison	34	2	32	4	1	.....
Monroe	122	6	116	52	48	.....
Montgomery	23	3	20	7	.....	.....
Nassau	91	7	84	44	17	.....
New York	2,837	335	2,502	976	749	.....
Niagara	68	7	61	25	21	.....
Oneida	167	12	155	59	70	.....
Onondaga	160	7	153	24	49	.....
Ontario	61	5	56	25	.....	.....
Orange	67	9	58	16	6	.....
Orleans	5	1	4	2	1	.....
Oswego	74	.....	74	36	28	.....
Otsego	26	2	24	2	10	.....
Putnam	7	1	6	4	4	.....
Queens	167	32	135	44	.....	.....
Rensselaer	60	6	54	17	11	.....
Richmond	73	3	70	10	31	.....
Rockland	30	5	25	6	6	.....
St. Lawrence	75	3	72	26	15	.....
Saratoga	30	2	28	11	.....	.....
Schenectady	51	11	40	13	3	.....
Schoharie	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	18	1	17	1	.....	.....
Steuben	71	6	65	4	25	.....
Suffolk	56	10	46	15	11	.....
Sullivan	12	.....	12	2	1	.....
Tioga	22	.....	22	4	5	.....
Tompkins	47	1	46	5	5	.....
Ulster	22	2	20	6	4	.....
Warren	11	.....	11	4	4	.....
Washington	27	3	24	9	.....	.....
Wayne	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	163	6	157	25	29	.....
Wyoming	31	.....	31	12	10	.....
Yates	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
	8,047	847	7,200	2,786	1,641	60

* No convictions.

TABLE K

Giving an Abstract of the Returns by the County Clerks of Certification of Convictions in Courts of Special Sessions filed in the respective County Clerks' Offices during the year ending October 31, 1919

COUNTY OF ALBANY

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary and \$500.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary and \$90.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Asylum.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
4		2	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
11		11	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
7		7	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
2		10	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
10		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ALBANY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter.....	1		Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
3		8	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
4		3	2	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
4		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
4		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
4		6	2	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
4		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
4		3	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
22		21	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary and \$250.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	250 days penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$30.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.

[illegible]

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ALBANY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
12	Second quarter	2	.....	Petit larceny	12 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	6 months penitentiary.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny	4 months penitentiary.
3		1	.....	Petit larceny	3 months penitentiary.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	25 days jail or \$25.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny	25 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	25 days jail.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	5 days jail.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	State Industrial School.
1		3	.....	Vagrancy	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	4 months penitentiary.
3		2	.....	Vagrancy	3 months penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Vagrancy	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	100 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	40 days jail.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	15 days jail.
3		6	.....	Vagrancy	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	3 days jail.
1		2	.....	Vagrancy	Asylum.
Total, 233; men, 223; women, 10.					
1	Third quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	25 days jail.
2		1	.....	Intoxication	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	15 days jail.

2	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	5	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	5	Misdemeanor.....	35 days jail or \$35.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
17	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
66	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
16	1	Misdemeanor.....	4 days jail or \$4.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
4	2	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
7	7	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	25 days penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6	1	Petit larceny.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail or \$90.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
2	2	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
2	2	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
Total, 168; men, 168; women, 0.			

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail or \$60.
2	1	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail or \$60.
1	3	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
2	4	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
4	3	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
3	3	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
Fourth quarter.....			

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ALBANY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
8	Fourth quarter	6	2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
19		19	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		.....	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail or \$180.
2		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail or \$40.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
25		35	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
12		12	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100.
4		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
5		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$8.
5		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
7		.....	3	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Pedford Reformatory.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$500.
9		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
3		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
4		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
1		.....	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.

1	1	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail or \$60.
2	2	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
6	3	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
3	1	Vagrancy.....	25 days jail.
3	1	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
2	3	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
4	4	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	3 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
Total, 201; men, 189; women, 12.			

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail and \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
Total, 10; men, 9; women, 1.			

1	1	Intoxication.....	110 days penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
4	4	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	State Industrial School.
Total, 14; men, 14; women, 0.			

2	2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$10.
3	3	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	8 days jail or \$8.
5	5	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
7	7	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
2	2	Intoxication.....	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ALLEGANY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter	1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
1		5	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
		1	.....	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
				Total, 29; men, 29; women, 0.	
1	Fourth quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$15.
				Misdemeanor	Adjudged a disorderly person.
				Total, 3; men, 3; women, 0.	
COUNTY OF BRONX					
1	First quarter .....	.....	1	Assault, third degree	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	20 days jail.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree	5 days jail or \$25.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	2 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	90 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$250.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Probation.
1		18	.....	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
18				Misdemeanor	Suspended.

7	1	7	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Pentitentiary.
2	2	2	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	20 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Fined \$50.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Asylum.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	New York City Reformatory.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Probation.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Suspended.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Suspended.
1	1	1	Total, 117; men, 113; women, 4.	1	Total, 117; men, 113; women, 4.	
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Assault, third degree.	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Assault, third degree.	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	Pentitentiary.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	New York City Reformatory.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	Probation terminated.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Pentitentiary.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Probation terminated.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Suspended; probation.
1	1	1	Petit larceny	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Pentitentiary.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	20 days jail or \$100.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	5 days jail or \$25.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF BRONX — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
7	Second quarter	6	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
4		4		Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
				Total, 156; men, 147; women, 9.	
1	Third quarter	1		Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$50.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
2		2		Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
3		3		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
2		2		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
4		4		Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
6		6		Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
2		2		Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
4		4		Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
11		11	5	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
11		11		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
3		3		Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
3		3		Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$50.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
4		4		Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	New York City Reformatory.
3		3		Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
3		3		Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
3		3	2	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4		4		Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	
1		1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	40 days jail or \$200.

1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$25.
14	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
		Total, 139; men, 124; women, 15.	Suspended.
3	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	New York City Reformatory.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	20 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
21	6	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
		Total, 91; men, 88; women, 3.	

COUNTY OF BROOME

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
3	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.

TABLE K—COUNTY OF BROOME—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	179 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	100 days jail.
1		3	.....	Intoxication.....	59 days jail.
2		2	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
15		15	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
8		18	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	100 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$50.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$10.
9		9	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
9		3	3	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$400.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
2		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	59 days jail.
Total, 140; men, 134; women, 6.					
2	Second quarter.....	2	2	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
9		9	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.

12	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
8	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
2	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
5	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
9	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Vagrancy.....	50 days jail.
Total, 70 ; men, 65 ; women, 5.		

1	Assault, third degree.....	179 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
3	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
5	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
20	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
20	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
13	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail.
8	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
Third quarter.....		

TABLE K — COUNTY OF BROOME — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
3	Third quarter	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		2	3	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	40 days jail or \$40.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
4		3	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
				Total, 152; men, 142; women, 10.	
1	Fourth quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	59 days jail.
1		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
8		8	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	8 days jail or \$8.
22		22	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
8		8	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
10		10	2	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$400.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.

2	1	Petit larceny.....	100 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
Total, 86; men, 83; women, 3.			
COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS			
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	135 days jail.
3	3	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
2	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
5	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
10	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
2	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
6	2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
2	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
3	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	150 days jail.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
7	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$—.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	— days jail; not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
2	1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	
Total, 75; men, 72; women, 3.			

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Second quarter	1		Assault, third degree.	Fined \$2.
1			1	Intoxication.	180 days jail.
1		4		Intoxication.	90 days jail.
4		8		Intoxication.	60 days jail.
18		17	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	15 days jail.
2		2		Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Intoxication.	10 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.	Fined \$7.
1		1		Intoxication.	Fined \$8.
1		1		Intoxication.	Suspended.
1			1	Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
1			2	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail.
3				Misdemeanor.	100 days jail.
1		3		Misdemeanor.	90 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	32 days jail or \$31.30.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
6		6		Misdemeanor.	25 days jail and \$25.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	25 days jail or \$6.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
1		1		Vagrancy.	30 days jail.
4		3	1	Vagrancy.	Not stated.
Total, 63; men, 55; women, 8.					
1	Third quarter	1		Assault, third degree.	25 days jail or \$25.
2		2		Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	20 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	15 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Intoxication.	10 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	10 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$6.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	60 days jail or \$50.

1	1	Mademeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Mademeanor	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Mademeanor	20 days jail.
4	2	Mademeanor	15 days jail or \$15.
22	1	Mademeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Mademeanor	Fined \$10.
1	1	Mademeanor	Fined \$8.
1	2	Petit larceny	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny	90 days jail.
1	2	Petit larceny	60 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
Total, 50; men, 50; women, 0.			
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail.
1	1	Mademeanor	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Mademeanor	60 days jail and \$25.
1	1	Mademeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
6	1	Mademeanor	10 days jail.
15	1	Mademeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
3	2	Mademeanor	5 days jail.
1	1	Mademeanor	Fined \$10.
1	2	Mademeanor	Fined \$5.
1	2	Mademeanor	Asylum.
1	1	Mademeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny	180 days jail.
1	2	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$5.
2	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	Asylum.
Total, 41; men, 36; women, 5.			

COUNTY OF CAYUGA

1	1	Assault, third degree.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	95 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	50 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	50 days jail or \$5.
6	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$5.
2	2	Intoxication	20 days jail or \$5.
4	2	Intoxication	15 days jail or \$5.
2	2	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CAYUGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
10	First quarter	10	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$2.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2..
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
21		21	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	35 days jail or \$30.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
19		19	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$1.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.50.
52		52	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$13.75.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
235		235	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
Total, 406; men, 402; women, 4.					
2	Second quarter	1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
8		8	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$10.

1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$1.
2	2	Misdemeanor	Fined \$2
34	34	Misdemeanor	Probation
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended
1	1	Pett larceny	6 months penitentiary or \$200.
1	1	Pett larceny	60 days jail.
Total, 63; men, 62; women, 1.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.	60 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Probation
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended
1	1	Intoxication	6 months penitentiary, or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	3 months penitentiary, or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	75 days penitentiary or \$10.
3	3	Intoxication	70 days penitentiary or \$10.
2	2	Intoxication	65 days penitentiary or \$10.
77	77	Intoxication	65 days penitentiary or \$9.
1	1	Intoxication	65 days penitentiary or \$8.
1	1	Intoxication	65 days penitentiary or \$8.
1	1	Intoxication	65 days penitentiary or \$8.
1	1	Intoxication	61 days penitentiary, or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	61 days penitentiary, or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	60 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	50 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	50 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	50 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Intoxication	65 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	65 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	65 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	50 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Intoxication	45 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Intoxication	40 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Intoxication	35 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$6.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$6.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$6.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	28 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	20 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	20 days jail or \$7.50.
1	1	Intoxication	20 days jail or \$6.
1	1	Intoxication	18 days jail or \$16.
1	1	Intoxication	18 days jail or \$10.
2	2	Intoxication	15 days jail or \$3.
2	2	Intoxication	15 days jail or \$3.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CAYUGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Third quarter	1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
12		12	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
20		19	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$2.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 day jail and 90 cents.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	\$25, forfeited.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	2	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10; probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	\$10, forfeited.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5; probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	7	Intoxication.....	Case open.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	100 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	66 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	66 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$16.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$1.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	40 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$0.92.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	vagrancy.....	160 days jail.
1		1	.....	vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
3		3	.....	vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	vagrancy.....	Suspended.
8		8	.....	Total, 439; men, 432; women, 7.	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$100.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	63 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	63 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	16 days penitentiary or \$15.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	63 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	35 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$100.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	Third quarter	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
6		1	3	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$9.05.
2		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$7.50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
8		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$18.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
68		67	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
31		29	2	Intoxication.....	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
38		37	1	Intoxication.....	12 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$300.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100.
4		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
11		9	2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$35.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
15		13	2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
17		17	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
54		54	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.

10	10	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
4	2	Misdemeanor	Fined \$1.
4	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum
1	1	Misdemeanor	Not stated
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
80	2	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
33	2	Misdemeanor	Fined \$50.
33	1	Petit larceny	Fined \$25.
13	1	Petit larceny	Fined \$15.
1	1	Petit larceny	Fined \$10.
1	1	Petit larceny	Fined \$8.
1	1	Petit larceny	Probation.
1	1	Petit larceny	Suspended; probation.
2	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
13	1	Vagrancy	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	90 days jail.
13	1	Vagrancy	Banished.
		Vagrancy	Suspended.
		Total, 437; men, 419; women, 18.	
		Assault, third degree.	90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$200.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$25.
3	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
3	1	Assault, third degree.	State Industrial School.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication	63 days penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail and \$15.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail
1	1	Intoxication	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$25.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$15.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	Alms-house.
1	1	Intoxication	Suspended.
2	1	Misdemeanor	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	120 days jail.
		Fourth quarter	
1	1	Assault, third degree.	90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$200.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	State Industrial School.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication	63 days penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail and \$15.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail
1	1	Intoxication	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$25.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$15.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	Alms-house.
1	1	Intoxication	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	120 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Fourth quarter	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
2		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$42.
16		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
11		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$11.
33		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
45		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
1		.....	.....	Asylum.	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
78		74	4	Misdemeanor.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$100.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.

Total, 370; men, 351; women, 19.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHEMUNG — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter	1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
66		66	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		.....	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
2		.....	3	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
6		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
24		22	2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
6		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
10		6	4	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
33		29	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
2		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 200; men, 181; women, 19.					
1	Third quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
134		129	6	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.

21	Assault, third degree.	.....	Fined \$5.
19	Assault, third degree.	.....	Probation.
1	Assault, third degree.	.....	Suspended.
1	Intoxication.	.....	6 months penitentiary.
2	Intoxication.	.....	3 months penitentiary or \$10.
2	Intoxication.	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	Intoxication.	.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	Intoxication.	.....	120 days jail.
9	Intoxication.	.....	60 days jail.
1	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail and \$10.
2	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail or \$10.
4	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail.
2	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail.
1	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Intoxication.	.....	5 days jail or \$6.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$60.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$25.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$18.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$10.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$7.50.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$6.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$3.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Bond required; not stated.
1	Intoxication.	.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	75 days jail or \$75.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	30 days jail and \$25.
2	Misdemeanor.	.....	30 days jail or \$10.
2	Misdemeanor.	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$75.
4	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$60.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$30.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$25.
23	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$20.
8	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$15.
8	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$10.
24	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$9.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$5.
19	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$3.
13	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$2.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	Fined \$1.
3	Misdemeanor.	.....	Asylum.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	Probation.
1	Misdemeanor.	.....	Suspended.
18	Misdemeanor.	.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.	.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.	.....	5 months penitentiary.
2	Petit larceny.	.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.	.....	170 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.	.....	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	40 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$6.92.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	150 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
8		8	.....	Total, 439; men, 432; women, 7.	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$100.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	63 days penitentiary and \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	63 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	63 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	35 days jail.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1		Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
5		5		Intoxication.....	Fined \$100.

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1	Intoxication	1	Fined \$35.
6	Intoxication	6	Fined \$25.
1	Intoxication	1	Fined \$20.
10	Intoxication	10	Fined \$15.
98	Intoxication	97	Fined \$10.
66	Intoxication	66	Fined \$5.
121	Intoxication	117	Alms-house.
1	Misdemeanor	4	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor	1	12 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor	1	3 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor	1	100 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor	1	90 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor	1	60 days jail or \$—.
1	Misdemeanor	1	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor	1	10 days jail or \$10.
4	Misdemeanor	4	Fined \$250.
1	Misdemeanor	1	Fined \$100.
1	Misdemeanor	1	Fined \$75.
17	Misdemeanor	17	Fined \$50.
8	Misdemeanor	8	Fined \$35.
21	Misdemeanor	21	Fined \$25.
2	Misdemeanor	2	Fined \$20.
14	Misdemeanor	14	Fined \$15.
72	Misdemeanor	70	Fined \$10.
9	Misdemeanor	9	Fined \$5.
5	Misdemeanor	5	Fined \$3.
2	Misdemeanor	2	Probation.
2	Misdemeanor	2	State Industrial School.
52	Misdemeanor	47	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny	1	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny	1	4 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny	1	10 days jail and \$50.
1	Petit larceny	1	10 days jail.
2	Petit larceny	2	Fined \$50.
5	Petit larceny	5	Fined \$25.
5	Petit larceny	5	Fined \$15.
4	Petit larceny	4	Fined \$10.
11	Petit larceny	11	Suspended.
1	Vagrancy	1	6 months penitentiary.
1	Vagrancy	1	60 days jail.
1	Vagrancy	1	30 days jail.
1	Vagrancy	1	Alms-house.
1	Vagrancy	1	Penal-house.
10	Vagrancy	10	Suspended.
Total, 610; men, 598; women, 12.			
1	Assault, third degree.	1	6 months penitentiary.
1	Assault, third degree.	1	4 months penitentiary.
1	Assault, third degree.	1	Fined \$150.

Third quarter

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
2	Third quarter	21	.....	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$25.
1		1	3	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$9.00.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.	30 days jail and \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.	Fined \$75.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.	Fined \$18.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.	Fined \$15.
68		67	1	Intoxication.	Fined \$10.
31		29	2	Intoxication.	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.	Alms-house.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.	Not stated.
38		37	1	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	12 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	— days jail and \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$300.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$100.
4		3	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50.
11		9	2	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$35.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$25.
15		13	2	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
17		17	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$12.50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
52		50	2	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.

10	10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
24	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
82	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
2	80	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
2	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$8.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
2	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Banished.
3	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 437; men, 419; women, 18.				
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$200.
2	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
3	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
3	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	68 days penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$15.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Alms-house.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
Fourth quarter.....				
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
2	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$200.
3	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
3	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
3	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	68 days penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$15.
4	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
3	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Alms-house.
1	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Fourth quarter	1	.....	Misdemeanor	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$30.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
2		3	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$100.
2		6	2	Misdemeanor	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$42.
17		16	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$15.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$11.
34		33	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
40		40	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$1.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Bond required; not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
78		74	4	Misdemeanor	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	15 days jail.
12		12	.....	Petit larceny	Fined \$100.
12		12	.....	Petit larceny	Fined \$50.
12		12	.....	Petit larceny	Fined \$25.
13		13	.....	Petit larceny	Fined \$16.
22		22	1	Petit larceny	Fined \$10.
22		22	.....	Petit larceny	Probation.
22		22	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	6 months penitentiary.
11		11	.....	Vagrancy	3 months penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Vagrancy	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	1	Vagrancy	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Suspended.

Total, 370; men, 351; women, 19.

1	1	Misdemeanor	100 days jail or \$100.
1	2	Misdemeanor	60 days jail
1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$20.
73	1	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$15.
17	73	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
16	16	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	3 days jail or \$3.
23	23	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$2.
16	16	Misdemeanor	1 day jail or \$1.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$74; probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$1.
2	2	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
2	2	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	50 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	15 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	1 day jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
Total, 370; men, 354; women, 16.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	6 months penitentiary.
2	26	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor	1 day jail or \$1.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
Fourth quarter			
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	6 months penitentiary.
28	26	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
7	7	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
4	4	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$2.
10	10	Misdemeanor	1 day jail or \$1.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
10	10	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHEMUNG — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
3	Fourth quarter	3	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$2.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Probation.
10		7	3	Misdemeanor	State Industrial School.
1		1	1	Pettit larceny	Suspended.
1		1	1	Pettit larceny	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	1	Pettit larceny	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	1	Pettit larceny	Suspended.
2		2	1	Vagrancy	3 months penitentiary.
3		3	1	Vagrancy	Suspended.
Total, 92; men, 85; women, 7.					
COUNTY OF CHENANGO					
1	First quarter	1	1	Intoxication	180 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail and \$5.
4		4	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	1	Intoxication	5 days jail and \$7.50.
1		1	1	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5; probation 30 days.
13		13	4	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
4		4	1	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	1	Intoxication	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	1	Intoxication	Fined \$2; probation 14 days.
2		2	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	1	Misdemeanor	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		1	1	Pettit larceny	Suspended.
1		1	1	Pettit larceny	60 days jail.
1		1	1	Pettit larceny	60 days jail.
Total, 35; men, 34; women, 1.					

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CLINTON — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
				Total, 15; men, 15; women, 0.	
1	Second quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail and \$30.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	1 month penitentiary.
				Total, 19; men, 14; women, 5.	
1	Third quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	59 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail and \$90.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail or \$60.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
				Total, 19; men, 15; women, 4.	
1	Fourth quarter	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
				Total, 2; men, 2; women, 0.	

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

1	First quarter.....		Assault, third degree.	20 days jail.
1		1	Assault, third degree.	6 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Assault, third degree.	6 days jail or \$6.
10		10	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
9		9	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
8		8	Intoxication.....	28 days jail.
8		8	Intoxication.....	18 days jail.
7		7	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	8 days jail or \$8.
1		1	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3		3	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
4		4	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3		3	Pettit larceny.....	7 days jail or \$—.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	5 months penitentiary.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	Bedford reformatory.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	Total, 45; men, 40; women, 5.	

Assault, third degree.	.....	180 days jail.
Assault, third degree.	.....	60 days jail.
Assault, third degree.	.....	15 days jail.
Assault, third degree.	.....	10 days jail.
Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail.
Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail.
Intoxication.	.....	15 days jail.
Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail.
Intoxication.	.....	Suspended.
Misdemeanor.	.....	30 days jail.
Misdemeanor.	.....	10 days jail.
Misdemeanor.	.....	5 days jail or \$5.
Misdemeanor.	.....	5 days jail.
Misdemeanor.	.....	Suspended.
Petit larceny.	.....	180 days jail.
Petit larceny.	.....	30 days jail.
Petit larceny.	.....	20 days jail.
Petit larceny.	.....	15 days jail.
Petit larceny.	.....	10 days jail.
Petit larceny.	.....	State Industrial School.
Vagrancy.	.....	2 months penitentiary.
Vagrancy.	.....	30 days jail.
Vagrancy.	.....	10 days jail.
Total, 84; men, 84; women, 0.	.....	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF COLUMBIA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	35 days jail or \$35.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	12 days jail or \$12.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
		Total, 40; men, 40; women, 0.			
2	Fourth quarter	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	6 days jail or \$6.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
		Total, 22; men, 21; women, 1.			

COUNTY OF CORTLAND

1	First quarter.....	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
9		1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
8		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
8		1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5; probation.
4		1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		2	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
2		1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
6		1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
4		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
9		1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary.
2		1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
3		1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 52; men, 46; women, 6.				
1	Second quarter.....	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
9		1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30; probation.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
3		1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10; probation.
8		1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
6		1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6		3	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	6 days jail.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	Banished.
1		2	Vagrancy.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 46; men, 38; women, 8.				
1	Third quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
2		1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CORTLAND — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
12	Third quarter.....	12	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	4 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
3		3	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$30; probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
				Total, 50; men, 49; women, 1.	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; probation, 1 year.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
7		7	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$28.
1		1	3	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Banished.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
4		.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
3		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
4		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
				Total, 62; men, 54; women, 8.	

COUNTY OF DELAWARE

1	First quarter.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	Asylum.
Total, 4; men, 4; women, 0.				
1	Second quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
2		1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
Total, 13; men, 10; women, 3.				
1	Third quarter.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	183 days penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	365 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
Total, 4; men, 3; women, 1.				
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
6		6	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
1		1	Pettit larceny.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
Total, 12; men, 12; women, 0.				

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

1	First quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.95.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10; probation.

TABLE K -- COUNTY OF DUTCHESS -- (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offenses	Sentence
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$28.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	16 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$10.
Total, 117; men, 113; women, 4.					
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 hour jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail; probation.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF DUTCHESS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
7		7	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail and \$—.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10; probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	7 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	27 days penitentiary or \$27.
42		40	2	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
13		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
48		48	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
51		48	3	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
2		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days penitentiary or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days penitentiary or \$2.
10		4	6	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$500.
3		2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$300.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days Detention Home or \$10.
16		16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days Detention Home or \$5.
43		43	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days Detention Home or \$3.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days Detention Home or \$2.
22		15	7	Misdemeanor.....	1 day Detention Home or \$1.
14		14	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
13		13	.....	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
9		9	1	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
21		21	.....	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days penitentiary and \$100.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	45 days penitentiary and \$45.
9		9	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.

TABLE K—COUNTY OF ERIE—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
17	Second quarter.....	12	5	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
10		9	1	Misdemeanor.....	8 months penitentiary.
10		8	2	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
18		14	4	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	200 days penitentiary or \$200.
2		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	150 days penitentiary or \$150.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days penitentiary or \$90.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	78 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	78 days penitentiary or \$75.
80		77	3	Misdemeanor.....	60 days penitentiary or \$50.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
50		47	3	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
5		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days penitentiary.
14		12	2	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
5		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$100.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
69		64	5	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
22		21	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary.
97		89	8	Misdemeanor.....	3 days penitentiary or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days penitentiary or \$2.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
3		3	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$2.
13		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
13		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days Detention Home or \$5.
1		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days Detention Home or \$3.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days Detention Home or \$2.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day Detention Home or \$1.
13		10	.....	Asylum.	
13		10	6	Bond required, \$500.	
13		12	.....	Bond required, \$300.	
4		4	.....	State Industrial School.	
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
2	Third quarter.....	22	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
6		1	1	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		3	.....	Intoxication.....	4 months penitentiary.
10		8	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
30		8	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary.
12		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days penitentiary.
79		4	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
.....		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days penitentiary.
12		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
625		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		5	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days penitentiary or \$3.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$50.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15; probation.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10; probation.
1		10	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
13		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
10		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
8		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
17		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	500 days penitentiary or \$500.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	250 days penitentiary or \$250.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	200 days penitentiary or \$200.
6		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
3		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary.
4		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days penitentiary or \$60.
27		22	5	Misdemeanor.....	80 days penitentiary or \$80.

13	Misdemeanor.....	1	30 days penitentiary and \$10; restitution.
29	Misdemeanor.....	4	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
16	Misdemeanor.....	1	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
3	Misdemeanor.....	2	25 days penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	1	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
60	Misdemeanor.....	4	15 days penitentiary and \$100.
8	Misdemeanor.....	1	10 days penitentiary and \$50.
78	Misdemeanor.....	1	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	10 days penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	5 days penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	3 days penitentiary or \$3.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	2 days penitentiary or \$2.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	1 day penitentiary or \$1.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	25 days jail or \$25.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	20 days jail or \$20.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	15 days jail or \$15.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	10 days jail or \$10.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	10 days jail.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	5 days jail or \$5.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	3 days jail or \$3.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	2 1/2 days jail or \$2.50.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	2 days jail or \$2.50.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	2 days jail or \$2.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	1 day jail or \$1.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	30 days Detention Home.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	10 days Detention Home or \$10.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	5 days Detention Home or \$5.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	2 days Detention Home or \$2.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	1 day Detention Home or \$1.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Fined \$25; probation.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Fined \$25.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Fined \$20.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Fined \$15; probation.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Fined \$10; probation.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Asylum.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Bond required, \$500.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Bond required, \$300.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Probation.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	State Industrial School.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	Suspended.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	12 months penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	9 months penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	6 months penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	4 months penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	3 months penitentiary.
22	Misdemeanor.....	1	2 months penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
18	Third quarter.....	17	1	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Petit larceny.....	100 days penitentiary.
17		13	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
17		17	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
14		14	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
4		14	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25; probation and restitution.
20		16	4	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
6		8	3	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
11		10	1	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
40		30	13	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
27		26	1	Vagrancy.....	15 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days penitentiary.
13		12	1	Vagrancy.....	6 days penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
				Total, 1,554; men, 1,425; women, 129.	Not stated.
21	Fourth quarter.....	21	.....	Assault, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
11		11	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 months penitentiary.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	1 month penitentiary.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10; probation.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
11	Fourth quarter.....	11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day Detention Home or \$1.
13		.....	3	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$500.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$300.
15		2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
3		1	2	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
18		18	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
11		10	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
9		8	1	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	6	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
3		3	1	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
8		8	2	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
15		15	12	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	100 days penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	20 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days penitentiary.
19		19	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
33		.....	33	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	

Total, 1,322; men, 1,104; women, 128.

COUNTY OF ESSEX

1	First quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	100 days jail and \$25.
10		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail and \$10.
2		1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		2	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
68		68	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
4		4	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
11		11	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
7		7	Vagrancy.....	

Total, 127; men, 124; women, 3.

1	Second quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
2		2	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
17		17	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
6		6	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$25.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail and \$25.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1		1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
12		12	Vagrancy.....	

Total, 39; men, 39; women, 0.

1	Third quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ESSEX — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
11		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		7	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
Total, 43; men, 40; women, 3.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$—.
1		.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
1		10	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
5		5	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; 6 months.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; restitution.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Total, 44; men, 42; women, 2.	
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
10		10	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$50.

3	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
22	3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
20	5	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended; restitution.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
2	1	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
3	2	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 111; men, 101; women, 10.			
Fourth quarter.....			
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5; probation.
8	2	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
14	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$7.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
13	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
4	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	59 days jail.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 81; men, 80; women, 1.			

TABLE K — COUNTY OF FULTON — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
10		9	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
3		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
5		4	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
				Total, 55; men, 52; women, 3.	
COUNTY OF GENESEE					
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail or \$40.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.

1	1	Pett larceny	.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	100 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	100 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	.....	10 days jail and \$25.
Total, 38; men, 38; women, 0.				
2	1	Intoxication	.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	10 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	3 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	10 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	50 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	3 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Fined \$26.50.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Fined \$1.50.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Suspended.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	30 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Pett larceny	.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	.....	20 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF GENESEE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
3	Second quarter.....	8	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	80 days jail and \$25.
Total, 79; men, 76; women, 4.					
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	7 days jail or \$7.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$10.
12		12	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$6.
14		14	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$16.50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	
Total, 411; men, 394; women, 17.					

1	Fourth quarter.....	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail and \$15 damages.
1		Assault, third degree.	10 days jail and \$8 damages.
1		Misdemeanor.	10 days jail.
1		Misdemeanor.	59 days jail.
1		Misdemeanor.	25 days jail or \$25.
3		Misdemeanor.	10 days jail and \$25.
1		Misdemeanor.	10 days jail.
1		Misdemeanor.	10 days jail.
1		Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.
6		Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
3		Misdemeanor.	3 days jail or \$8.
1		Misdemeanor.	Fined \$25.
1		Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
1		Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
1		Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1		Misdemeanor.	Fined \$1.
4	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Probation.
1		Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1		Misdemeanor.	90 days jail.
2	2	Pettit larceny.	Fined \$25.
2	2	Pettit larceny.	Fined \$15.
3	3	Pettit larceny.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Pettit larceny.	Fined \$2.
2	2	Vagrancy.	5 days jail.
		Total, 44; men, 37; women, 7.	

COUNTY OF GREENE

1	First quarter.					
1	Intoxication.	1	Intoxication.	10 days jail.		
1	Intoxication.	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail.		
1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	50 days jail.		
1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	130 days jail.		
2	Petit larceny.	2	Petit larceny.	5 months penitentiary.		
2	Vagrancy.	2	Vagrancy.	3 months penitentiary.		
1	Total, 7; men, 7; women, 0.					
1	Assault, third degree.	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.		
1	Intoxication.	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail.		
1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	16 days jail or \$15.		
1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.		
1	Misdemeanor.	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.		
2	Misdemeanor.	2	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.		
1	Petit larceny.	1	Petit larceny.	10 days jail or \$10.		
1	Vagrancy.	1	Vagrancy.	3 months penitentiary.		
1	Total, 9; men, 8; women, 1.					

TABLE K — COUNTY OF GREENE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3 and costs or 7 days jail.
				Total, 4; men, 4; women, 0.	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
				Total, 2; men, 2; women, 0.	
COUNTY OF HAMILTON					
1	First quarter.....	.....	.....	No convictions.	
	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
	Third quarter.....	.....	.....	No convictions.	
	Fourth quarter.....	.....	.....	No convictions.	
COUNTY OF HERKIMER					
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$10.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.

15	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$4.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
4	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
3	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$2.
1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$2.
4	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
4	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
68	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary and \$25.
2	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$21.50.
4	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	21 days jail or \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
17	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$10.
6	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$5.
2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$3.
2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$8.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
29	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$25.
2	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$15.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
2	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4	Petit larceny.....	
Total, 220; men, 220; women, 6.		
1	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
Second quarter.....		
1		
2		
1		

TABLE K — COUNTY OF HERKIMER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offenses	Sentence
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$20.
4		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
9		9	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
15		15	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Banished.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
23		23	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Banished.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
9		.....	.....	Total, 100; men, 93; women, 7.	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	8 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.

8	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
16	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
4	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	8 days jail or \$8.
7	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
14	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
25	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$15.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	45 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1	Vagrancy.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 188; men, 176; women, 12.		
1	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Intoxication.....	9 days jail or \$9.
1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
20	Intoxication.....	
Fourth quarter.....		
1	Assault, third degree.....	
1	Assault, third degree.....	
4	Assault, third degree.....	
4	Assault, third degree.....	
2	Assault, third degree.....	
1	Assault, third degree.....	
10	Intoxication.....	
1	Intoxication.....	
20	Intoxication.....	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF HERKIMER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
6		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
7		7	.....	Misdemeanor.....	24 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
3		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....		
Total, 132; men, 127; women, 5.					

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.

2	Intoxication	90 days jail or \$5.
4	Intoxication	90 days jail or \$5.
8	Intoxication	60 days jail or \$10.
6	Intoxication	60 days jail or \$5.
5	Intoxication	60 days jail or \$5.
1	Intoxication	59 days jail or \$25.
1	Intoxication	59 days jail or \$10.
1	Intoxication	59 days jail or \$5.
1	Intoxication	50 days jail or \$25.
1	Intoxication	45 days jail.
14	Intoxication	40 days jail or \$25.
106	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$10.
10	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$5.
2	Intoxication	30 days jail.
2	Intoxication	28 days jail or \$10.
84	Intoxication	20 days jail or \$5.
4	Intoxication	15 days jail or \$5.
3	Intoxication	15 days jail or \$3.
1	Intoxication	15 days jail.
6	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$15.
13	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
4	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$5.
12	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$3.
1	Intoxication	10 days jail.
4	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
4	Intoxication	Fined \$25; probation.
21	Intoxication	Fined \$10.
15	Intoxication	Fined \$5.
12	Intoxication	Fined \$3.
136	Intoxication	Not stated.
3	Intoxication	Probation.
1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor	180 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor	120 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Misdemeanor	50 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$6.
1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$20.
1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
14	Misdemeanor	Adjudged a disorderly person.
6	Pettit larceny	Suspended.
4	Pettit larceny	180 days jail.
1	Pettit larceny	120 days jail or \$50.
1	Pettit larceny	90 days jail or \$25.

1		Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
1		Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
5		Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 245; men, 236; women, 9.			
1		Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail.
1		Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$5.
1		Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
2		Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$25.
1		Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$20.
1		Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$10.
4		Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
12		Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$5.
2		Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
6		Intoxication.....	28 days jail or \$10.
1		Intoxication.....	28 days jail.
1		Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$10.
1		Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$5.
3		Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$3.
2		Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
2		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
4		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
2		Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		Intoxication.....	Probation.
39		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$75.
2		Misdemeanor.....	11½ days jail or \$11.50.
1		Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
1		Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
22		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.

TABLE K—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON—(Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
12	Fourth quarter.....	2	1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$25.
1		1	0	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	0	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	0	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	0	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	0	Vagrancy.....	Barbished.

Total, 150; men, 153; women, 3.

COUNTY OF KINGS

First quarter.....	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail or \$100.
1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail or \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail or \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail or \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.	5 days jail or \$25.
1	Assault, third degree.	5 days jail or \$10.
1	Assault, third degree.	Investigation.
1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended; probation.
1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.	90 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail or \$250.
1	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$250.
1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$100.
1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$100.
1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.	1 day jail or \$3.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
6		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$15.
2		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	2 days jail or \$10.
2		10	4	Assault, third degree.....	Investigation.
2		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
6		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
6		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
6		4	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$250.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$15.
1		0	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$50.
2		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$100.
6		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
20		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$20.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
6		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		.....	6	Misdemeanor.....	Investigation.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
10		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
34		.....	5	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$100.

2	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail
1	1	Petit larceny	20 days jail or \$50.
3	1	Petit larceny	20 days jail
3	1	Petit larceny	15 days jail
2	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail or \$50.
3	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail
16	16	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$25.
5	5	Petit larceny	5 days jail
1	1	Petit larceny	2 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny	Asylum
100	24	Petit larceny	Investigation.
1	1	Petit larceny	New York City reformatory.
1	1	Petit larceny	Probation.
7	3	Petit larceny	Suspended; probation.
22	8	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	40 days jail or \$200.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	40 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	40 days jail or \$50.
13	13	Violation Liquor Tax Law	40 days jail or \$25.
2	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law	30 days jail.
3	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law	20 days jail and \$100.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	16 days jail.
57	57	Violation Liquor Tax Law	5 days jail or \$25.
16	16	Violation Liquor Tax Law	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Investigation.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Probation.
13	13	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Suspended.
Total, 656; men, 576; women, 80.			
2	2	Assault, third degree	90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree	60 days jail.
9	9	Assault, third degree	30 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree	20 days jail.
3	3	Assault, third degree	15 days jail.
4	4	Assault, third degree	10 days jail or \$50.
10	10	Assault, third degree	10 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree	5 days jail or \$25.
14	14	Assault, third degree	2 days jail or \$10.
4	4	Assault, third degree	Investigation.
0	0	Assault, third degree	Suspended; probation.
0	0	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
0	0	Misdemeanor	New York County penitentiary.
2	2	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
2	2	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$100.
Third quarter.....			
2	2	Assault, third degree	90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree	60 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree	30 days jail.
3	3	Assault, third degree	20 days jail.
4	4	Assault, third degree	15 days jail.
10	10	Assault, third degree	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree	10 days jail.
16	16	Assault, third degree	5 days jail or \$25.
4	4	Assault, third degree	2 days jail or \$10.
0	0	Assault, third degree	Investigation.
0	0	Assault, third degree	Suspended; probation.
0	0	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
2	2	Misdemeanor	New York County penitentiary.
2	2	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$100.

6	6	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$25.
40	39	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
9	8	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Investigation.
19	19	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 552; men, 478; women, 74.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Investigation.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	New York County penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$500.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Investigation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	New York County penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
111	Fourth quarter.....	95	16	Petit larceny.....	Investigation.
1		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
24		18	6	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	40 days jail or \$200.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	40 days jail or \$50.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail and \$200.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail or \$100.
2		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail.
1		1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$25.
23		23	5	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
8		8	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Investigation.
50		43	7	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 562; men, 497; women, 65.					
COUNTY OF LEWIS					
1	First quarter.....	.....	.....	No convictions.	Fined \$—; not stated.
1	Second quarter.....	.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	
Total, 2; men, 1; women, 1.					
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	8 days jail and \$8.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
Total, 10; men, 10; women, 0.					

3	Fourth quarter.....	3	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
16		16	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.50.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
2		1	Pett larceny.....	Probation, one year.
			Total, 27; men, 26; women, 1.	
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON				
1	First quarter.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	59 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$30.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
6		6	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
			Total, 12; men, 12; women, 0.	
1	Second quarter.....	1	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
4		4	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary and \$10.
2		2	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	Pett larceny.....	Suspended.
			Total, 11; men, 10; women, 1.	
1	Third quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
			Total, 3; men, 3; women, 0.	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	8 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	7 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail.
1		1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
2		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	OFFENSE	CONSEQUENCES
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
Total, 13; men, 11; women, 2.					
COUNTY OF MADISON					
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail.
7		7	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail and \$5.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail.
12		12	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
30		29	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$—.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	50 days jail.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
Total, 80; men, 70; women, 1.					
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.

.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
.....	Petty larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
.....	Petty larceny.....	Probation.
.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
.....	Vagrancy.....	59 days jail.
.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.

Total, 44; men, 43; women, 1.

22	Intoxication.....	59 days jail.
6	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$5.
6	Intoxication.....	30 days jail
28	Intoxication.....	30 days jail
10	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$3.
	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
	Pettit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
	Vagrancy.....	59 days jail.
	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.

Total, 63; men, 63; women, 0.

Fourth quarter.....					
1	1	Intoxication.....	.....	.....	50 days jail.
0	10	Intoxication.....	.....	.....	Fined \$10.
2	2	Intoxication.....	.....	.....	Suspended.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	Fined \$50.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	Fined \$3.
6	1	Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	.....	.....	Suspended.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	.....	.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	.....	.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	.....	.....	20 days jail.

Total, 29; men, 28; women, 1.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONROE

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days penitentiary or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
2		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days penitentiary.
2		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
2		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
7		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
11		2	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	4 months penitentiary.
10		9	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
15		14	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
27		17	.....	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary.
19		16	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days penitentiary or \$5.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		3	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
157		146	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
2		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
19		19	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days penitentiary or \$2.
23		23	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.

1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum
2	2	Misdemeanor	Probation
2	2	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation
4	4	Misdemeanor	Suspended
1	1	Petit larceny	12 months penitentiary
2	2	Petit larceny	8 months penitentiary
4	4	Petit larceny	6 months penitentiary
1	1	Petit larceny	4 months penitentiary
1	1	Petit larceny	3 months penitentiary
2	2	Petit larceny	2 months penitentiary
6	6	Petit larceny	1 month penitentiary
1	1	Petit larceny	30 days penitentiary and \$15
3	3	Petit larceny	25 days penitentiary or \$25
1	1	Petit larceny	20 days penitentiary or \$20
1	1	Petit larceny	15 days penitentiary or \$15
1	1	Petit larceny	10 days penitentiary
1	1	Petit larceny	5 days penitentiary or \$5
2	2	Petit larceny	Asylum
1	1	Petit larceny	Probation
2	2	Petit larceny	Suspended; probation
1	1	Petit larceny	Suspended
2	2	Vagrancy	6 months penitentiary
1	1	Vagrancy	4 months penitentiary
2	2	Vagrancy	3 months penitentiary
3	3	Vagrancy	2 months penitentiary
9	9	Vagrancy	1 month penitentiary
13	13	Vagrancy	1 month penitentiary
1	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged a vagrant
1	1	Vagrancy	Asylum
1	1	Vagrancy	Probation
1	1	Vagrancy	Suspended; probation
1	1	Vagrancy	Suspended
23	23	Vagrancy	Suspended
Total, 542; men, 503; women, 39.			
2	2	Assault, third degree	12 months penitentiary and \$500
1	1	Assault, third degree	12 months penitentiary
1	1	Assault, third degree	6 months penitentiary
1	1	Assault, third degree	3 months penitentiary
1	1	Assault, third degree	2 months penitentiary
1	1	Assault, third degree	3 months penitentiary
1	1	Assault, third degree	60 days penitentiary or \$50
1	1	Assault, third degree	30 days penitentiary or \$25
1	1	Assault, third degree	15 days penitentiary or \$15
1	1	Assault, third degree	10 days penitentiary or \$10
1	1	Assault, third degree	5 days penitentiary or \$5
1	1	Assault, third degree	Probation
4	4	Assault, third degree	Suspended
1	1	Intoxication	6 months penitentiary
1	1	Intoxication	3 months penitentiary
1	1	Intoxication	2 months penitentiary or \$20

Second quarter.....

2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONROE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary or \$10.
12		11	1	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days penitentiary and \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days penitentiary or \$10.
3		7	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days penitentiary or \$5.
7		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		7	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
79		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
6		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	250 days penitentiary or \$200.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
9		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
9		7	2	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
20		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$150.
1		18	1	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged disorderly persons.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
43		43	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary and \$50.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary and \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.

1	1	Pett larceny	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
2	2	Pett larceny	3 days jail or \$5.
2	4	Pett larceny	Asylum.
13	2	Pett larceny	Probation.
4		Vagrancy	Suspended.
12		Vagrancy	6 months penitentiary and \$50.
17		Vagrancy	6 months penitentiary.
1		Vagrancy	2 months penitentiary.
1		Vagrancy	1 month penitentiary.
1		Vagrancy	15 days penitentiary.
1		Vagrancy	30 days penitentiary.
1		Vagrancy	Adjudged a vagrant.
1		Vagrancy	Asylum.
1		Vagrancy	Probation.
1		Vagrancy	Suspended.
25			
Total, 443; men, 410; women, 33.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
8	1	Assault, third degree.	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		Assault, third degree.	Not stated.
1		Assault, third degree.	Probation.
1		Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1		Intoxication.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.	2 months penitentiary.
1		Intoxication.	1 month penitentiary.
1		Intoxication.	60 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		Intoxication.	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
1		Intoxication.	30 days penitentiary or \$10.
1		Intoxication.	30 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		Intoxication.	20 days penitentiary or \$5.
3		Intoxication.	Probation.
8		Intoxication.	Suspended.
1		Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
2		Misdemeanor.	3 months penitentiary.
1		Misdemeanor.	3 months penitentiary.
1		Misdemeanor.	1 month penitentiary.
1		Misdemeanor.	250 days penitentiary.
1		Misdemeanor.	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
1		Misdemeanor.	75 days penitentiary or \$75.
1		Misdemeanor.	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
1		Misdemeanor.	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
1		Misdemeanor.	30 days penitentiary or \$5.
1		Misdemeanor.	or \$250.
1		Misdemeanor.	or \$100.
1		Misdemeanor.	or \$75.
1		Misdemeanor.	or \$50.
1		Misdemeanor.	or \$30.
1		Misdemeanor.	or \$5.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONROE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	28 days penitentiary or \$28.
16		16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
16		16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
16		16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
12		12	.....	Misdemeanor.....	13 days penitentiary or \$13.90.
17		16	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
14		14	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
146		144	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
6		6	1	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days penitentiary or \$50.
3		3	1	Petit larceny.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
21		20	1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
7		6	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
8		6	2	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy.....	Probation.
2		.....	4	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
42		38	.....	Total, 600 : men, 565 : women, 35.	

1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$10.
6	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
3	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
4	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
0	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
22	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$20.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
2	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
4	Petit larceny.....	State Industrial School.
1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	69 days jail.
10	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
2	Vagrancy.....	1 day jail.
3	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1	Vagrancy.....	
14	Vagrancy.....	

Total, 168; men, 163; women, 5.

2	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
3	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail and \$10.
1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	8 days jail.
4	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
2	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
3	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
0	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
2	Misdemeanor.....	

Second quarter.....

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
7	Second quarter	7	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	4 days jail or \$4.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$13.
28		28	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
26		26	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 155; men, 153; women, 5.					
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.

2	Intoxication.....	.....	59 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	.....	40 days jail and \$3.
2	Intoxication.....	.....	30 days jail or \$6.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	30 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	15 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	.....	10 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	10 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	Fined \$5.
.....	Intoxication.....	.....	Fined \$5.
.....	Intoxication.....	.....	Asylum.
.....	Intoxication.....	.....	Suspended.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	6 months penitentiary.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	10 days penitentiary.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	30 days jail.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	20 days jail.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	10 days jail.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	6 days jail.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$60.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$35.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$25.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$20.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$10.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$5.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$3.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$2.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Asylum.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Bond required.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Probation.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	State Industrial School.
.....	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Suspended.
.....	Petit larceny.....	.....	60 days jail.
.....	Petit larceny.....	.....	30 days jail.
.....	Petit larceny.....	.....	Asylum.
.....	Petit larceny.....	.....	Not stated.
.....	Petit larceny.....	.....	State Industrial School.
.....	Vagrancy.....	.....	Not stated.
Total, 139; men, 130; women, 3.			
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	3 months penitentiary.
8	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Suspended.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Fined \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Fined \$25.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Fined \$20.
4	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Fined \$10.
5	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Fined \$5.
5	Assault, third degree.....	.....	5 days jail.
3	Intoxication.....	.....	Suspended.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	Fined \$10.
3	Intoxication.....	.....	Fined \$2.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	
Fourth quarter.....			
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
8	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
4	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
5	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
5	Assault, third degree.....	.....	
3	Intoxication.....	.....	
1	Intoxication.....	.....	
3	Intoxication.....	.....	
2	Intoxication.....	.....	
1	Intoxication.....	.....	

2	2	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$15.
1	7	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	4	Intoxication.	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.	180 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	120 days jail.
1	4	Intoxication.	60 days jail.
4	4	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
3	2	Intoxication.	20 days jail.
2	3	Intoxication.	15 days jail.
3	6	Intoxication.	10 days jail.
3	9	Intoxication.	Fined \$10.
8	2	Intoxication.	Fined \$5.
3	2	Intoxication.	Suspended.
3	1	Misdemeanor.	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	80 days jail.
2	2	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
2	2	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
2	2	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50.
2	2	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$20.
2	4	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
5	5	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Bond required; not stat.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	25 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
Total, 293; men, 204; women, 29.			

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NASSAU — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	8 months penitentiary.
1		3	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
2		6	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
2		7	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
7		1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	179 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	179 days jail.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
.....		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
16		16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
8		8	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
66		61	5	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
26		25	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
3		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
6		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
23		17	6	Misdemeanor.....	

TABLE K—COUNTY OF NEW YORK—(Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
30	First quarter	30	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	90 days jail or \$500.
2		.....	.....	Misdemeanor	90 days jail or \$250.
7		.....	2	Misdemeanor	90 days jail.
13		12	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	40 days jail.
4		3	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$200.
2		10	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$250.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$150.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$100.
43		40	3	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$75.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$50.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$75.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$50.
14		13	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$25.
14		14	.....	Misdemeanor	10 days jail.
59		54	5	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$15.
8		8	.....	Misdemeanor	5 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	1 day jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$250.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	Fined \$50.
50		48	2	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor	Bedford reformatory.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	New York City reformatory.
8		8	.....	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
22		19	3	Misdemeanor	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
65		63	2	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
144		122	22	Misdemeanor	

37	36	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
9	9	1	Petit larceny.....	120 days jail.
9	9	1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	2	1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
4	1	2	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$500.
41	34	7	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$50.
15	11	4	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
10	9	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$50.
19	9	10	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$40.
32	28	5	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$25.
145	47	98	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25; probation.
1	13	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$20.
13	17	2	Petit larceny.....	3 days jail.
25	18	8	Petit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$15.
18	30	15	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
46	93	50	Petit larceny.....	New York City reformatory.
138	55	33	Petit larceny.....	Bedford reformatory.
4	2	1	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
2	17	1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
11	17	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
17	2	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
189	188	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	120 days jail.
19	19	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	90 days jail.
11	11	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	40 days jail.
100	99	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	40 days jail or \$200.
4	4	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail.
55	55	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail and \$200.
10	7	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	20 days jail.
3	2	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	15 days jail.
10	4	6	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	15 days jail and \$200.
2	2	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	15 days jail or \$50.
2	2	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$5.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$200.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$100.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Fined \$50.
			Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Asylum.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
6	First quarter.....	6	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Not stated.
13		13	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Probation.
135		130	5	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended; probation.
				Total, 1,817; men, 1,511; women, 306.	Suspended.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail or \$250.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
55		55	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$500.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$200.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$150.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$50.
8		8	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
27		27	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$50.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
3		3	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$25.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail or \$50.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail or \$25.
81		70	11	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
4		3	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.

1	1	Misdemeanor	Bedford Reformatory.
16	1	Misdemeanor	New York City reformatory.
15	1	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Probation.
40	38	Misdemeanor	Suspended; probation.
140	126	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
45	41	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny	180 days jail.
8	7	Petit larceny	90 days jail.
10	10	Petit larceny	60 days jail.
4	4	Petit larceny	30 days jail or \$100.
49	47	Petit larceny	30 days jail.
10	10	Petit larceny	20 days jail.
5	5	Petit larceny	15 days jail.
25	18	Petit larceny	15 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail or \$25.
3	3	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$25.
20	20	Petit larceny	5 days jail.
4	4	Petit larceny	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Petit larceny	Asylum.
11	10	Petit larceny	New York City reformatory.
34	31	Petit larceny	Not stated.
85	68	Petit larceny	Suspended; probation.
117	68	Petit larceny	Suspended.
3	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Penitentiary.
17	17	Violation Liquor Tax Law	180 days jail.
20	17	Violation Liquor Tax Law	90 days jail.
3	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law	60 days jail.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	40 days jail or \$200.
108	165	Violation Liquor Tax Law	30 days jail and \$200.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	30 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	25 days jail.
10	10	Violation Liquor Tax Law	20 days jail or \$100.
5	5	Violation Liquor Tax Law	20 days jail.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	15 days jail.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	10 days jail or \$25.
16	16	Violation Liquor Tax Law	10 days jail.
12	12	Violation Liquor Tax Law	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	5 days jail.
123	122	Violation Liquor Tax Law	2 days jail or \$10.
9	8	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Fined \$200.
3	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Fined \$50.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law	Asylum.
8	8	Violation Liquor Tax Law	New York City reformatory.
4	4	Violation Liquor Tax Law	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
3	First quarter	3		Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$5.
22		22		Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	15 days jail and \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$15.
4		3		Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
17		17		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
30		30		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
15		15		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
12		12		Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
3		3		Intoxication.....	7 days jail or \$7.
91		91		Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$3.
1		1		Intoxication.....	4 days jail or \$4.
19		19		Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3		3		Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2.
2		2		Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Fined \$1.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Not stated.
6		6		Intoxication.....	Probation.
8		8		Intoxication.....	Suspended; probation.
423		423	7	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
430		430		Intoxication.....	9 months penitentiary.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
5		5		Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
6		6		Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
10		10	9	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
12		12		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$25.
19		11	8	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$16.
6		6		Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
14		14		Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$5.
8		8		Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
26		26		Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$3.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
14		13		Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
23		2		Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.

2	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$20.
3	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Fined \$10.
6	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
6	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Asylum.
1	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Not stated.
6	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Probation.
4	Misdemeanor.....	.....	State Industrial School.
11	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Suspended; probation.
29	Misdemeanor.....	.....	Suspended.
5	Petit larceny.....	.....	180 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	170 days jail or \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	60 days jail.
13	Petit larceny.....	.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	45 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	35 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	30 days jail or \$35.
2	Petit larceny.....	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2	Petit larceny.....	.....	15 days jail.
2	Petit larceny.....	.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2	Petit larceny.....	.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	Fined \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	Fined \$10.
4	Petit larceny.....	.....	Probation.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	Suspended; probation.
1	Petit larceny.....	.....	Suspended.
9	Vagrancy.....	.....	2 months penitentiary.
3	Vagrancy.....	.....	1 month penitentiary.
2	Vagrancy.....	.....	75 days jail.
1	Vagrancy.....	.....	— days jail; not stated.
1	Vagrancy.....	.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
1	Vagrancy.....	.....	Banished.
Total, 1,016; men, 976; women, 40.			
2	Assault, third degree.....	.....	180 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	90 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	45 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	15 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	3 days jail or \$3.
2	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Probation.
3	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Suspended.
3	Intoxication.....	.....	180 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	90 days jail.
Second quarter.....			
2	Assault, third degree.....	.....	180 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	90 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	45 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	15 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Assault, third degree.....	.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Probation.
3	Assault, third degree.....	.....	Suspended.
3	Intoxication.....	.....	180 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	.....	90 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail or \$60.
11		10	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$3.
13		13	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
5		5	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
24		24	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
32		32	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 day jail or \$1.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
23		23	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
11		11	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Banished.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended; probation.
315		315	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail or \$10.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	45 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	45 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
7		7	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$25.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$25.

1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail or \$16.
20	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.
6	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$5.
6	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$3.
2	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail.
2	Misdemeanor.	7 days jail or \$7.
3	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.
3	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$3.
3	Misdemeanor.	3 days jail or \$5.
3	Misdemeanor.	3 days jail or \$3.
2	Misdemeanor.	2 days jail or \$2.
1	Misdemeanor.	1 day jail or \$1.
1	Misdemeanor.	--- days jail; not stated.
1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$30.
1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$12.50; probation.
27	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
10	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
2	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$3.
1	Misdemeanor.	Fined ---; not stated.
1	Misdemeanor.	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1	Misdemeanor.	Banished.
1	Misdemeanor.	Not stated.
1	Misdemeanor.	Probation.
1	Misdemeanor.	State Industrial School.
1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended; probation.
1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.	180 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.	120 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.	60 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Petit larceny.	45 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.	30 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Petit larceny.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Petit larceny.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Petit larceny.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Petit larceny.	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$30.
1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$20.
1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$5.
1	Petit larceny.	Not stated.
1	Petit larceny.	Probation.
1	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
2	Petit larceny.	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Second quarter.....	1	1	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1				Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
22		20	2	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
Total, 935: men, 926; women, 9.					
1	Third quarter.....	1		Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
3		3		Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
3		3		Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
			2	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
				Assault, third degree.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
2		2		Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
3		3		Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
3		3		Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail or \$5.
3		3		Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
7		7		Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
			1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail or \$5.
				Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
4		4		Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
13		13		Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$3.
			2	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
				Intoxication.....	23 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
2		2		Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$10.
16		16		Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$5.
2		2		Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$5.
20		20		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
18		18		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
1		1		Intoxication.....	7 days jail or \$7.
1		1		Intoxication.....	5 days jail and \$5.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$—; not stated.
5		4	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Banished.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
13		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
17		17	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
104		99	5	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	120 days jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
20		12	1	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
5		4	1	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
Total, 1,023; men, 984; women, 39.					
Fourth quarter.....					
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$—; not stated.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.

2	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Probation.
1	1	Intoxication.	3	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	180 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	30 days jail or \$5.
12	1	Intoxication.	1	30 days jail.
10	1	Intoxication.	1	10 days jail or \$10.
3	1	Intoxication.	1	10 days jail or \$3.
3	1	Intoxication.	1	10 days jail.
4	1	Intoxication.	1	10 days jail.
3	1	Intoxication.	1	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	4 days jail or \$4.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	3 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	Fined \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	Fined \$3.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	Not stated.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	Probation.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	Suspended; probation.
1	1	Intoxication.	1	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	180 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	120 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	75 days jail or \$75.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	50 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	10 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	8 days jail or \$8.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	7 days jail or \$7.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	2 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	1 day jail or \$1.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Fined \$300.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Suspended; probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
16		16	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10, not stated.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	--- days jail; not stated.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Probation.

Total, 495; men, 473; women, 22.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail or \$25.
1		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10, probation.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	State Industrial School.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
9	First quarter.....	6	3	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$3.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25; probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	59 days jail.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
9		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
7		1	6	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
Total, 332; men, 293; women, 39.					
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	40 days jail or \$40.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
11		10	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
16		15	1	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
15		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
4		3	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1		6	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$30.
17		17	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
10		10	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
12		12	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$5.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.

4	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
25	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
12	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
23	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	4 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
5	Intoxication.....	Asylum.
1	Intoxication.....	Probation.
4	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
355	Misdemeanor.....	200 days jail or \$200.
1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	75 days jail or \$75.
1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail or \$40.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$300.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$250.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
4		3	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
16		15	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
2		4	1	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	16 days jail.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
7		6	2	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
64		62	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
Total, 859; men, 828; women, 31.					
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
2		2	3	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
3		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$5.
18		17	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
20		25	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Asylum.
1		1	3	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	75 days jail or \$75.

1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail
1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$5.
4	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail
2	4	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
2	2	Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$5.
1	18	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$5.
4	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$1.
4	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$40.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
3	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1	7	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
3	1	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
4	1	Misdemeanor	State Industrial School.
3	4	Misdemeanor	50 days jail or \$50.
3	4	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
3	1	Pettit larceny	20 days jail or \$20.
1	6	Pettit larceny	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Pettit larceny	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Pettit larceny	Asylum.
1	1	Vagrancy	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	180 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	60 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	15 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	10 days jail.
5	5	Vagrancy	Asylum.
Total, 243; men, 218; women, 25.			
4	4	Assault, third degree.	50 days jail or \$50.
3	3	Assault, third degree.	25 days jail or \$25.
2	2	Assault, third degree.	15 days jail or \$15.
5	5	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	5 days jail or \$5.
6	6	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$25; probation.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Probation.
1	1	Intoxication	59 days jail.
4	4	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$10.
22	22	Intoxication	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail.
14	14	Intoxication	15 days jail or \$5.
4	4	Fourth quarter	
3	3		
2	2		
5	5		
2	2		
6	6		
1	1		
1	1		
4	4		
22	22		
1	1		
14	14		

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
17		17	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	85 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$75.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	12 days jail or \$12.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10; probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$75.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	19 days jail or \$19.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.

1	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
5	1	Petit larceny.....	1 day jail or \$1.
1	6	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
2		Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
		Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
Total, 214; men, 186; women, 28.			
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA			
2	1	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	4	Assault, third degree.....	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
6	6	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2	8	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
3	3	Intoxication.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	7	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary.
2	6	Intoxication.....	30 days penitentiary and \$10.
2	2	Intoxication.....	15 days penitentiary.
1	4	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary and \$300.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary and \$270.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	4 months penitentiary.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary and \$60.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary or \$50.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary or \$5.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1	3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$500.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$300.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
18	First quarter	18	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
6		4	2	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
8		8	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3		1	1	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary and \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4		3	1	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
Total, 193; men, 106; women, 27.					
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	2 days penitentiary or \$2.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	4 months penitentiary.
6		6	1	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
5		5	1	Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days penitentiary or \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days penitentiary or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 months penitentiary and \$150.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 months penitentiary.
2		2	1	Misdemeanor.....	0 months penitentiary.

26	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 months penitentiary.
5	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
3	1	Misdemeanor.....	8 months penitentiary.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days penitentiary or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days penitentiary or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	51 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
26	14	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$600.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$500.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$300.
3	3	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
7	7	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	12 months penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 months penitentiary.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	8 months penitentiary.
4	4	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	1 month penitentiary.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary or \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary or \$30.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Not stated.
4	4	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
2	2	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	10 days penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
4	4	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
2	2	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
2	2	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 142; men, 119; women, 23.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	100 days penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	25 days penitentiary or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	20 days penitentiary or \$20.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	5 months penitentiary.
Third quarter.....			
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1		
2	2		

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
34		11	23	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
14		14	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary or \$35.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
3		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	100 days penitentiary or \$100.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days penitentiary or \$50.
3		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5; probation.
3		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.

Total, 467; men, 438; women, 29.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	250 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	125 days jail or \$125.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	7 days jail or \$7.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$5.

1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$4.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
8	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
66	Intoxication.....	Fined \$8.
16	Intoxication.....	Fined \$7.50.
37	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$4.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.50.
9	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.
2	Intoxication.....	Fined \$1.50.
7	Intoxication.....	Fined \$1.30.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$1.
2	Intoxication.....	Probation.
114	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
41	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$5.
6	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
7	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
11	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$200.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$100.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$75.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$35.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
6	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$12.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
8	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$4.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
20	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	40 days jail or \$40.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$20.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.

[illegible]

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONTARIO — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$5.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
3		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$7.
22		22	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$4.
3		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.50.
4		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.
28		28	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
8		8	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
.....		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$8.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
19		19	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.

1	1	Pett larceny.....	Fined \$19.
1	1	Pett larceny.....	Fined \$7.
2	1	Pett larceny.....	Not stated.
Total, 157; men, 151; women, 6.			

COUNTY OF ORANGE

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
6	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail or \$1.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
2	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$12.50.
1	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
2	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
5	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$7.50.
4	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
20	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
3	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4	1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
4	1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$2.50.
4	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended; probation.
3	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
3	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$2.25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Alms-house.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford Reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ORANGE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
21	First quarter.....	20	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
4		4		Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	60 days jail or \$20.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	Bedford Reformatory.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	Suspended; probation.
		Total, 193; men, 176; women, 17.			
21	Second quarter.....	21		Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
2		2		Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
2		2		Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1		Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$15.
1		1		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$3.
1		1		Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	0 days jail or \$5.50.
1		1		Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.

133	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$3.
133	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$2.
133	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
133	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
62	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$2.50.
133	Intoxication.....	Probation.
133	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
133	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail and \$50.
133	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
133	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail and \$50.
133	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
133	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
133	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
133	Misdemeanor.....	15 days penitentiary or \$15.
133	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
133	Misdemeanor.....	10 days penitentiary or \$5.
133	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
133	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$2.50.
133	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
133	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.50.
133	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
133	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
133	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
133	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
133	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
133	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail or \$25.
133	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
133	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
133	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
133	Petit larceny.....	Acquitted.
133	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
133	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
133	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
133	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
133	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 275; men, 260; women, 15.		
133	Assault, third degree.....	12 months penitentiary.
133	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary and \$50.
133	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$15.
133	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
133	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$15.
133	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
133	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
133	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
133	Assault, third degree.....	3 days jail.
133	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ORANGE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	2	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
2		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$2.50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 day jail or \$1.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$2.50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.

5	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Fined \$10.
2	2	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Fined \$5.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Adjudged a disorderly person.
3	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Asylum.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Probation.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	Suspended.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.	1	180 days jail and \$50.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.	1	180 days jail.
1	1	1	Petit larceny.	1	90 days jail.
4	1	1	Petit larceny.	1	30 days jail.
2	1	1	Petit larceny.	1	Asylum.
6	1	1	Petit larceny.	1	Suspended.
1	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	90 days jail.
1	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	30 days jail.
3	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	10 days jail.
4	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	Adjudged a vagrant.
4	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	Suspended.
1	1	1	Vagrancy.	1	Suspended.

Total, 223; men, 208; women, 15.

1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	3 months penitentiary.
2	2	1	Assault, third degree.	1	30 days jail.
6	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	10 days jail.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Fined \$7.50.
2	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Probation.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	1	Suspended.
2	1	1	Intoxication.	1	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	1	30 days jail.
2	1	1	Intoxication.	1	15 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	1	10 days jail or \$10.
4	1	1	Intoxication.	1	6 days jail or \$5.50.
4	1	1	Intoxication.	1	5 days jail or \$5.50.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	1	5 days jail or \$5.
2	1	1	Intoxication.	1	Suspended.
9	1	1	Intoxication.	1	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	180 days jail and \$50.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	120 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	100 days jail or \$100.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	90 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	60 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	30 days jail or \$30.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	1	10 days jail.

Fourth quarter.....

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ORANGE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offenses	Sentence
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$15.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
31		30	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$2.50.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	45 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Bedford Reformatory.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 162; men, 142; women, 10.					

COUNTY OF ORLEANS

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$150.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.

16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail or \$40.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 month penitentiary.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	75 days penitentiary.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
26026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
16026022116	.....	Total, 66; men, 63; women, 3.	
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
26026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
26026022116	.....	Total, 18; men, 18; women, 0.	
16026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	35 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail and \$5.
16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
16026022116	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
16026022116	.....	Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
16026022116	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
16026022116	.....	Total, 30; men, 29; women, 1.	
16026022116	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
16026022116	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
16026022116	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
16026022116	.....	Total, 6; men, 6; women, 0.	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF OSWEGO

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$25.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail and \$10.
6		.....	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail and \$5.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$10.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$1.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$6.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
2		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	— days jail; not stated.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Asylum.
6		.....	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
.....		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	45 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	17 days jail.
2		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
3		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
3		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$28.
1		.....	.....	Petty larceny.....	180 days jail and \$10.
1		.....	.....	Petty larceny.....	180 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF OSWEGO — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Alms-house.
4		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	160 days jail and \$10.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
Total, 23; men, 20; women, 3.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	120 days jail and \$15.
1		.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail.
12		12	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	25 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	15 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
Total, 30; men, 29; women, 1.					

TABLE K — COUNTY OF OTSEGO — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	40 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	40 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
Total, 44; men, 42; women, 2.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$8.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	40 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$10.

3	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
10	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
29	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
4	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.50.
74	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Asylums.
8	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required; not stated.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
8	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
3	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$3.
1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$2.
5	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$1.
4	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
Total, 176; men, 158; women, 18.		

COUNTY OF PUTNAM

7	First quarter.....	Fined \$10.
8	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
11	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1	Petit larceny.....	Vagrancy.
4	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
Total, 35; men, 31; women, 4.		
3	Second quarter.....	Suspended.
2	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
11	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
Total, 19; men, 19; women, 0.		

TABLE K -- COUNTY OF PUTNAM -- (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
Total, 10; men, 9; women, 1.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Reprimanded.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
Total, 8; men, 8; women, 0.					
COUNTY OF QUEENS					
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	2 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$75.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	120 days jail.

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1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
2	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
2	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
4	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
4	Petit larceny.....	New York City reformatory.
4	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
6	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
7	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	90 days jail.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
2	Total, 101; men, 96; women, 5.	
6	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$250.
1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.....	2 days jail or \$10.
4	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$50.
1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	60 days jail.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
4	Total, 77; men, 75; women, 2.	

TABLE K—COUNTY OF QUEENS—(Continued)

When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
Third quarter	1	1	Assault, third degree	30 days jail.
	1	1	Assault, third degree	10 days jail or \$25.
	1	1	Assault, third degree	Probation.
	1	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended probation.
	1	1	Madameamoor	Pentitentiary.
	1	1	Madameamoor	60 days jail.
	1	1	Madameamoor	30 days jail or \$50.
	1	1	Madameamoor	30 days jail.
	1	1	Madameamoor	30 days jail or \$50.
	1	1	Madameamoor	30 days jail or \$50.
	1	1	Madameamoor	10 days jail.
	1	1	Madameamoor	10 days jail.
	1	1	Madameamoor	5 day jail or \$25.
	1	1	New York City Reformatory.	New York City Reformatory.
	1	1	Madameamoor	Probation.
	1	1	Madameamoor	Suspended.
	1	1	Petit larceny	Pentitentiary.
	1	1	Petit larceny	60 days jail.
	1	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail.
	1	1	Petit larceny	30 days jail or \$50.
	1	1	Petit larceny	20 days jail or \$50.
	1	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail or \$50.
	1	1	Petit larceny	10 days jail.
	1	1	Petit larceny	6 days jail or \$25.
	1	1	New York City Reformatory.	New York City Reformatory.
	1	1	Madameamoor	Probation.
	1	1	Madameamoor	Suspended.
	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax law	30 days jail or \$100.
	1	1	Violation Liquor Tax law	30 days jail.
	10	8	Violation Liquor Tax law	2 days jail or \$10.
			Total, 82; men, 80; women, 2.	
Fourth quarter	1	1	Assault, third degree	60 days jail.
	1	1	Assault, third degree	30 days jail or \$100.
	1	1	Assault, third degree	2 days jail or \$10.
	1	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RENNELAER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First and second quarters.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	300 days jail or \$300.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
18		18	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6		6	5	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, not stated.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
2		2	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
46		46	.....	Pettit larceny.....	60 days jail.
3		3	.....	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Asylum.
21		21	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
35		35	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	28 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1		1	12	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
28		24	4	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.

Total, 544; men, 510; women, 34.

1	1	Assault, third degree.	180 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail or \$30.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail.
3	3	Assault, third degree.	25 days jail or \$25.
3	3	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail or \$30.
1	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
3	3	Intoxication.	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail or \$20.
2	2	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
5	5	Intoxication.	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	1 day jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	Asylum.
1	1	Intoxication.	Not stated.
3	3	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	75 days jail or \$75.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
7	7	Misdemeanor.	50 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$30.
2	2	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
4	4	Misdemeanor.	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
7	7	Misdemeanor.	Not stated.
1	1	Pettit larceny.	Suspended.
1	1	Pettit larceny.	50 days jail or \$50.
2	2	Pettit larceny.	30 days jail.
2	2	Pettit larceny.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Pettit larceny.	Asylum.
1	1	Pettit larceny.	Suspended.
4	4	Pettit larceny.	180 days jail.
5	5	Vagrancy.	60 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.	15 days jail or \$15.
2	2	Vagrancy.	10 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.	5 days jail.
2	2	Vagrancy.	Asylum.
13	13	Vagrancy.	Suspended.
Total, 428; men, 413; women, 15.			

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RICHMOND

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1		Assault, third degree.	5 days jail or \$25.
4		4		Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	90 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$100.
2		2		Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
2		2		Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	New York City reformatory.
4		4	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
2		2		Misdemeanor.	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny.	90 days jail.
2		2		Petit larceny.	30 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.	10 days jail.
1		1		Petit larceny.	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1		Petit larceny.	2 days jail or \$10.
4		4		Petit larceny.	New York City reformatory.
2		2		Petit larceny.	Suspended.
1		1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.	30 days jail.
1		1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.	20 days jail or \$100.
Total, 51; men, 49; women, 2.					
2	Second quarter	2		Assault, third degree.	Not stated.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	60 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$75.
2		2		Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$60.
2		2		Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$25.
2		2		Misdemeanor.	Probation.
6		6		Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1		1		Petit larceny.	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny.	30 days jail.
6		6		Petit larceny.	Probation.
3		3		Petit larceny.	Suspended.
1		1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.	60 days jail.
1		1		Violation Liquor Tax Law.	30 days jail or \$100.

1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Asylum.
2	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
		Total, 33; men, 32; women, 1.	
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$16.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
3	3	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Bedford reformatory.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
		Total, 28; men, 26; women, 2.	

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
4	4	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
6	6	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
4	4	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
		Total, 28; men, 26; women, 2.	

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
2	2	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ROCKLAND — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offenses	Sentence
1	First quarter	1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	1	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	90 days jail and \$50.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail or \$20.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	180 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	120 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	20 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	120 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
Total, 37; men, 32; women, 5.					
1	Second quarter	1	1	Assault, third degree	90 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	80 days jail or \$30.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	80 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$3.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$35.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.

1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$3.
Total, 23; men, 22; women, 1.			
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$100.
Total, 14; men, 13; women, 1.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail or \$30.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	16 days jail or \$16.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	4 days jail or \$4.25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	80 days jail.
1	1	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
Total, 19; men, 17; women, 2.			

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$20.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	25 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail and \$10.
Total, 19; men, 17; women, 2.			

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
9	First quarter	9	.....	Intoxication	20 days jail
1		1	.....	Intoxication	10 days jail and \$10.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	10 days jail and \$5.
20		20	.....	Intoxication	10 days jail and \$5.
20		20	.....	Intoxication	10 days jail and \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	6 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	2 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	2 days jail.
1		.....	1	Intoxication	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication	Not stated.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication	Suspended; probation.
19		19	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$7.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$3.25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$1.50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fined \$1.06.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	90 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	60 days jail and \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	60 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	60 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	45 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	30 days jail and \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	25 days jail and \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	20 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$15.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended; probation.
2		.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$50.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	New York City Reformatory.
1		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
14		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
2		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
2		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$50.
2		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$50.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	New York City Reformatory.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail.
10		10	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
8		8	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
Total, 82; men, 80; women, 2.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	2 days jail or \$10.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.

52	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
21	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
11	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
13	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
11	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
11	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
15	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
15	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
17	Misdemeanor.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
15	Misdemeanor.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
12	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
11	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
11	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
15	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
11	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
11	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
4	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended; probation.
6	Petit larceny.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$25.
5	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.

Total, 79; men, 76; women, 3.

COUNTY OF RENNELAER

1	Assault, third degree.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
2	Assault, third degree.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail.
3	Assault, third degree.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$30.
2	Assault, third degree.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
2	Assault, third degree.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
4	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
4	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
6	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$30.
6	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
9	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
18	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
3	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	2 days jail.
6	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	1 day jail.
195	Intoxication.....	6	Intoxication.....	Asylum.
1	Intoxication.....	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.

First and second quarters.....

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RENSSELAER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	First and second quarters.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	300 days jail or \$300.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
8		8	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$50.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$50.
5		5	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
15		15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
6		6	5	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, not stated.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Pettit larceny.....	60 days jail.
3		3	.....	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Asylum.
21		21	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	150 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
35		35	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	26 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	26 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	26 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
23		23	12	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
24		24	4	Vagrancy.....	

Total, 544 ; men, 510 ; women, 34.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RICHMOND

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
4		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
4		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
17		17	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	New York City reformatory.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		2	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	20 days jail or \$100.
Total, 51; men, 49; women, 2.					
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$75.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$50.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		6	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	60 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	30 days jail or \$100.

1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Asylum.
2	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	Suspended.
		Total, 33; men, 32; women, 1.	
		Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
3	3	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
3	3	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$100.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$16.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	New York City reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3	3	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$50.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	Bedford reformatory.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
		Total, 28; men, 26; women, 2.	

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
4	4	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Probation.
6	6	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$25.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
4	4	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
2	2	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
		Total, 28; men, 26; women, 2.	

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
2	2	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
		Total, 28; men, 26; women, 2.	

1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$3.
Total, 23; men, 23; women, 1.			
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford reformatory.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$100.
Total, 14; men, 13; women, 1.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	80 days jail or \$30.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	4 days jail or \$4.25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
Total, 19; men, 17; women, 2.			

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE

1	1	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$20.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	25 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail and \$10.
Total, 19; men, 17; women, 2.			

2	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$5.
2	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
2	4	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
6	6	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
6	6	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
6	6	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1	2	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	2	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1	2	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	150 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	40 days jail and \$20.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$35; probation.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1	2	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
1	2	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	Fined \$1.75.
1	1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
13	13	Total, 223; men, 216; women, 7.	
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail and \$50.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail and \$10.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	9 days jail and \$25, or 90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
13	13	Total, 223; men, 216; women, 7.	
1	1	Second quarter.....	
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail and \$50.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2	2	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	9 days jail and \$25, or 90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
13	13	Total, 223; men, 216; women, 7.	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
13	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$10.
13		10	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$5.
10		16	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		4	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		4	.....	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.50.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Islanded.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail and \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.

1	1	Misdemeanor	.....	Fined \$10.
4	2	Misdemeanor	.....	Asylum.
8	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	Not stated.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	State Industrial School.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Petit larceny	.....	60 days jail
2	.....	Petit larceny	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Petit larceny	.....	20 days jail and \$25.
1	.....	Petit larceny	.....	30 days jail.
4	.....	Petit larceny	.....	Not stated.
.....	.....	Petit larceny	.....	Suspended.
Total, 176; men, 167; women, 9.				
2	.....	Assault, third degree.	.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	.....	Assault, third degree.	.....	Fined \$10.
3	.....	Intoxication.	.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	60 days jail and \$5.
6	.....	Intoxication.	.....	60 days jail.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail and \$10.
4	.....	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail.
19	.....	Intoxication.	.....	15 days jail and \$10.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail and \$10.
6	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail and \$5.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail or \$3.
7	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	6 days jail or \$3.
4	.....	Intoxication.	.....	8 days jail or \$3.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail.
5	.....	Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail or \$10.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail or \$2.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$10.
3	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$5.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$2.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$1.50.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	60 days jail and \$5.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	30 days jail and \$50.
3	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	30 days jail.
2	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	25 days jail.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	10 days jail and \$15.
Third quarter.....				
2	.....	Assault, third degree.	.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	.....	Assault, third degree.	.....	Fined \$10.
3	.....	Intoxication.	.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	60 days jail and \$5.
6	.....	Intoxication.	.....	60 days jail.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail and \$10.
4	.....	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail.
19	.....	Intoxication.	.....	15 days jail and \$10.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail and \$10.
6	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail and \$5.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail or \$3.
7	.....	Intoxication.	.....	10 days jail.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	6 days jail or \$3.
4	.....	Intoxication.	.....	8 days jail or \$3.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	30 days jail.
5	.....	Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail or \$10.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	20 days jail or \$2.
2	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$10.
3	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$5.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$2.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Fined \$1.50.
1	.....	Intoxication.	.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	180 days jail and \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	60 days jail and \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	60 days jail and \$5.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	30 days jail and \$50.
3	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	30 days jail.
2	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	25 days jail.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Misdemeanor	.....	10 days jail and \$15.

1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1	Intoxication.....	180 days jail and \$3.
1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail and \$10.
1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail and \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
3	Intoxication.....	20 days jail and \$10.
3	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$20.
1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$15.
2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$10.
4	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$5.
2	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$10.
2	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$5.
4	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail and \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail and \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail and \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail and \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail and \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$15.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail and \$25.

Total, 115; men, 115; women, 0.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA

1	First quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SARATOGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1	.....	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
14		14	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
11		11	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$15.
10		10	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	— days jail; not stated
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$30.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	150 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	36 days jail.

1	1	Pett larceny	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Pett larceny	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Pett larceny	Fined \$10.
1	1	Pett larceny	Fined \$5.
1	1	Pett larceny	Not stated.
1	1	Vagrancy	6 months penitentiary.
2	2	Vagrancy	4 months penitentiary.
6	6	Vagrancy	3 months penitentiary.
27	27	Vagrancy	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	Fined \$10.
1	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged a vagrant.
1	1	Vagrancy	Not stated.
7	7	Vagrancy	Suspended.
Total, 283; men, 278; women, 5.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.	8 days jail or \$8.
1	1	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail or \$30.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	20 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	15 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	5 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	Not stated.
1	1	Intoxication	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	60 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	59 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	20 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	15 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Pett larceny	180 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	90 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	60 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SARATOGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Males	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
10		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
24		10	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		24	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
2		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	70 days penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
16		16	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
				Total, 298; men, 293; women, 5.	
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
9		9	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
6		6	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 days jail.
50		50	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
				Total, 107; men, 105; women, 2.	

[illegible]

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Females	Males	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
21	First quarter.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail or \$30.
16		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
16		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
11		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
12		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Not stated.
12		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
11		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
12		1	.....	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
12		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
11		1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
12		1	.....	Intoxication.....	80 days jail or \$30.
11		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
12		1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$10.
10		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
12		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	150 days jail or \$150.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$25.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	16 days jail or \$15.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	7 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	7 days jail or \$7.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
9		9	.....	Misdemeanor.....	4 days jail or \$4.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES	SENTENCE
7	Second quarter.....	5	2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
16		15	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
8		8	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
8		1		Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
87		80	7	Intoxication.....	3 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	300 days jail and \$300.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	100 days jail or \$100.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
2		1		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$50.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
9		5		Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2		1		Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$24.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
2		2		Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		2		Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
2		1		Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$10.
11		16		Misdemeanor.....	7 days jail or \$7.
16		16		Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
41		41		Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
80		79	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3		3		Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
3		3		Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
12		12		Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
7		7		Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
151		139	12	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
4		3	1	Pettit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1		Pettit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1		1		Pettit larceny.....	19 days jail or \$19.
1		1		Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
3		3		Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2		Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail.

Third quarter		Total, 598 ; men, 548 ; women, 50.	
1	1	1	Petit larceny.....
17	13	4	Petit larceny.....
4	4	1	Petit larceny.....
1	1	1	Vagrancy.....
1	1	4	Vagrancy.....
1	1	1	Vagrancy.....
38	30	8	Vagrancy.....
		Asylum.....	
		Not stated.....	
		Suspended.....	
		30 days jail.....	
		10 days jail or \$10.....	
		10 days jail.....	
		Asylum.....	
		Not stated.....	
		Suspended.....	
		50 days jail or \$50.....	
		25 days jail or \$25.....	
		10 days jail or \$10.....	
		5 days jail or \$5.....	
		Suspended.....	
		30 days jail.....	
		15 days jail.....	
		10 days jail.....	
		5 days jail or \$5.....	
		5 days jail.....	
		3 days jail.....	
		Suspended.....	
		300 days jail.....	
		180 days jail.....	
		150 days jail or \$150.....	
		100 days jail or \$100.....	
		100 days jail.....	
		90 days jail.....	
		60 days jail.....	
		35 days jail or \$35.....	
		25 days jail or \$25.....	
		20 days jail or \$20.....	
		15 days jail or \$15.....	
		10 days jail or \$10.....	
		7 days jail or \$7.....	
		7 days jail.....	
		6 days jail or \$6.....	
		6 days jail.....	
		3 days jail or \$3.....	
		2 days jail or \$2.....	
		1 day jail or \$1.....	
		Fined \$250.....	
		Asylum.....	
		Not stated.....	
		State Industrial School.....	
		Suspended ; probation.....	
		Suspended.....	
		Suspended.....	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	250 days jail.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days jail.
1		5	.....	Petit larceny.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Placed \$25.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
1		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
32		24	8	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 712; men, 672; women, 40.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail and \$5.
1		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	28 days jail or \$28.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
23		21	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.

1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail and \$15.
3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	35 days jail or \$35.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
10	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
23	.....	Misdemeanor.....	7 days jail or \$7.
32	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
23	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
24	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
15	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
20	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
18	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
21	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
174	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail.
2	.....	Pettit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2	.....	Pettit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
2	.....	Pettit larceny.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2	.....	Pettit larceny.....	10 days jail.
2	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$10.
4	.....	Pettit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$5.
10	.....	Pettit larceny.....	Suspended.
2	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
3	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days jail.
3	.....	Vagrancy.....	5 days jail.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
11	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 542; men, 504; women, 38.			

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY

1	.....	No convictions.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	House of Refuge, New York city.
1	.....	Pettit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.....	5 days jail or \$5.
Total, 6; men, 6; women, 0.			

TABLE K—COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	1 day jail or \$1.
				Total, 7; men, 7; women, 0.	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
				Total, 7; men, 7; women, 0.	
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER					
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail and \$10.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$50.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended; probation.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
				Total, 18; men, 18; women, 0.	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail; suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
				Total, 4; men, 4; women, 0.	

Third quarter.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail and \$5.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	6 days jail and \$5.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	6 days jail or \$5.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.40.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail or \$5.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Banished.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
.....	.....	Peit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
.....	.....	Peit larceny.....	3 days jail or \$3.
Total, 17; men, 17; women, 0.			
Fourth quarter.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail and \$10.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation; 6 months.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Peit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
Total, 11; men, 11; women, 0.			

COUNTY OF SENECA

First quarter.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	100 days penitentiary.
Total, 11; men, 11; women, 0.			
Second quarter.....	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail and \$50.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$5.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	7 days jail.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
Total, 7; men, 7; women, 0.			

TABLE K—COUNTY OF SENECA—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary and \$50.
1		.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		5	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$15.
				Total, 20; men, 16; women, 4.	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
				Total, 1; men, 1; women, 0.	

COUNTY OF STEUBEN

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	7 days jail or \$7.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$3.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.

1	1	Misdemeanor.	25 days jail
1	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$20.
2	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$25; probation.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$15.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
1	1	Vagrancy.	60 days jail.
Total, 95; men, 94; women, 1.			
1	1	Assault, third degree.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.	7 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	20 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	20 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	20 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	15 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	7 days jail or \$7.
1	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	26 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	7 days jail or \$7.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50; probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Bond required.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	1	Second quarter.	
1	1	Assault, third degree.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$50.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	Intoxication.	7 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	20 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	20 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	20 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	15 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	7 days jail or \$7.
1	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	26 days jail or \$25.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail and \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	7 days jail or \$7.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50; probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Bond required.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	State Industrial School.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF STEUBEN — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	11 months jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail; probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	5 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
		.....	1	Total, 77; men, 74; women, 3.	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$16.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Probation; one year.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail and \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	1 days jail or \$7.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$7.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5; probation.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	120 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.

2	2	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$6.
2	6	Misdemeanor	3 days jail or \$3.
2	2	Misdemeanor	2 days jail or \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$20; probation.
20	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$6.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1	5	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
1	5	Misdemeanor	Fined \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Bond required.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Pett larceny	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Pett larceny	Fined \$15; probation.
1	1	Pett larceny	Restitution.
3	3	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
Total, 116; men, 114; women, 2.			
2	2	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
2	2	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
4	4	Intoxication.	7 days jail or \$7.
2	2	Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
6	6	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
2	2	Misdemeanor	7 days jail or \$7.
8	8	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	1 day jail or \$1.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
3	3	Misdemeanor	Fined \$4.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
2	2	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Pett larceny	180 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	120 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	60 days jail.
2	2	Pett larceny	30 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	20 days jail or \$20.
4	4	Pett larceny	Probation; one year.
1	1	Vagrancy	180 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	10 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	8 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	State Industrial School.
Total, 57; men, 55; women, 2.			
Fourth quarter.....			
2	2	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
2	2	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
4	4	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
2	2	Intoxication.	7 days jail or \$7.
1	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
6	6	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
2	2	Misdemeanor	7 days jail or \$7.
8	8	Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	1 day jail or \$1.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
3	3	Misdemeanor	Fined \$4.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
2	2	Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1	1	Pett larceny	180 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	120 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	60 days jail.
2	2	Pett larceny	30 days jail.
1	1	Pett larceny	20 days jail or \$20.
4	4	Pett larceny	Probation; one year.
1	1	Vagrancy	180 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	10 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	8 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy	State Industrial School.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter	1	...	Assault, third degree.	180 days jail.
1		2	...	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
1		1	...	Intoxication.	180 days jail.
1		2	...	Intoxication.	120 days jail.
4		1	1	Intoxication.	90 days jail.
4		6	...	Intoxication.	60 days jail.
1		1	...	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1		1	...	Intoxication.	10 days jail.
10		10	...	Intoxication.	Fined \$10.
1		1	...	Intoxication.	Fined \$5.
1		...	...	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1		2	1	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail and \$10.
1		1	...	Misdemeanor.	90 days jail.
1		1	...	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail and \$50.
6		6	...	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$15.
8		8	...	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$10.
1		9	...	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$6.
1		1	...	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$2.
1		2	...	Misdemeanor.	Asylum.
1		1	...	Misdemeanor.	Probation.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1		1	...	Petit larceny.	90 days jail.
1		1	...	Petit larceny.	Asylum.
1		1	...	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
1		1	1	Vagrancy.	60 days jail.
1		1	...	Vagrancy.	30 days jail.
Total, 145; men, 142; women, 3.					
1	Second quarter	1	...	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail.
1		2	...	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
1		...	2	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1		1	...	Intoxication.	180 days jail.
1		4	...	Intoxication.	60 days jail.
1		3	...	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1		1	...	Intoxication.	Fined \$25.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	15 days jail and \$15.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$6.
1		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
Total, 112; men, 108; women, 4.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$200.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Reprimanded.
1		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Probation, 6 months.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$25.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$30.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
1		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		13	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.

9	9	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
3	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
2	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2	12	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
14	16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Reprimanded.
16	16	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$25.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Reprimanded.
2	4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	10 days penitentiary.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
1	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
1	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
			Total, 198; men, 183; women, 15.	
COUNTY OF SULLIVAN				
2	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
2	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$41.50.
3	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
2	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
			Total, 11; men, 11; women, 0.	
9	9	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
3	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
2	2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
			Total, 17; men, 17; women, 0.	
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$6.
17	17	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
6	6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
3	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
			Total, 31; men, 30; women, 1.	
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$6.
17	17	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
6	6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
3	3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
			Total, 31; men, 30; women, 1.	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SULLIVAN — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
		.....	.....	Total, 5; men, 4; women, 1.	
COUNTY OF TIOGA					
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$8.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	28 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.25.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail or \$30.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant.
		.....	.....	Total, 21; men, 21; women, 0.	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	40 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.

2	1	Petit larceny	180 days jail and \$50.
1	1	Vagrancy	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
3	3	Vagrancy	Adjudged a vagrant.
		Total, 21; men, 19; women, 2.	
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
3	3	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Probation.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
		Total, 9; men, 9; women, 0.	
1	1	Intoxication	90 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication	10 days jail or \$10.
3	3	Intoxication	5 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Intoxication	Not stated.
1	1	Misdemeanor	90 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1	1	Petit larceny	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Petit larceny	5 days jail or \$5.
		Total, 11; men, 10; women, 1.	

COUNTY OF TOMPKINS

1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail.
1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	Intoxication.	25 days jail or \$25.
1	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
12	Intoxication.	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Intoxication.	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.
4	Misdemeanor.	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$50.
1	Misdemeanor.	State Industrial School.
1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
13	Pettit larceny.	30 days jail.
1	Pettit larceny.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Pettit larceny.	Asylum.
1	Pettit larceny.	Suspended.
1	Total, 42; men, 42; women, 0.	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF TOMPKINS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	50 days jail or \$50.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
Total, 14; men, 14; women, 0.					
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
2		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$200.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	
Total, 30; men, 29; women, 1.					
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ULSTER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
11		10	1	Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
21		12	.....	Total, 74; men, 70; women, 4.	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail and \$30.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail or \$30.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail and \$20.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
13		12	1	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
17		17	.....	Misdemeanor.....	8 days jail or \$8.

1	Misdemeanor.....	2 days jail or \$2.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required.
20	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
3	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$50.
Total, 108; men, 108; women, 0.		

1	Fourth quarter.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	3 days jail or \$3.
3	Intoxication.....	Not stated.
7	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$—.
1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
10	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
4	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
40	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
21	Misdemeanor.....	Discharged.
3	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
5	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
Total, 98; men, 97; women, 1.		

COUNTY OF WARREN

1	First quarter.....	Suspended.
1	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
4	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
3	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
3	Intoxication.....	20 days jail.
2	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
28	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	Misdemeanor.....	3 months penitentiary.
4	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
4	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
2	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
4	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
Total, 58; men, 57; women, 1.		

4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Pett larceny.....	Fined \$10.
2	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
Total, 65; men, 65; women, 0.			
1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$—; not stated.
21	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$—; not stated.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	20 days jail.
Total, 35; men, 35; women, 0.			

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	120 days jail.
1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail and \$10.
1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	90 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	75 days jail.
2	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	.....	Pett larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	6 months penitentiary.
2	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
4	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
6	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Not stated.
Total, 33; men, 32; women, 1.			
1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
1	.....	Intoxication.....	75 days jail.
4	.....	Intoxication.....	60 days jail.
2	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.

TABLE K—COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	20 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
24		24	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	75 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
				Total, 59; men, 58; women, 1.	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail or \$6.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	4 months penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
				Total, 22; men, 21; women, 1.	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	90 days jail.
				Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail or \$10.

Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
Intoxication.....	Suspended.
Misdemeanor.....	20 days jail or \$25.
Misdemeanor.....	24 days jail.
Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
Vagrancy.....	9 months penitentiary.
Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
Vagrancy.....	100 days penitentiary.
Vagrancy.....	Adjudged a vagrant; asylum.
Total, 21; men, 20; women, 1.	

COUNTY OF WAYNE

Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
Intoxication.....	95 days penitentiary.
Intoxication.....	15 days jail or \$15.
Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
Intoxication.....	Fined \$2.
Intoxication.....	Suspended.
Misdemeanor.....	4 months penitentiary.
Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$20.
Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
Petit larceny.....	6 months penitentiary.
Petit larceny.....	Probation.
Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
Vagrancy.....	2 months penitentiary.
Vagrancy.....	65 days penitentiary.
Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
Total, 57; men, 57; women, 0.	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WAYNE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter.....	1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1		Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1		Intoxication.....	5 months penitentiary.
1		2		Intoxication.....	4 months penitentiary.
1		4		Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1		Intoxication.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1		Intoxication.....	65 days penitentiary.
1		1		Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		2		Intoxication.....	45 days penitentiary.
1		6		Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$500.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Probation.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	State Industrial School.
1		1		Petit larceny.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		2		Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	Fined \$50.
1		1		Vagrancy.....	1 month penitentiary.
1		1		Total, 32; men, 30; women, 2.	Suspended.
1	Third quarter.....	1		Assault, third degree.....	60 days jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1		Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
1		1		Intoxication.....	6 days jail.
1		1		Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		3		Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	3 days jail.
1		3		Misdemeanor.....	6 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1		Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.

1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$6.
1	1	Petit larceny.	State Industrial School.
1	1	Vagrancy.	60 days jail.
1	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.	Fined \$25.
Total, 28; men, 26; women, 2.			
1	1	Intoxication.	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.	10 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	Fined \$5.
2	2	Intoxication.	Fined \$2.
1	1	Intoxication.	180 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 days jail.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$6.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Fined \$2.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Probation, 6 months.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$50.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Fined \$6.
1	1	Petit larceny.	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	Vagrancy.	90 days jail.
1	1	Vagrancy.	Not stated.
Total, 39; men, 36; women, 3.			

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 months penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	90 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	25 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 days jail.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$15.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Fined \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	Suspended.
1	1	Assault, third degree.	6 months penitentiary and \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.	180 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	60 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.	59 days jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense	Sentence
1	First quarter.....	1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail or \$30.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$1.
1		1	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	365 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	120 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	90 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	59 days jail or \$59.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	59 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$15.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$50.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$25.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$15.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$6.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$3.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.45.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$2.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Adjudged a disorderly person.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bedford Reformatory.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bond required, \$—.
1		1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.

.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	State Industrial School.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail and \$50.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	180 days jail.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	120 days jail.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	60 days jail.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	59 days jail.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	20 days jail or \$20.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$10.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fined \$5.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	Asylum.
.....	.....	Petit larceny.....	State Industrial School.
.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	180 days jail.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	120 days jail.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	90 days jail.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	60 days jail.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	59 days jail.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	30 days jail.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Asylum.
.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.

Total, 257; men, 226; women, 31.

.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	6 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	3 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	26 days jail or \$25.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail and \$50.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	10 days jail.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$20.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$5.
.....	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Asylum.
.....	1	Intoxication.....	3 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	2 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	80 days jail.
.....	2	Intoxication.....	80 days jail.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	15 days jail.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	5 days jail.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$5.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
.....	1	Intoxication.....	Asylum.
.....	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	12 months penitentiary.
.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.

Second quarter.....

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	Second quarter.....	1		Misdemeanor	5 months and 29 days penitentiary.
1		1		Misdemeanor	4 months penitentiary.
1		3		Misdemeanor	3 months penitentiary.
1		5		Misdemeanor	2 months penitentiary.
1		1		Misdemeanor	90 days jail.
1		2		Misdemeanor	59 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor	33 days jail or \$33.
1		1		Misdemeanor	30 days jail.
1		6		Misdemeanor	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1		Misdemeanor	20 days jail or \$20.
1		4		Misdemeanor	15 days jail or \$15.
10		10		Misdemeanor	10 days jail or \$10.
1		2		Misdemeanor	10 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1		Misdemeanor	5 days jail.
1		1		Misdemeanor	3 days jail or \$3.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Fined \$25.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Fined \$20.
1		6		Misdemeanor	Fined \$15.
16		16		Misdemeanor	Fined \$10.
12		9		Misdemeanor	Fined \$5.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Fined \$3.
1		3		Misdemeanor	Fined \$2.
1		2		Misdemeanor	Fined \$1.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Adjudged a disorderly person.
2		19		Misdemeanor	Asylum.
1		2		Misdemeanor	Not stated.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Probation.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Suspended.
1		3		Misdemeanor	59 days jail.
1		1		Pettit larceny	25 days jail or \$25.
1		1		Pettit larceny	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1		Pettit larceny	10 days jail.
1		1		Pettit larceny	Fined \$10.
1		1		Pettit larceny	Asylum.
1		1		Pettit larceny	Probation.

1	4	1	Vagrancy	90 days jail.
4	4	1	Vagrancy	60 days jail.
4	5	2	Vagrancy	50 days jail.
1	1	1	Vagrancy	30 days jail.
4	4	4	Vagrancy	10 days jail.
2	2	1	Vagrancy	Asylum.
			Suspended.	
Total, 217; men, 194; women, 23.				
Third quarter.....				
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	10 months penitentiary.
2	2	1	Assault, third degree.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	60 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Assault, third degree.	25 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	4 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	3 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	2 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	50 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	10 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	8 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	5 days jail.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	3 days jail or \$3.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	Fined \$5.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	Asylum.
1	1	1	Intoxication.	Suspended.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	5 months penitentiary.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	180 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	60 days jail and \$50.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	50 days jail or \$50.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	35 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	32 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	30 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	25 days jail or \$25.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	25 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail or \$20.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	20 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	18 days jail or \$18.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail or \$15.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	15 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	10 days jail.
1	1	1	Misdemeanor.	9 days jail or \$9.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WYOMING

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	6 months penitentiary.
1		2	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Probation.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	50 days jail or \$50.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Asylum.
1		.....	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
3		.....	.....	Vagrancy.....	3 months penitentiary.
		13	.....	Total, 11; men, 10; women, 1.	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	20 days jail or \$20.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	40 days penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	30 days jail and \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	180 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	30 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Banished.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Banished.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
13		13	.....	Total, 36; men, 36; women, 0.	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	5 days jail or \$5.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	10 days jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fined \$10.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Not stated.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
13		13	.....	Total, 15; men, 15; women, 0.	

at home evenings for one week.
Suspended.

Fourth quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	2 months penitentiary.
1	2	Assault, third degree.....	1 month penitentiary.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	60 days jail.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$10.
2	2	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	90 days jail.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	10 days jail or \$10.
4	4	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
		Total, 15; men, 15; women, 0.	

COUNTY OF YATES

First quarter.....	1	No convictions.	10 days jail.
Second quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$10.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	30 days jail.
1	1	Intoxication.....	10 days jail or \$10.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$15.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Fined \$3.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	6 months penitentiary.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	15 days jail or \$5.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$5.
4	4	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$4.
1	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fined \$1.
		Total, 20; men, 20; women, 0.	
Third quarter.....	1	No convictions.	Fined \$5.
Fourth quarter.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined \$15.
1	1	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1	1	Petit larceny.....	
		Total, 4; men, 4; women, 0.	

TABLE L

Showing total number of convictions for the year, by counties.

COUNTY OF ALBANY

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
15	First quarter.....	13	2	Assault, third degree.
15	Second quarter.....	14	1	Assault, third degree.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
8	Fourth quarter.....	8	.....	Assault, third degree.
41		38	3	
46	First quarter.....	46	.....	Intoxication.
65	Second quarter.....	63	2	Intoxication.
14	Third quarter.....	14	.....	Intoxication.
55	Fourth quarter.....	50	5	Intoxication.
180		173	7	
70	First quarter.....	63	7	Misdemeanor.
97	Second quarter.....	92	5	Misdemeanor.
131	Third quarter.....	111	.....	Misdemeanor.
94	Fourth quarter.....	89	5	Misdemeanor.
392		375	17	
23	First quarter.....	23	.....	Petit larceny.
22	Second quarter.....	22	.....	Petit larceny.
11	Third quarter.....	11	.....	Petit larceny.
18	Fourth quarter.....	18	.....	Petit larceny.
74		74	.....	
15	First quarter.....	14	1	Vagrancy.
34	Second quarter.....	32	2	Vagrancy.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
26	Fourth quarter.....	24	2	Vagrancy.
84		79	5	

Total, 771 ; men, 739 ; women, 32.

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2		2	.....	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
21	Third quarter.....	21	.....	Intoxication.
29		29	.....	
6	First quarter.....	5	1	Misdemeanor.
7	Second quarter.....	7	.....	Misdemeanor.
7	Third quarter.....	7	.....	Misdemeanor.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
22		21	1	
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
2		2	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF ALLEGANY — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
1		1	.....	

Total, 56; men, 55; women, 1.

COUNTY OF BRONX

7	First quarter.....	6	1	Assault, third degree.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
21		20	1	
49	First quarter.....	49	.....	Misdemeanor.
105	Second quarter.....	99	6	Misdemeanor.
58	Third quarter.....	49	9	Misdemeanor.
21	Fourth quarter.....	20	1	Misdemeanor.
233		217	16	
41	First quarter.....	39	2	Petit larceny.
28	Second quarter.....	27	1	Petit larceny.
49	Third quarter.....	47	2	Petit larceny.
35	Fourth quarter.....	33	2	Petit larceny.
153		146	7	
20	First quarter.....	19	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
17	Second quarter.....	15	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
29	Third quarter.....	25	4	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
30	Fourth quarter.....	30	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
96		89	7	

Total, 503; men, 472; women, 31.

COUNTY OF BROOME

7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Second quarter.....	.....	2	Assault, third degree.
7	Third quarter.....	5	2	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	2	1	Assault, third degree.
19		14	5	
82	First quarter.....	81	1	Intoxication.
32	Second quarter.....	32	.....	Intoxication.
65	Third quarter.....	63	2	Intoxication.
45	Fourth quarter.....	45	.....	Intoxication.
224		221	3	
41	First quarter.....	37	4	Misdemeanor.
31	Second quarter.....	28	3	Misdemeanor.
69	Third quarter.....	64	5	Misdemeanor.
33	Fourth quarter.....	31	2	Misdemeanor.
174		160	14	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF BROOME — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
9	First quarter.....	8	1	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
11	Third quarter.....	10	1	Petit larceny.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
28		26	2	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
3		3	.....	

Total, 448; men, 424; women, 24.

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
3		3	.....	
44	First quarter.....	42	2	Intoxication.
39	Second quarter.....	37	2	Intoxication.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.
94		90	4	
21	First quarter.....	24	.....	Misdemeanor.
18	Second quarter.....	13	5	Misdemeanor.
33	Third quarter.....	33	.....	Misdemeanor.
33	Fourth quarter.....	28	5	Misdemeanor.
108		98	10	
5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
14		14	.....	
1	First quarter.....	.....	1	Vagrancy.
5	Second quarter.....	4	1	Vagrancy.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
10		8	2	

Total, 229; men, 213; women, 16.

COUNTY OF CAYUGA

2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Second quarter.....	1	1	Assault, third degree.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Assault, third degree.
6	Fourth quarter.....	5	1	Assault, third degree.
16		14	2	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF CAYUGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
61	First quarter.....	61	.....	Intoxication.
14	Second quarter.....	14	.....	Intoxication.
313	Third quarter.....	300	13	Intoxication.
68	Fourth quarter.....	68	.....	Intoxication.
456		443	13	
340	First quarter.....	336	4	Misdemeanor.
45	Second quarter.....	45	.....	Misdemeanor.
605	Third quarter.....	588	17	Misdemeanor.
350	Fourth quarter.....	346	4	Misdemeanor.
1,340		1,315	25	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
16	Third quarter.....	16	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Fourth quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
27		27	.....	
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
3		3	.....	

Total, 1,842; men, 1,802; women, 40.

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUAU

28	First quarter.....	26	2	Assault, third degree.
16	Second quarter.....	16	.....	Assault, third degree.
15	Third quarter.....	12	3	Assault, third degree.
18	Fourth quarter.....	16	2	Assault, third degree.
77		70	7	
213	First quarter.....	212	1	Intoxication.
326	Second quarter.....	321	5	Intoxication.
163	Third quarter.....	159	4	Intoxication.
112	Fourth quarter.....	107	5	Intoxication.
814		799	15	
156	First quarter.....	152	4	Misdemeanor.
220	Second quarter.....	214	6	Misdemeanor.
231	Third quarter.....	221	10	Misdemeanor.
214	Fourth quarter.....	204	10	Misdemeanor.
821		791	30	
26	First quarter.....	26	.....	Petit larceny.
33	Second quarter.....	32	1	Petit larceny.
19	Third quarter.....	18	1	Petit larceny.
18	Fourth quarter.....	17	1	Petit larceny.
96		93	3	
16	First quarter.....	15	1	Vagrancy.
16	Second quarter.....	15	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
8	Fourth quarter.....	7	1	Vagrancy.
48		46	2	

Total, 1,856; men, 1,799; women, 57.

TABLE L—COUNTY OF CHEMUNG

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
8	Second quarter.....	7	1	Assault, third degree.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
16		15	1	
87	First quarter.....	86	1	Intoxication.
71	Second quarter.....	70	1	Intoxication.
138	Third quarter.....	132	6	Intoxication.
29	Fourth quarter.....	26	3	Intoxication.
325		314	11	
177	First quarter.....	162	15	Misdemeanor.
97	Second quarter.....	84	13	Misdemeanor.
205	Third quarter.....	198	7	Misdemeanor.
54	Fourth quarter.....	50	4	Misdemeanor.
533		494	39	
9	First quarter.....	9	.....	Petit larceny.
14	Second quarter.....	11	3	Petit larceny.
11	Third quarter.....	9	2	Petit larceny.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
37		32	5	
16	First quarter.....	16	.....	Vagrancy.
10	Second quarter.....	9	1	Vagrancy.
11	Third quarter.....	10	1	Vagrancy.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Vagrancy.
42		40	2	

Total, 953; men, 895; women, 58.

COUNTY OF CHENANGO

1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
4		4	.....	
26	First quarter.....	26	.....	Intoxication.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.
41		41	.....	
7	First quarter.....	6	1	Misdemeanor.
9	Second quarter.....	9	.....	Misdemeanor.
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Misdemeanor.
31	Fourth quarter.....	31	.....	Misdemeanor.
51		50	1	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Fourth quarter.....	1	1	Petit larceny.
7		6	1	

Total, 103; men, 101; women, 2.

TABLE L—COUNTY OF CLINTON

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
4		4	.....	
9	First quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
10		10	.....	
5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
11	Second quarter.....	8	3	Misdemeanor.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
18		15	3	
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
6		6	.....	
4	Second quarter.....	2	2	Vagrancy.
11	Third quarter.....	7	4	Vagrancy.
15		9	6	
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
2		2	.....	

Total, 55 ; men, 46 ; women, 9.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

3	First quarter.....	2	1	Assault, third degree.
8	Second quarter.....	8	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
15		14	1	
21	First quarter.....	21	.....	Intoxication.
33	Second quarter.....	33	.....	Intoxication.
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
59		59	.....	
14	First quarter.....	11	3	Misdemeanor.
26	Second quarter.....	26	.....	Misdemeanor.
24	Third quarter.....	24	.....	Misdemeanor.
15	Fourth quarter.....	15	.....	Misdemeanor.
79		76	3	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
10	Second quarter.....	10	.....	Petit larceny.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
23		23	.....	
4	First quarter.....	3	1	Vagrancy.
7	Second quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Fourth quarter.....	1	1	Vagrancy.
15		13	2	

Total, 191 ; men, 185 ; women, 6.

TABLE L — COUNTY OF COERTLAND

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	2	1	Assault, third degree.
7		6	1	
13	First quarter.....	12	1	Intoxication.
12	Second quarter.....	12	.....	Intoxication.
22	Third quarter.....	22	.....	Intoxication.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
52		51	1	
31	First quarter.....	27	4	Misdemeanor.
27	Second quarter.....	21	6	Misdemeanor.
15	Third quarter.....	14	1	Misdemeanor.
54	Fourth quarter.....	47	7	Misdemeanor.
127		109	18	
5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
7	Third quarter.....	7	.....	Petit larceny.
14		14	.....	
3	First quarter.....	2	1	Vagrancy.
5	Second quarter.....	3	2	Vagrancy.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
10		7	3	

Total, 210; men, 187; women, 23.

COUNTY OF DELAWARE

1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2		2	.....	
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
3		3	.....	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Misdemeanor.
7	Second quarter.....	4	3	Misdemeanor.
4	Third quarter.....	3	1	Misdemeanor.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Misdemeanor.
23		19	4	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
3		3	.....	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
2		2	.....	

Total, 33; men, 29; women, 4.

TABLE L — COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES
11	First quarter.....	11	.....	Assault, third degree.
8	Second quarter.....	6	2	Assault, third degree.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Assault, third degree.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.
34		32	2	
66	First quarter.....	63	3	Intoxication.
58	Second quarter.....	57	1	Intoxication.
22	Third quarter.....	21	1	Intoxication.
42	Fourth quarter.....	42	.....	Intoxication.
188		183	5	
33	First quarter.....	29	4	Misdemeanor.
31	Second quarter.....	30	1	Misdemeanor.
49	Third quarter.....	45	4	Misdemeanor.
64	Fourth quarter.....	63	1	Misdemeanor.
177		167	10	
11	First quarter.....	11	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Petit larceny.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Petit larceny.
35		35	.....	
10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Vagrancy.
11	Second quarter.....	11	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Vagrancy.
10	Fourth quarter.....	10	.....	Vagrancy.
37		37	.....	
6	First quarter.....	6	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Violation liquor Tax Law.
9		9	.....	

Total, 480; men, 463; women, 17.

COUNTY OF ERIE

27	First quarter.....	26	1	Assault, third degree.
27	Second quarter.....	27	.....	Assault, third degree.
24	Third quarter.....	21	3	Assault, third degree.
29	Fourth quarter.....	26	3	Assault, third degree.
107		100	7	
1,366	First quarter.....	1,325	41	Intoxication.
918	Second quarter.....	887	35	Intoxication.
822	Third quarter.....	783	39	Intoxication.
727	Fourth quarter.....	797	25	Intoxication.
3,833		3,690	143	
454	First quarter.....	419	35	Misdemeanor.
514	Second quarter.....	465	49	Misdemeanor.
484	Third quarter.....	436	48	Misdemeanor.
409	Fourth quarter.....	357	42	Misdemeanor.
1,861		1,687	174	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF ERIE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
95	First quarter.....	90	5	Petit larceny.
114	Second quarter.....	97	17	Petit larceny.
80	Third quarter.....	75	5	Petit larceny.
39	Fourth quarter.....	36	3	Petit larceny.
328		298	30	
98	First quarter.....	81	14	Vagrancy.
151	Second quarter.....	115	36	Vagrancy.
144	Third quarter.....	110	34	Vagrancy.
118	Fourth quarter.....	63	55	Vagrancy.
511		372	139	

Total, 6,640; men, 6,147; women, 493.

COUNTY OF ESSEX

12	First quarter.....	11	1	Assault, third degree.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Third quarter.....	4	1	Assault, third degree.
11	Fourth quarter.....	10	1	Assault, third degree.
32		29	3	
85	First quarter.....	85	.....	Intoxication.
21	Second quarter.....	21	.....	Intoxication.
14	Third quarter.....	14	.....	Intoxication.
70	Fourth quarter.....	70	.....	Intoxication.
190		190	.....	
21	First quarter.....	19	2	Misdemeanor.
9	Second quarter.....	9	.....	Misdemeanor.
20	Third quarter.....	18	2	Misdemeanor.
30	Fourth quarter.....	28	2	Misdemeanor.
80		74	6	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Fourth quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
14		14	.....	
7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
15	Fourth quarter.....	15	.....	Vagrancy.
25		25	.....	

Total, 341; men, 332; women, 9.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Fourth quarter.....	1	1	Assault, third degree.
14		13	1	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — (Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense
39	First quarter.....	38	1	Intoxication.
15	Second quarter.....	15	.....	Intoxication.
26	Third quarter.....	26	.....	Intoxication.
42	Fourth quarter.....	42	.....	Intoxication.
122		121	1	
21	First quarter.....	18	3	Misdemeanor.
15	Second quarter.....	13	2	Misdemeanor.
68	Third quarter.....	60	8	Misdemeanor.
31	Fourth quarter.....	31	.....	Misdemeanor.
135		121	13	
7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
16		16	.....	
9	First quarter.....	8	1	Vagrancy.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Third quarter.....	7	2	Vagrancy.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
27		24	3	

Total, 314; men, 296; women, 18.

COUNTY OF FULTON

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Third quarter.....	1	1	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
6		5	1	
16	First quarter.....	14	2	Intoxication.
13	Second quarter.....	12	1	Intoxication.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
8	Fourth quarter.....	8	.....	Intoxication.
46		43	3	
23	First quarter.....	22	1	Misdemeanor.
29	Second quarter.....	23	6	Misdemeanor.
43	Third quarter.....	41	2	Misdemeanor.
41	Fourth quarter.....	38	3	Misdemeanor.
136		124	12	
5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
10		10	.....	

Total, 198; men, 182; women, 16.

TABLE L — COUNTY OF GENESEE

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
6		6	.....	
5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
13	Second quarter.....	13	.....	Intoxication.
10	Third quarter.....	10	.....	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
29		29	.....	
20	First quarter.....	20	.....	Misdemeanor.
43	Second quarter.....	40	3	Misdemeanor.
43	Third quarter.....	42	1	Misdemeanor.
30	Fourth quarter.....	28	2	Misdemeanor.
136		130	6	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Second quarter.....	5	1	Petit larceny.
4	Third quarter.....	2	2	Petit larceny.
9	Fourth quarter.....	4	5	Petit larceny.
22		14	8	
7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
17	Second quarter.....	17	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
27		27	.....	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
3		3	.....	

Total, 223; men, 209; women, 14.

COUNTY OF GREENE

1	Second quarter.....	.....	1	Assault, third degree.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
4		3	1	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
3		3	.....	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.
9		9	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF GREENE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
2		2	.....	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
4		4	.....	

Total, 22; men, 21; women, 1.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON

1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.
1		1	.....	

Total, 1; men, 1; women, 0.

COUNTY OF HERKIMER

10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
13	Third quarter.....	10	3	Assault, third degree.
12	Fourth quarter.....	12	.....	Assault, third degree.
40		37	3	
122	First quarter.....	119	3	Intoxication.
33	Second quarter.....	33	.....	Intoxication.
82	Third quarter.....	82	.....	Intoxication.
46	Fourth quarter.....	44	2	Intoxication.
283		278	5	
78	First quarter.....	77	1	Misdemeanor.
40	Second quarter.....	37	3	Misdemeanor.
67	Third quarter.....	60	7	Misdemeanor.
60	Fourth quarter.....	58	2	Misdemeanor.
245		232	13	
16	First quarter.....	14	2	Petit larceny.
8	Second quarter.....	4	4	Petit larceny.
14	Third quarter.....	12	2	Petit larceny.
13	Fourth quarter.....	12	1	Petit larceny.
51		42	9	
14	Second quarter.....	14	.....	Vagrancy.
12	Third quarter.....	12	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
27		27	.....	

Total, 646; men, 616; women, 30.

TABLE L—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
9	Second quarter.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
7	Fourth quarter.....	7	.....	Assault, third degree.
24		24	.....	
475	First quarter.....	474	1	Intoxication.
261	Second quarter.....	255	6	Intoxication.
177	Third quarter.....	173	4	Intoxication.
98	Fourth quarter.....	98	.....	Intoxication.
1,011		1,000	11	
36	First quarter.....	34	2	Misdemeanor.
18	Second quarter.....	14	4	Misdemeanor.
44	Third quarter.....	39	5	Misdemeanor.
43	Fourth quarter.....	40	3	Misdemeanor.
141		127	14	
22	First quarter.....	21	1	Petit larceny.
15	Second quarter.....	15	.....	Petit larceny.
13	Third quarter.....	13	.....	Petit larceny.
7	Fourth quarter.....	7	.....	Petit larceny.
57		56	1	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Vagrancy.
7	Third quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
15		15	.....	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
1		1	.....	

Total, 1,249; men, 1,223; women, 26.

COUNTY OF KINGS

63	First quarter.....	56	7	Assault, third degree.
50	Second quarter.....	43	7	Assault, third degree.
60	Third quarter.....	58	2	Assault, third degree.
56	Fourth quarter.....	54	2	Assault, third degree.
229		211	18	
268	First quarter.....	248	20	Misdemeanor.
219	Second quarter.....	230	19	Misdemeanor.
192	Third quarter.....	182	10	Misdemeanor.
225	Fourth quarter.....	201	24	Misdemeanor.
934		861	73	
276	First quarter.....	189	87	Petit larceny.
243	Second quarter.....	189	54	Petit larceny.
215	Third quarter.....	155	59	Petit larceny.
187	Fourth quarter.....	155	32	Petit larceny.
921		659	232	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF KINGS — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
128	First quarter.....	117	6	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
114	Second quarter.....	114	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
85	Third quarter.....	82	3	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
94	Fourth quarter.....	87	7	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
416		400	16	

Total, 2,500; men, 2,161; women, 339.

COUNTY OF LEWIS

8	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
3		3	.....	
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
6		6	.....	
2	Second quarter.....	1	1	Misdemeanor.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Misdemeanor.
22	Fourth quarter.....	22	.....	Misdemeanor.
27		26	1	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Fourth quarter.....	1	1	Petit larceny.
3		2	1	

Total, 39; men, 37; women, 2.

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON

1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2		2	.....	
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
7		7	.....	
11	First quarter.....	11	.....	Misdemeanor.
6	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Misdemeanor.
26		26	.....	
1	Second quarter.....	.....	1	Petit larceny.
2	Fourth quarter.....	.....	2	Petit larceny.
3		.....	3	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
1		1	.....	

Total, 39; men, 36; women, 3.

TABLE L — COUNTY OF MADISON

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSES
1	First quarter	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1		1	.....	
67	First quarter.....	66	1	Intoxication.
20	Second quarter.....	20	.....	Intoxication.
47	Third quarter.....	47	.....	Intoxication.
13	Fourth quarter.....	13	.....	Intoxication.
147		146	1	
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Misdemeanor.
8	Second quarter.....	8	.....	Misdemeanor.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Misdemeanor.
13	Fourth quarter.....	12	1	Misdemeanor.
34		33	1	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Second quarter.....	1	1	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
9		8	1	
7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
14	Second quarter.....	14	.....	Vagrancy.
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Vagrancy.
25		25	.....	

Total, 216; men, 213; women, 3.

COUNTY OF MONROE

22	First quarter.....	21	1	Assault, third degree.
23	Second quarter.....	23	.....	Assault, third degree.
34	Third quarter.....	33	1	Assault, third degree.
44	Fourth quarter.....	29	15	Assault, third degree.
123		106	17	
273	First quarter.....	247	26	Intoxication.
153	Second quarter.....	134	19	Intoxication.
174	Third quarter.....	160	14	Intoxication.
75	Fourth quarter.....	69	6	Intoxication.
675		610	65	
114	First quarter.....	114	.....	Misdemeanor.
143	Second quarter.....	138	5	Misdemeanor.
266	Third quarter.....	260	6	Misdemeanor.
159	Fourth quarter.....	155	4	Misdemeanor.
682		667	15	
58	First quarter.....	48	10	Petit larceny.
51	Second quarter.....	45	6	Petit larceny.
53	Third quarter.....	49	4	Petit larceny.
52	Fourth quarter.....	44	8	Petit larceny.
214		186	28	

TABLE L—COUNTY OF MONROE—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
75	First quarter.....	78	2	Vagrancy.
73	Second quarter.....	70	3	Vagrancy.
73	Third quarter.....	63	10	Vagrancy.
44	Fourth quarter.....	38	6	Vagrancy.
265		244	21	

Total, 1,959; men, 1,813; women, 146.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

15	First quarter.....	13	2	Assault, third degree.
9	Second quarter.....	8	1	Assault, third degree.
13	Third quarter.....	13	.....	Assault, third degree.
24	Fourth quarter.....	23	1	Assault, third degree.
61		57	4	
57	First quarter.....	57	.....	Intoxication.
37	Second quarter.....	37	.....	Intoxication.
23	Third quarter.....	22	1	Intoxication.
7	Fourth quarter.....	7	.....	Intoxication.
124		123	1	
51	First quarter.....	50	1	Misdemeanor.
86	Second quarter.....	83	3	Misdemeanor.
85	Third quarter.....	83	2	Misdemeanor.
51	Fourth quarter.....	50	1	Misdemeanor.
273		266	7	
24	First quarter.....	22	2	Petit larceny.
16	Second quarter.....	14	1	Petit larceny.
11	Third quarter.....	11	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Fourth quarter.....	5	1	Petit larceny.
56		52	4	
21	First quarter.....	21	.....	Vagrancy.
11	Second quarter.....	11	.....	Vagrancy.
7	Third quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Fourth quarter.....	4	2	Vagrancy.
45		43	2	

Total, 559; men, 541; women, 18.

COUNTY OF NASSAU

26	First quarter.....	22	4	Assault, third degree.
10	Second quarter.....	8	2	Assault, third degree.
26	Third quarter.....	16	10	Assault, third degree.
19	Fourth quarter.....	18	1	Assault, third degree.
81		64	17	
49	First quarter.....	43	6	Intoxication.
40	Second quarter.....	39	1	Intoxication.
47	Third quarter.....	44	3	Intoxication.
24	Fourth quarter.....	24	.....	Intoxication.
160		150	10	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF NASSAU — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	Offense
203	First quarter.....	188	15	Misdemeanor.
170	Second quarter.....	154	16	Misdemeanor.
298	Third quarter.....	262	36	Misdemeanor.
559	Fourth quarter.....	530	29	Misdemeanor.
1,230		1,134	96	
8	First quarter.....	7	1	Petit larceny.
7	Second quarter.....	6	1	Petit larceny.
12	Third quarter.....	10	2	Petit larceny.
17	Fourth quarter.....	15	2	Petit larceny.
44		38	6	
7	First quarter.....	4	3	Vagrancy.
1	Second quarter.....	.....	1	Vagrancy.
2	Third quarter.....	1	1	Vagrancy.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
11		6	5	

Total, 1,526; men, 1,392; women, 134.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK

14	First quarter.....	12	2	Assault, third degree.
13	Second quarter.....	13	.....	Assault, third degree.
22	Third quarter.....	21	1	Assault, third degree.
18	Fourth quarter.....	15	3	Assault, third degree.
67		61	6	
521	First quarter.....	478	43	Misdemeanor.
501	Second quarter.....	460	41	Misdemeanor.
499	Third quarter.....	470	29	Misdemeanor.
612	Fourth quarter.....	578	34	Misdemeanor.
2,133		1,906	147	
671	First quarter.....	428	243	Petit larceny.
580	Second quarter.....	398	182	Petit larceny.
494	Third quarter.....	342	152	Petit larceny.
370	Fourth quarter.....	258	112	Petit larceny.
2,115		1,406	699	
611	First quarter.....	593	18	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
526	Second quarter.....	514	12	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
282	Third quarter.....	267	25	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
188	Fourth quarter.....	189	9	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
1,567		1,508	64	

Total, 5,882; men, 4,976; women, 906.

TABLE L—COUNTY OF NIAGARA

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
32	First quarter.....	31	1	Assault, third degree.
23	Second quarter.....	21	2	Assault, third degree.
20	Third degree.....	17	3	Assault, third degree.
33	Fourth quarter.....	28	5	Assault, third degree.
103		97	11	
697	First quarter.....	690	7	Intoxication.
473	Second quarter.....	471	2	Intoxication.
447	Third quarter.....	433	8	Intoxication.
159	Fourth quarter.....	153	6	Intoxication.
1,776		1,753	23	
207	First quarter.....	184	23	Misdemeanor.
362	Second quarter.....	362	.....	Misdemeanor.
489	Third quarter.....	470	19	Misdemeanor.
258	Fourth quarter.....	247	11	Misdemeanor.
1,316		1,263	53	
62	First quarter.....	54	8	Petit larceny.
53	Second quarter.....	51	2	Petit larceny.
37	Third quarter.....	30	7	Petit larceny.
83	Fourth quarter.....	33	.....	Petit larceny.
185		168	17	
18	First quarter.....	17	1	Vagrancy.
24	Second quarter.....	21	3	Vagrancy.
30	Third quarter.....	28	2	Vagrancy.
12	Fourth quarter.....	12	.....	Vagrancy.
84		78	6	

Total, 3,469; men, 3,359; women, 110.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA

12	First quarter.....	11	1	Assault, third degree.
44	Second quarter.....	41	3	Assault, third degree.
13	Third quarter.....	13	.....	Assault, third degree.
23	Fourth quarter.....	22	1	Assault, third degree.
92		87	5	
121	First quarter.....	108	13	Intoxication.
492	Second quarter.....	481	11	Intoxication.
86	Third quarter.....	79	7	Intoxication.
63	Fourth quarter.....	63	.....	Intoxication.
762		731	31	
132	First quarter.....	116	16	Misdemeanor.
176	Second quarter.....	167	9	Misdemeanor.
108	Third quarter.....	95	13	Misdemeanor.
106	Fourth quarter.....	86	20	Misdemeanor.
522		464	58	

TABLE L—COUNTY OF ONEIDA—(Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
33	First quarter.....	30	3	Petit larceny.
57	Second quarter.....	52	5	Petit larceny.
16	Third quarter.....	15	.....	Petit larceny.
14	Fourth quarter.....	9	5	Petit larceny.
119		106	13	
34	First quarter.....	28	6	Vagrancy.
90	Second quarter.....	87	3	Vagrancy.
21	Third quarter.....	16	5	Vagrancy.
8	Fourth quarter.....	6	2	Vagrancy.
153		137	16	

Total, 1,648; men, 1,525; women, 123.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

16	First quarter.....	15	1	Assault, third degree.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
7	Third quarter.....	7	.....	Assault, third degree.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
31		30	1	
47	First quarter.....	39	8	Intoxication.
26	Second quarter.....	24	2	Intoxication.
31	Third quarter.....	23	8	Intoxication.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.
108		90	18	
111	First quarter.....	95	16	Misdemeanor.
78	Second quarter.....	58	20	Misdemeanor.
104	Third quarter.....	84	20	Misdemeanor.
435	Fourth quarter.....	407	28	Misdemeanor.
728		644	84	
11	First quarter.....	10	1	Petit larceny.
18	Second quarter.....	17	1	Petit larceny.
13	Third quarter.....	11	2	Petit larceny.
14	Fourth quarter.....	14	.....	Petit larceny.
56		52	4	
8	First quarter.....	7	1	Vagrancy.
16	Second quarter.....	16	.....	Vagrancy.
14	Third quarter.....	13	1	Vagrancy.
10	Fourth quarter.....	9	1	Vagrancy.
48		45	3	

Total, 971; men, 861; women, 110.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO

13	First quarter.....	10	3	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	.....	1	Assault, third degree.
14		10	4	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF ONTARIO — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
319	First quarter.....	313	6	Intoxication.
34	Second quarter.....	33	1	Intoxication.
108	Third quarter.....	107	1	Intoxication.
87	Fourth quarter.....	87	.....	Intoxication.
548		540	8	
81	First quarter.....	77	4	Misdemeanor.
29	Second quarter.....	29	.....	Misdemeanor.
17	Third quarter.....	17	.....	Misdemeanor.
57	Fourth quarter.....	52	5	Misdemeanor.
184		175	9	
26	First quarter.....	24	2	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
12	Third quarter.....	12	.....	Petit larceny.
12	Fourth quarter.....	12	.....	Petit larceny.
53		51	2	
11	Second quarter.....	11	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
20		20	.....	

Total, 819; men, 796; women, 23.

COUNTY OF ORANGE

8	First quarter.....	7	1	Assault, third degree.
11	Second quarter.....	10	1	Assault, third degree.
20	Third quarter.....	17	3	Assault, third degree.
14	Fourth quarter.....	13	1	Assault, third degree.
53		47	6	
97	First quarter.....	91	6	Intoxication.
142	Second quarter.....	136	6	Intoxication.
78	Third quarter.....	73	5	Intoxication.
24	Fourth quarter.....	24	.....	Intoxication.
341		324	17	
99	First quarter.....	92	7	Misdemeanor.
96	Second quarter.....	91	5	Misdemeanor.
99	Third quarter.....	93	6	Misdemeanor.
93	Fourth quarter.....	86	7	Misdemeanor.
357		332	25	
12	First quarter.....	12	.....	Petit larceny.
16	Second quarter.....	15	1	Petit larceny.
15	Third quarter.....	14	1	Petit larceny.
16	Fourth quarter.....	15	.....	Petit larceny.
58		56	2	
7	First quarter.....	4	3	Vagrancy.
10	Second quarter.....	8	2	Vagrancy.
11	Third quarter.....	11	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Fourth quarter.....	4	2	Vagrancy.
34		27	7	

Total, 843; men, 786; women, 57.

TABLE L — COUNTY OF ORLEANS

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
3		3	.....	
16	First quarter.....	16	.....	Intoxication.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
6	Third quarter.....	5	1	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
29		24	1	
37	First quarter.....	34	3	Misdemeanor.
13	Third quarter.....	13	.....	Misdemeanor.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
52		49	3	
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
3		3	.....	
10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Vagrancy.
12	Second quarter.....	12	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
33		33	.....	

Total, 120; men, 116; women, 4.

COUNTY OF OSWEGO

4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
7	Second quarter.....	7	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	2	1	Assault, third degree.
16		15	1	
68	First quarter.....	65	3	Intoxication.
61	Second quarter.....	60	1	Intoxication.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
13	Fourth quarter.....	13	.....	Intoxication.
148		144	4	
13	First quarter.....	12	1	Misdemeanor.
15	Second quarter.....	15	.....	Misdemeanor.
12	Third quarter.....	9	3	Misdemeanor.
8	Fourth quarter.....	8	.....	Misdemeanor.
48		44	4	
10	First quarter.....	9	1	Petit larceny.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
16		15	1	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF OSWEGO — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
5	Second quarter.....	3	2	Vagrancy.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Vagrancy.
15		13	2	

Total, 243; men, 231; women, 12.

COUNTY OF OTSEGO

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
11		11	.....	
40	First quarter.....	39	1	Intoxication.
14	Second quarter.....	14	.....	Intoxication.
8	Third quarter.....	8	.....	Intoxication.
11	Fourth quarter.....	11	.....	Intoxication.
73		72	1	
6	First quarter.....	6	.....	Misdemeanor.
10	Second quarter.....	8	2	Misdemeanor.
23	Third quarter.....	21	2	Misdemeanor.
139	Fourth quarter.....	131	8	Misdemeanor.
178		166	12	
11	Second quarter.....	6	5	Petit larceny.
7	Third quarter.....	7	.....	Petit larceny.
21	Fourth quarter.....	21	.....	Petit larceny.
39		34	5	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
3		3	.....	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
1		1	.....	

Total, 305; men, 287; women, 18.

COUNTY OF PUTNAM

1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1		1	.....	
16	First quarter.....	16	.....	Intoxication.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.
23		23	.....	
11	First quarter.....	11	.....	Misdemeanor.
16	Second quarter.....	16	.....	Misdemeanor.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
6	Fourth quarter.....	6	.....	Misdemeanor.
38		38	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF PUTNAM — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Third quarter.....	.....	1	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
6		5	1	
4	First quarter.....	.....	4	Vagrancy.
4		.....	4	

Total, 72; men, 67; women, 5.

COUNTY OF QUEENS

7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Assault, third degree.
10	Second quarter.....	10	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Third quarter.....	4	1	Assault, third degree.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.
31		30	1	
38	First quarter.....	36	2	Misdemeanor.
26	Second quarter.....	26	.....	Misdemeanor.
32	Third quarter.....	31	1	Misdemeanor.
37	Fourth quarter.....	35	2	Misdemeanor.
133		128	5	
40	First quarter.....	39	1	Petit larceny.
20	Second quarter.....	20	.....	Petit larceny.
25	Third quarter.....	25	.....	Petit larceny.
24	Fourth quarter.....	24	.....	Petit larceny.
109		108	1	
16	First quarter.....	14	2	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
21	Second quarter.....	21	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
20	Third quarter.....	20	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
9	Fourth quarter.....	8	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
66		63	3	

Total, 339; men, 329; women, 10.

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER

16	Second quarter.....	16	.....	Assault, third degree.
10	Fourth quarter.....	10	.....	Assault, third degree.
26		26	.....	
262	Second quarter.....	253	9	Intoxication.
97	Fourth quarter.....	94	3	Intoxication.
359		347	12	
129	Second quarter.....	120	9	Misdemeanor.
270	Fourth quarter.....	263	7	Misdemeanor.
399		383	16	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF RENSSELAER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
33	Second quarter.....	33	.....	Petit larceny.
11	Fourth quarter.....	10	1	Petit larceny.
44		43	1	
104	First quarter.....	86	16	Vagrancy.
40	Fourth quarter.....	36	4	Vagrancy.
144		124	20	

Total, 972; men, 923; women, 49.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND

5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.
13	Fourth quarter.....	13	.....	Assault, third degree.
29		29	.....	
14	First quarter.....	12	2	Misdemeanor.
14	Second quarter.....	14	.....	Misdemeanor.
11	Third quarter.....	10	1	Misdemeanor.
11	Fourth quarter.....	9	2	Misdemeanor.
50		45	5	
29	First quarter.....	29	.....	Petit larceny.
12	Second quarter.....	12	.....	Petit larceny.
8	Third quarter.....	7	1	Petit larceny.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Petit larceny.
53		52	1	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
5	Second quarter.....	4	1	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
8		7	1	

Total, 140; men, 133; women, 7.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
3		3	.....	
7	First quarter.....	6	1	Intoxication.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
12		11	1	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF ROCKLAND — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WOMEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	Offense
16	First quarter.....	15	1	Misdemeanor.
15	Second quarter.....	14	1	Misdemeanor.
13	Third quarter.....	11	2	Misdemeanor.
13	Fourth quarter.....	12	1	Misdemeanor.
57		52	5	
9	First quarter.....	6	3	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
5	Fourth quarter.....	4	1	Petit larceny.
17		13	4	
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Vagrancy.
4		4	.....	

Total, 93; men, 83; women, 10.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE

5	First quarter.....	4	1	Assault, third degree.
13	Second quarter.....	12	1	Assault, third degree.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
16	Fourth quarter.....	16	.....	Assault, third degree.
37		25	2	
123	First quarter.....	122	1	Intoxication.
64	Second quarter.....	64	.....	Intoxication.
89	Third quarter.....	89	.....	Intoxication.
45	Fourth quarter.....	45	.....	Intoxication.
321		320	1	
63	First quarter.....	59	4	Misdemeanor.
89	Second quarter.....	79	10	Misdemeanor.
62	Third quarter.....	51	11	Misdemeanor.
53	Fourth quarter.....	53	.....	Misdemeanor.
267		242	25	
9	First quarter.....	9	.....	Petit larceny.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Petit larceny.
8	Third quarter.....	7	1	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
22		21	1	
23	First quarter.....	23	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
38		38	.....	

Total, 685; men, 656; women, 29.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA

3	First quarter.....	2	1	Assault, third degree.
2	Second quarter.....	1	1	Assault, third degree.
4	Fourth quarter.....	3	1	Assault, third degree.
9		6	3	

TABLE L—COUNTY OF SARATOGA—(Continued)

Number of convictions	When Convicted	Males	Females	Offense
176	First quarter.....	175	1	Intoxication.
191	Second quarter.....	190	1	Intoxication.
72	Third quarter.....	72	.....	Intoxication.
64	Fourth quarter.....	64	.....	Intoxication.
503		501	2	
88	First quarter.....	35	3	Misdemeanor.
29	Second quarter.....	26	3	Misdemeanor.
19	Third quarter.....	17	2	Misdemeanor.
55	Fourth quarter.....	52	3	Misdemeanor.
141		130	11	
12	First quarter.....	12	.....	Petit larceny.
11	Second quarter.....	11	.....	Petit larceny.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
13	Fourth quarter.....	12	1	Petit larceny.
43		42	1	
54	First quarter.....	54	.....	Vagrancy.
65	Second quarter.....	65	.....	Vagrancy.
10	Third quarter.....	10	.....	Vagrancy.
43	Fourth quarter.....	43	.....	Vagrancy.
172		172	.....	

Total, 868; men, 851; women, 17.

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY

32	First quarter.....	32	.....	Assault, third degree.
18	Second quarter.....	17	1	Assault, third degree.
20	Third quarter.....	19	1	Assault, third degree.
31	Fourth quarter.....	30	1	Assault, third degree.
101		98	3	
161	First quarter.....	151	10	Intoxication.
132	Second quarter.....	121	11	Intoxication.
86	Third quarter.....	76	10	Intoxication.
42	Fourth quarter.....	40	2	Intoxication.
421		388	33	
390	First quarter.....	371	19	Misdemeanor.
364	Second quarter.....	347	17	Misdemeanor.
516	Third quarter.....	500	16	Misdemeanor.
404	Fourth quarter.....	398	16	Misdemeanor.
1,674		1,606	68	
39	First quarter.....	27	12	Petit larceny.
35	Second quarter.....	27	8	Petit larceny.
50	Third quarter.....	45	5	Petit larceny.
31	Fourth quarter.....	24	7	Petit larceny.
156		123	32	
18	First quarter.....	18	.....	Vagrancy.
49	Second quarter.....	36	13	Vagrancy.
40	Third quarter.....	32	8	Vagrancy.
34	Fourth quarter.....	22	12	Vagrancy.
141		108	33	

Total, 843; men, 757; women, 86.

TABLE L — COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1		1	.....	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
1		1	.....	
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Misdemeanor.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Misdemeanor.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Misdemeanor.
13		13	.....	
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
3		3	.....	
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
2		2	.....	

Total, 20; men, 20; women, 0.

COUNTY OF SCHUYLER

1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1		1	.....	
6	First quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
15		15	.....	
12	First quarter.....	12	.....	Misdemeanor.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Misdemeanor.
8	Fourth quarter.....	8	.....	Misdemeanor.
31		31	.....	
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
3		3	.....	

Total, 50; men, 50; women, 0.

COUNTY OF SENECA

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1		1	.....	
6	First quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Intoxication.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
17		17	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF SENECA — (*Continued*)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
6	Third quarter.....	2	4	Misdemeanor.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.
14		10	4	
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
5		5	.....	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
2		2	.....	

Total, 39; men, 35; women, 4.

COUNTY OF STEUBEN

4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Assault, third degree.
4	Fourth quarter.....	3	1	Assault, third degree.
19		18	1	
55	First quarter.....	55	.....	Intoxication.
25	Second quarter.....	25	.....	Intoxication.
37	Third quarter.....	37	.....	Intoxication.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
126		126	.....	
27	First quarter.....	26	1	Misdemeanor.
39	Second quarter.....	37	2	Misdemeanor.
67	Third quarter.....	65	2	Misdemeanor.
29	Fourth quarter.....	28	1	Misdemeanor.
162		156	6	
6	First quarter.....	6	.....	Petit larceny.
8	Second quarter.....	7	1	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
10	Fourth quarter.....	10	.....	Petit larceny.
27		26	1	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Vagrancy.
11		11	.....	

Total, 345; men, 337; women, 8.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Second quarter.....	3	2	Assault, third degree.
4	Third quarter.....	3	1	Assault, third degree.
15	Fourth quarter.....	12	3	Assault, third degree.
27		21	6	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
31	First quarter.....	30	1	Intoxication.
19	Second quarter.....	19	.....	Intoxication.
24	Third quarter.....	24	.....	Intoxication.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
79		78	1	
106	First quarter.....	105	1	Misdemeanor.
35	Second quarter.....	35	.....	Misdemeanor.
68	Third quarter.....	65	3	Misdemeanor.
160	Fourth quarter.....	148	12	Misdemeanor.
369		353	16	
3	First quarter.....	2	1	Petit larceny.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
15	Third quarter.....	15	.....	Petit larceny.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Petit larceny.
32		31	1	
2	First quarter.....	1	1	Vagrancy.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Fourth quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
17		16	1	

Total, 524; men, 499; women, 25.

COUNTY OF SULLIVAN

2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
5		5	.....	
10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Misdemeanor.
17	Second quarter.....	17	.....	Misdemeanor.
29	Third quarter.....	28	1	Misdemeanor.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor.
57		56	1	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	.....	1	Petit larceny.
2		1	1	

Total, 64; men, 62; women, 2.

COUNTY OF TIOGA

2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
2		2	.....	
5	First quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
9	Second quarter.....	9	.....	Intoxication.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
6	Fourth quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
26		26	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF TIOGA — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WAS CONVICTED	Males	Females	CRIME
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Misdemeanor.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Misdemeanor.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Misdemeanor.
3	Fourth quarter.....	2	1	Misdemeanor.
13		12	1	
10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Petit larceny.
2	Second quarter.....	1	1	Petit larceny.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
14		12	1	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Vagrancy.
7		7	.....	

Total, 52; men, 50; women, 2.

COUNTY OF TOMPKINS

2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
6		6	.....	
26	First quarter.....	26	.....	Intoxication.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Intoxication.
15	Third quarter.....	15	.....	Intoxication.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
52		52	.....	
10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Misdemeanor.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
14	Third quarter.....	13	1	Misdemeanor.
7	Fourth quarter.....	6	1	Misdemeanor.
36		34	2	
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
7		7	.....	

Total, 101; men, 99; women, 2.

COUNTY OF ULSTER

4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
13		13	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF ULSTER — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
15	First quarter.....	13	2	Intoxication.
36	Second quarter.....	33	3	Intoxication.
20	Third quarter.....	20	.....	Intoxication.
7	Fourth quarter.....	7	.....	Intoxication.
78		73	5	
24	First quarter.....	21	3	Misdemeanor.
30	Second quarter.....	29	1	Misdemeanor.
78	Third quarter.....	78	.....	Misdemeanor.
84	Fourth quarter.....	83	1	Misdemeanor.
216		211	5	
2	First quarter.....	1	1	Petit larceny.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Petit larceny.
14		13	1	
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
4		4	.....	

Total, 325 ; men, 314 ; women, 11.

COUNTY OF WARREN

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
3		3	.....	
44	First quarter.....	43	.....	Intoxication.
63	Second quarter.....	63	.....	Intoxication.
56	Third quarter.....	56	.....	Intoxication.
26	Fourth quarter.....	26	.....	Intoxication.
189		188	1	
8	First quarter.....	8	.....	Misdemeanor.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Misdemeanor.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Misdemeanor.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Misdemeanor.
22		22	.....	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
2		2	.....	
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Second quarter.....	6	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Third quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
15		15	.....	

Total, 231 ; men, 230 ; women, 1.

TABLE L—COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
5	First quarter.....	4	1	Assault, third degree.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
8		7	1	
10	First quarter.....	10	.....	Intoxication.
34	Second quarter.....	34	.....	Intoxication.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
50		50	.....	
2	First quarter.....	2	.....	Misdemeanor.
12	Second quarter.....	11	1	Misdemeanor.
12	Third quarter.....	11	1	Misdemeanor.
7	Fourth quarter.....	7	.....	Misdemeanor.
33		31	2	
1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
5		5	.....	
15	First quarter.....	15	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Second quarter.....	9	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Third quarter.....	6	.....	Vagrancy.
9	Fourth quarter.....	8	1	Vagrancy.
39		38	1	

Total, 135; men, 131; women, 4.

COUNTY OF WAYNE

1	First quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
4	Third quarter.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree.
6		6	.....	
31	First quarter.....	31	.....	Intoxication.
20	Second quarter.....	19	1	Intoxication.
5	Third quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
7	Fourth quarter.....	7	.....	Intoxication.
63		62	1	
15	First quarter.....	15	.....	Misdemeanor.
5	Second quarter.....	4	1	Misdemeanor.
14	Third quarter.....	12	2	Misdemeanor.
15	Fourth quarter.....	15	.....	Misdemeanor.
49		46	3	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
4	Second quarter.....	4	.....	Petit larceny.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Petit larceny.
11	Fourth quarter.....	8	3	Petit larceny.
21		18	3	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF WAYNE — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WOMEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
7	First quarter.....	7	.....	Vagrancy.
2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.
6	Fourth quarter.....	6	.....	Vagrancy.
16		16	.....	
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Violation Liquor Tax Law.
1		1	.....	

Total, 156; men, 149; women, 7.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

18	First quarter.....	12	1	Assault, third degree.
17	Second quarter.....	17	.....	Assault, third degree.
9	Third quarter.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.
7	Fourth quarter.....	6	1	Assault, third degree.
46		44	2	
26	First quarter.....	24	2	Intoxication.
30	Second quarter.....	25	5	Intoxication.
26	Third quarter.....	17	9	Intoxication.
12	Fourth quarter.....	10	2	Intoxication.
94		76	18	
166	First quarter.....	141	25	Misdemeanor.
132	Second quarter.....	121	11	Misdemeanor.
136	Third quarter.....	124	12	Misdemeanor.
286	Fourth quarter.....	260	6	Misdemeanor.
720		666	54	
30	First quarter.....	30	.....	Petit larceny.
11	Second quarter.....	11	.....	Petit larceny.
10	Third quarter.....	10	.....	Petit larceny.
17	Fourth quarter.....	15	2	Petit larceny.
68		66	2	
22	First quarter.....	19	3	Vagrancy.
27	Second quarter.....	20	7	Vagrancy.
15	Third quarter.....	12	3	Vagrancy.
14	Fourth quarter.....	11	3	Vagrancy.
78		62	16	

Total, 1,006; men, 914; women, 92.

COUNTY OF WYOMING

1	Second quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
1	Third quarter.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.
3	Fourth quarter.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.
5		5	.....	

TABLE L — COUNTY OF WYOMING — (Continued)

Number of convictions	WHEN CONVICTED	Males	Females	OFFENSE
4	First quarter.....	4	.....	Intoxication.
5	Second quarter.....	5	.....	Intoxication.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
13		13	.....	
4	First quarter.....	3	1	Misdemeanor.
27	Second quarter.....	27	.....	Misdemeanor.
8	Third quarter.....	8	.....	Misdemeanor.
5	Fourth quarter.....	5	.....	Misdemeanor.
44		43	1	
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.
2		2	.....	
3	First quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
3	Second quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
3	Third quarter.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.
4	Fourth quarter.....	4	.....	Vagrancy.
13		13	.....	

Total, 77; men, 76; women, 1.

COUNTY OF YATES

2	Second quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
2	Fourth quarter.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.
4		4	.....	
8	Second quarter.....	8	.....	Intoxication.
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Intoxication.
9		9	.....	
10	Second quarter.....	10	.....	Misdemeanor.
10		10	.....	
1	Fourth quarter.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.
1		1	.....	

Total, 24; men, 24; women, 0.

TABLE M

Abstract of Table K, in which the whole number of Convictions of Special Sessions in each County during the year is given, the number of Males and Females, and the number of offenses of each description.

COUNTIES	Number reported	Males	Females	Assault, third degree	Intoxication	Misdemeanor	Petit larceny	Vagrants	Violation Liquor Tax law
Albany.....	771	739	32	41	180	392	74	84	.....
Allegany.....	56	55	1	2	29	22	2	1	.....
Bronx.....	503	472	31	21	.....	233	153	.....	96
Broome.....	448	424	24	19	224	174	28	3	.....
Cattaraugus.....	229	213	16	3	94	108	14	10	.....
Cayuga.....	1,842	1,802	40	16	456	1,310	27	3	.....
Chautauqua.....	1,866	1,799	57	77	814	821	99	48	.....
Chemung.....	953	895	58	16	325	533	37	42	.....
Chenango.....	103	101	2	4	41	51	7	.....	.....
Clinton.....	65	46	9	2	10	18	6	15	2
Columbia.....	191	185	6	15	59	79	23	15	.....
Cortland.....	210	187	23	7	52	127	14	10	.....
Delaware.....	33	29	4	2	8	23	3	2	.....
Dutchess.....	480	463	17	34	188	177	35	37	9
Erie.....	6,640	6,147	493	107	3,833	1,861	328	511	.....
Essex.....	341	332	9	32	190	80	14	25	.....
Franklin.....	314	296	18	14	122	135	16	27	.....
Fulton.....	198	182	16	6	46	136	10	.....	.....
Genesee.....	223	209	14	6	29	136	22	27	3
Greene.....	22	21	1	4	3	.....	2	4	.....
Hamilton.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	66	616	30	40	283	245	51	27	.....
Jefferson.....	1,219	1,223	26	24	1,011	141	57	15	1
Kings.....	2,500	2,161	33	239	.....	984	921	.....	416
Lewis.....	39	37	2	3	.....	27	3	.....	.....
Livingston.....	36	36	3	2	7	26	3	.....	.....
Madison.....	30	36	3	3	147	34	0	25	.....
Monroe.....	216	213	3	1	17	26	9	25	.....
Montgomery.....	1,560	1,813	146	123	675	982	214	263	.....
Nassau.....	1,559	1,813	146	123	675	982	214	263	.....
New York.....	1,826	1,826	18	61	124	273	46	48	.....
Niagara.....	1,892	1,892	18	81	100	1,283	44	11	.....
Oneida.....	9,863	9,876	906	108	.....	2,183	2,115	.....	1,567
Orleans.....	1,048	1,525	139	192	1,776	1,316	110	184	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762	1,322	110	183	.....

Ontario.....	971	881	110	31	108	798	55	48	.....
Oran.....	319	756	23	14	548	184	28	20	.....
Orange.....	166	766	57	53	381	367	58	36	.....
Orleans.....	123	161	4	3	21	49	8	36	.....
Oswego.....	231	231	13	10	178	48	16	12	.....
Owego.....	305	257	18	11	173	173	39	4	.....
Putnam.....	352	271	1	1	23	133	109	2	.....
Queens.....	339	329	10	31	.....	133	109	66	.....
Rensselaer.....	972	923	49	20	359	399	43	144	.....
Richmond.....	140	133	17	29	.....	57	17	8	.....
Rochester.....	93	83	10	3	12	57	17	4	.....
St. Lawrence.....	685	686	29	37	221	267	23	36	.....
Saratoga.....	851	851	17	9	503	411	43	172	.....
Schenectady.....	2,492	2,321	169	101	421	1,671	163	111	.....
Schoharie.....	20	20	.....	1	1	13	3	2	.....
Schoharie.....	50	50	.....	1	15	31	3	.....	.....
Seneca.....	39	35	.....	1	17	14	5	2	.....
Seuben.....	345	337	8	19	120	102	37	11	.....
Suffolk.....	634	499	25	2	79	369	32	17	.....
Sullivan.....	64	62	2	5	.....	57	2	7	.....
Tioga.....	52	60	2	2	26	13	4	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	101	99	2	6	52	36	7	.....	.....
Ulster.....	325	314	11	13	78	216	14	4	.....
Warren.....	231	230	1	3	189	22	2	16	.....
Washington.....	136	131	4	8	50	33	5	39	.....
Wayne.....	156	149	7	6	63	49	21	16	.....
Westchester.....	1,006	911	92	46	94	720	68	78	.....
Wyoming.....	77	76	1	5	13	44	2	13	.....
Yates.....	24	23	.....	4	9	10	1	.....	.....
	47,312	43,926	3,386	1,773	15,347	20,114	6,558	2,848	2,172

SCHEDULE A

Showing the Total Number of Pardons, Commutations of Sentences, Restorations to Citizenship and Respites in Capital Cases in the State since the Year 1846.

YEAR	Pardons	Commu- tations	Restora- tions to citizenship	Respites in capital cases
1847.....	129	2	101	.....
1848.....	139	3	73	.....
1849.....	35	1	7	 5
1850.....	62	1	12	.....
1851.....	160	5	48	 11
1852.....	186	4	86	 8
1853.....	207	8	37	 13
1854.....	249	44	40	 2
1855.....	253	91	1	 9
1856.....	277	104	2	.....
1857.....	198	8	13	.....
1858.....	238	7	20	 2
1859.....	91	8	22	 4
1860.....	92	14	52	 1
1861.....	66	15	30	.....
1862.....	87	19	32	.....
1863.....	71	5	61	 1
1864.....	116	86	61	 1
1865.....	131	19	25	 3
1866.....	168	24	83	 1
1867.....	130	12	47	.....
1868.....	112	37	117	 6
1869.....	86	20	99	 2
1870.....	85	24	137	 1
1871.....	82	26	129	 5
1872.....	98	57	158	 1
1873.....	44	18	23	 3
1874.....	68	22	37	 13
1875.....	65	24	70	 1
1876.....	99	54	128	 8
1877.....	90	21	129	.....
1878.....	107	96	164	 1
1879.....	103	107	278	 2
1880.....	32	18	18	 3
1881.....	.....	17	10	 2
1882.....	1	11	12	.....
1883.....	39	17	94	.....
1884.....	37	27	244	.....
1885.....	28	7	195	.....
1886.....	29	19	104	 1
1887.....	12	5	90	.....
1888.....	5	84	305	 3
1889.....	4	49	82	 3
1890.....	9	40	93	.....
1891.....	1	51	138	 1
1892.....	1	98	206	.....
1893.....	16	115	126	 5
1894.....	19	99	128	 3
1895.....	41	93	92	 2
1896.....	29	67	90	 3
1897.....	20	36	20	 1
1898.....	41	9	21	 1
1899.....	37	38	30	.....
1900.....	8	29	106	 3
1901.....	15	36	66	.....
1902.....	16	25	33	 5
1903.....	10	34	48	 7
1904.....	12	27	99	 2
1905.....	31	43	56	 1
1906.....	22	45	70	 5
1907.....	7	19	22	.....
1908.....	.....	13	13	.....
1909.....	7	8	17	 1
1910.....	1	10	27	 8
1911.....	13	38	182	 3
1912.....	11	47	144	 5
1913.....	11	31	67	 4
1914.....	3	19	94	 8
1915.....	8	47	64	 10
1916.....	6	46	120	 11
1917.....	21	121	146	 5
1918.....	12	119	169	 11
1919.....	25	116	164	 11

* Including one restoration to military privileges.

SCHEDULE B

Statement Showing the Number of Pardons Granted from October 31, 1918, to November 1, 1919

Date of pardon	NAME OF CONVICT	Convicted of the crime of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison
Nov. 19, 1918	Max Nalmark	Perjury	4 years minimum; 9 years 6 months maximum	Feb. 24, 1913	Kings	Sing Sing prison.
Nov. 19, 1918	Lewis Yevelson, alias Lewis Jewelson	Attempted burglary, third degree	1 year	June 23, 1911	New York...	New York penitentiary.
Dec. 16, 1918	George M. Skinner	Bigamy	1 year 3 months minimum; 2 years 6 months maximum; 12 years 6 months maximum	Dec. 7, 1915	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
Dec. 16, 1918	Frank Tarantino	Manslaughter, first degree	1 year	Apr. 28, 1909	Richmond ..	Sing Sing prison.
Dec. 16, 1918	Morris Gornstein	Arson	1 year	May, 1913	New York...	New York penitentiary.
Dec. 16, 1918	Morris Murphy	Disorderly conduct	6 months	Oct. 6, 1913	New York...	New York penitentiary.
Dec. 17, 1918	Arthur Galambos	Grand larceny, second degree	2 years 6 months minimum; 3 years 11 months maximum	Nov. 16, 1918	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
Dec. 20, 1918	Harry Gilbert, alias Harry Goldberg	Forgery, second degree	Sentence suspended	Nov. 20, 1914	Bronx	
Jan. 20, 1919	Benjamin Tartasky	Attempted larceny	Sentence suspended .....	.....	Kings	
Jan. 22, 1919	James Belcher	Violation Section 114g, Penal Law	6 months	Apr. 17, 1916	Jefferson ...	Onondaga county penitentiary.
Mar. 6, 1919	George J. Spica	Violation Section 2480, Penal Law	2 years minimum; 10 years 6 months maximum	Nov. 5, 1915	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
Mar. 6, 1919	Morris Aronsberg, alias Morris Aronsberg	Grand larceny	4 years	Apr. 29, 1912	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
Mar. 10, 1919	Fred Hiple	Attempted robbery, first degree	5 years	Mar., 1913	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
April 9, 1919	Benjamin Reiger	Violation Section 887, C. P.	5 days	Oct. 22, 1918	New York...	Workhouse, New York City.
June 3, 1919	Raymond J. Curtin	Violation Highway Law	3 months	Nov., 1916	Jefferson ...	Onondaga county penitentiary.
June 6, 1919	Francesco Intindola	Assault, third degree	1 year 9 months minimum; 2 years 3 months maximum	Feb., 1905	New York...	Sing Sing prison.

SCHEDULE B — (Continued)

Date of pardon	NAME OF CONVICT	Convicted of the crime of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison
June 17, 1919	Sam Dudek	Attempted extortion	3 years 6 months minimum; 7 years maximum	May, 1915	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
June 17, 1919	Abraham Kestlinger	Rape, first degree.....	10 years	Nov., 1901	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
June 23, 1919	Hugo Sissel	Grand larceny, first degree.....	2 years minimum; 3 years maximum	June, 1913	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
July 17, 1919	Arthur G. Walnwright....	Grand larceny, second degree	2 years 6 months.....	May 25, 1899	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
July 17, 1919	Vincenzo Piscolo	Assault, second degree.....	4 years 4 months.....	Feb. 4, 1915	Bronx	Sing Sing prison.
July 17, 1919	Michael Newman	Compulsory prostitution....	1 year	July 30, 1915	Bronx	Elmira reformatory.
July 17, 1919	Adolph Krieger	Petit larceny	Sentence suspended....	July, 1911	New York...	New York penitentiary.
July 17, 1919	Martin M. Gill	Assault and robbery	1 year .....	.....	New York...	New York penitentiary.
Aug. 28, 1919	Frank Piscopa	Criminally carrying pistol.....	4 years minimum; 8 years maximum.....	June 4, 1909	New York...	Sing Sing prison.
		Assault, first degree.....		Apr. 19, 1910	New York...	

SCHEDULE C

Statement Showing Number of Commutations Granted from October 31, 1918, to November 1, 1919

Date of commutation	NAME OF CONVICT	Crime convicted of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison	Sentence commuted to
Nov. 19, 1918	Anthony L. Sequinn	Abduction	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	April, 1917	Schenectady.	Clinton	1 yr. 8 mos. 7 days min., 5 yrs. max., without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	James Catrupi ...	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	Dec., 1911	Columbia ..	Sing Sing ..	6 yrs. 11 mos. 2 days, without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	James Maher	Robbery, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	April, 1914	New York..	Sing Sing ..	4 yrs. 7 mos. 23 days, without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	Herbert Reeves ...	Grand larceny, first degree.	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. 6 mos. max.	August, 1918	Bronx and Kings.	Sing Sing ..	1 yr. 4 mos. 3 days min., 11 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	Pasquale Miller ...	Manslaughter, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Jan., 1915	New York..	Sing Sing ..	3 yrs. 11 mos. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	Edward Geoghan..	Murder, first degree.	Life	Feb., 1883	Kings	Clinton	25 yrs. 10 mos. 6 days min., life max., without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	Francis Linton ...	Murder, first degree.	Executed	June, 1917	New York..	Sing Sing ..	Life.
Nov. 19, 1918	William H. Johnson.	Robbery, first degree, second offense.	30 yrs.	March, 1909	New York..	Auburn	10 yrs. min., 30 yrs. max., without compensation.
Nov. 19, 1918	Vincent Love	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	April, 1906	Monroe	Auburn	12 yrs. 8 mos. 13 days min., life max., without compensation.
Nov. 13, 1918	Paul Chapman ...	Murder, first degree.	Executed	Feb., 1918	Kings	Sing Sing ..	Life.
Dec. 17, 1918	Andrew Johnson ..	Assault, first degree.	8 yrs. 6 mos.	April, 1917	Bronx	Sing Sing ..	4 yrs. 6 mos. min., 8 yrs. 8 mos. maximum.
Dec. 17, 1918	George McVetty...	Robbery, first degree.	16 yrs.	April, 1913	New York..	Sing Sing ..	5 yrs. 8 mos. 20 days min., 16 yrs. max.
Dec. 17, 1918	Robert McVetty...	Robbery, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	April, 1913	New York..	Sing Sing ..	5 yrs. 8 mos. 20 days min., 20 yrs. max., without compensation.
Dec. 30, 1918	Isadore Dakner ...	Petit larceny	1 year	Sept., 1918	Erle	Erle county penitentiary.	3 mos. 25 days.

SCHEDULE C—(Continued)

Date of commutation	NAME OF CONVICT	Crime convicted of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison	Sentence commuted to
Dec. 17, 1918	Philip White	Robbery, second degree.	7 yrs. 6 mos. min., 15 yrs. max.	May, 1915	Kings	Sing Sing . . .	3 yrs. 8 mos. 9 days min., 15 yrs. max.
Dec. 17, 1918	George H. Hodson .	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	Oct., 1907	Erle	Sing Sing . . .	1 yr. 3 mos. 4 days min., life max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Henry C. Freeman .	Arson, second degree.	8 yrs. min., 25 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov., 1913	New York . .	Gt. Meadow . .	5 yrs. 2 mos. 8 days min., 24 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Henry Kivlin	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	Nov., 1901	Erle	Auburn	17 yrs. 1 mo. 26 days min., life max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Patrick Murphy . .	Manslaughter, first degree.	5 yrs. min., 6 yrs. 3 mos. max.	Jan., 1916	New York . .	Sing Sing . . .	2 yrs. 11 mos. 19 days min., 6 yrs. 3 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	J. Elihu Root Kunzman.	Grand larceny, first degree.	5 yrs. min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max.	March, 1917	New York . .	Sing Sing . . .	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Dominick Cuccia . .	Arson, second degree.	15 yrs.	Jan., 1913	Kings	Sing Sing . . .	5 yrs. 11 mos. 23 days min., 15 yrs. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Apollinary F. Sobolewski.	Grand larceny, second degree.	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 8 yrs. 5 mos. max.	Nov., 1915	New York . .	Auburn	3 yrs. 1 mo. 16 days min., 8 yrs. 5 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Samuel Ripstein . .	Robbery, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec., 1914	New York . .	Sing Sing . . .	4 yrs. 1 mo. 4 days min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Burtis W. Van Hennick.	Grand larceny, first degree.	2 yrs. 4 mos. min., 4 yrs. 8 mos. max.	June, 1917	Westchester .	Sing Sing . . .	1 yr. 6 mos. 16 days min., 4 yrs. 8 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	James Clinin	Robbery, second degree.	7 yrs. 6 mos. min., 15 yrs. max.	May, 1915	Kings	Sing Sing . . .	3 yrs. 8 mos. 9 days min., 15 yrs. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Charles Nelson . . .	Robbery, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	March, 1911	Kings	Clinton	7 yrs. 10 mos. 8 days min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.

Dec. 17, 1918	John Cerulli	Rape, second degree, and abduction.	5 yrs. min., 9 yrs. max.	March, 1917	Kings	Sing Sing	1 yr. 10 mos. 8 days min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Robert Moore	Forgery, third degree.	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	August, 1918	New York	Sing Sing	4 mos. 27 days min., 4 yrs. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	William J. F. O'Neil	Forgery, third degree.	2 yrs. 4 mos. min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max.	March, 1918	New York	Sing Sing	10 mos. 4 days min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	Isaac Epstein	Arson, first degree.	12 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	Feb., 1915	Kings	Sing Sing	3 yrs. 10 mos. 29 days min., 4 mos. max., without compensation.
Dec. 17, 1918	William C. Hamilton	Coercion	Indefinite	Jan., 1918	New York	N. Y. penitentiary	1 yr.
Dec. 17, 1918	Antonio Lasalle	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	April, 1915	New York	Sing Sing	3 yrs. 9 mos. 8 days min., life max.
Dec. 17, 1918	Joseph La Salle	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	August, 1916	New York	Sing Sing	3 yrs. 11 mos. 5 days min., life max.
Dec. 17, 1918	David Shapiro	Robbery, first degree.	20 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	June, 1914	New York	Auburn	7 yrs. 6 mos. 11 days min., 20 yrs. max.
Jan. 24, 1919	William Casey	Burglary, third degree, and petit larceny.	2 yrs. 4 mos. min., 4 yrs. 4 mos. max.	March, 1918	Rensselaer	Clinton	10 mos. 11 days min., 4 yrs. 4 mos. max., without compensation.
Feb. 13, 1919	Frank Bialobzski	Assault, second degree.	5 mos.	Dec., 1918	Niagara	Erie county penitentiary	2 mos. 2 days.
Feb. 19, 1919	Chas. Stuetzle, alias John Stuetzel	Perjury	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 7 yrs. max.	Oct., 1917	Kings	Gt. Meadow	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 7 yrs. max., without compensation.
Feb. 20, 1919	Jacob Schiffer	Arson, second degree.	8 yrs. min., 12 yrs. max.	April, 1913	New York	Sing Sing	5 yrs. 11 mos. 4 days min., 12 yrs. max., without compensation.
Mar. 6, 1919	Joseph Fagella	Grand larceny, first degree.	3 yrs. 3 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	June, 1917	Kings	Gt. Meadow	1 yr. 9 mos. min., 6 yrs. 3 mos. max., without compensation.
Mar. 14, 1919	Saverio Conti	Arson, second degree.	7 yrs. min., 15 yrs. max.	April, 1915	Kings	Gt. Meadow	3 yrs. 10 mos. 28 days min., 15 yrs. max.
Mar. 14, 1919	John Steele	Rape, second degree.	8 yrs. min., 15 yrs. max.	June, 1915	Kings	Clinton	3 yrs. 9 mos. min., 8 yrs. max.
Mar. 14, 1919	Albert Gleason	Burglary, third degree, second offense.	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	August, 1916	Kings	Clinton	2 yrs. 7 mos. 2 days min., 5 yrs. max.
Mar. 18, 1919	Antonio Verinno	Murder, first degree.	Executed	May, 1918	Monroe	Sing Sing	Life.
Mar. 27, 1919	John Mieznerski	Manslaughter, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	May, 1915	Albany	Gt. Meadow	3 yrs. 10 mos. 26 days min., 20 yrs. max.
Mar. 27, 1919	Michael Baglio	Possessing revolver	6 mos.	Feb., 1919	Monroe	Monroe Co. penitentiary	1 mo. 16 days.

SCHEDULE C — (Continued)

Date of commutation	NAME OF CONVICT	Crime convicted of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison	Sentence commuted to
Mar. 28, 1919	Edward Cook	Grand larceny, second degree.	4 yrs. 10 mos. . . .	April, 1916	Erle	Auburn	2 yrs. 8 mos. 14 days min., 4 yrs. 10 mos. max.
Mar. 28, 1919	Thomas Kirby	Robbery, first degree, and assault, second degree.	7 yrs. min., 10 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Feb., 1915	Queens	Gt. Meadow.	4 yrs. 1 mo. 22 days min., 10 yrs. 6 mos. max.
Mar. 28, 1919	Felice Lucente	Manslaughter, first degree.	9 yrs. 2 mos. min., 14 yrs. 2 mos. max.	March, 1912	Westchester.	Sing Sing . .	7 yrs. 10 days min., 14 yrs. 2 mos. max.
Mar. 28, 1919	Anthony Corcoran.	Arson, third degree	6 yrs. 6 mos. min., 14 yrs. 6 mos. max.	March, 1915	Ontario	Auburn	4 yrs. 20 days min., 14 yrs. 6 mos. max.
April 7, 1919	William B. Lidstone.	Forgery, second degree.	4 yrs. 6 mos. . . .	Oct., 1916	Onondaga . .	Auburn	2 yrs. 5 mos. 28 days min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
April 8, 1919	Paul Sitterle	Grand larceny, second degree.	1 yr.	Jan., 1919	Monroe	Monroe Co. penitentiary.	2 mos. 10 days.
April 10, 1919	Larphy Greenspan.	Attempted rape.	5 yrs.	Oct., 1916	Queens	Danmora St. Hosp.	2 yrs. 6 mos. 19 days.
April 11, 1919	John Jaaper	Manslaughter, second degree.	15 yrs.	May, 1912	Kings	Clinton	6 yrs. 11 mos. 7 days min., 15 yrs. max., without compensation.
May 10, 1919	John Murphy	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	Oct., 1910	New York . .	Auburn	7 yrs. 2 mos. 9 days min., life max.
May 10, 1919	Daniel O'Day	Attempted murder.	6 yrs. min., 24 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov., 1912	New York . .	Danmora St. Hosp.	6 yrs. 5 mos. without compensation.
May 10, 1919	Dominick Falfetti.	Manslaughter, first degree.	20 yrs.	March, 1911	New York . .	Auburn	6 yrs. 11 mos. 19 days min., 20 yrs. max.
June 3, 1919	Alfred Hammond.	Rape, second degree.	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 6 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec., 1917	Montgomery	Gt. Meadow.	1 yr. 6 mos. 8 days min., 6 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
June 3, 1919	William F. Metelski.	Burglary, first degree.	40 yrs.	May, 1908	Kings	Sing Sing . .	13 yrs. 1 mo. min. 40 yrs. max., without compensation.
June 9, 1919	Hymen Cohen	Robbery, first degree.	15 yrs. 1 mo. . . .	April, 1916	Bronx	Sing Sing . .	4 yrs. 1 mo. 28 days min., 15 yrs. 1 mo. max., without compensation.

June 27, 1919	Frederick Jackson.	Grand larceny, second degree.	5 yrs.	Jan.,	1918	New York..	Sing Sing..	1 yr. 5 mos. 2 days min., 5 yrs. max., without compensation.
June 27, 1919	Albert Rooney ...	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	June,	1911	New York..	Sing Sing..	8 yrs. 14 days min., life max., without compensation.
June 27, 1919	Thomas Gavigan..	Grand larceny, second degree.	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec.,	1917	New York..	Sing Sing..	1 yr. 6 mos. 19 days min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
July 1, 1919	J. W. Kennedy....	Being a tramp....	60 days	June,	1919	Montgomery	Albany Co. penitentiary.	15 days.
July 1, 1919	Vincenzo Gatto...	Manslaughter, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 14 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec.,	1912	Genesee ...	Auburn	6 yrs. 7 mos. 3 days min., 14 yrs. 6 mos. max.
July 1, 1919	Andrea Cuoco	Murder, second degree.	Life	Dec.,	1901	New York..	Sing Sing..	17 yrs. 7 mos. 10 days min., life max.
July 1, 1919	John De Cicco....	Robbery, first degree; violation Section 1684, Penal Law.	10 yrs. and 1 yr.	Jan.,	1912	New York & Cortland.	Auburn	7 yrs. 6 mos. 15 days min., 11 yrs. max.
July 1, 1919	Frank M. Edwards Jr.	Forgery, second degree.	5 yrs.	Jan.,	1917	New York..	Sing Sing..	2 yrs. 6 mos. 4 days min., 5 yrs. max.
July 1, 1919	Abraham Roth ...	Robbery, first degree.	8 yrs. 3 mos. min., 16 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Jan.,	1914	New York..	Sing Sing..	5 yrs. 5 mos. 21 days min., 16 yrs. 6 mos. max.
July 2, 1919	Rafaele Denuncio.	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	July,	1908	Rockland ..	Sing Sing..	11 yrs. min., life max., without compensation.
July 2, 1919	Dennis H. Nolan..	Manslaughter, first degree.	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 10 yrs. 4 mos. max.	Feb.,	1918	Saratoga ..	Clinton	1 yr. 4 mos. 23 days min., 10 yrs. 4 mos. max., without compensation.
July 2, 1919	Eugene Gauthier..	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	May,	1902	New York..	Sing Sing..	17 yrs. 2 mos. 9 days min., life max., without compensation.
July 2, 1919	Francis J. Kelly..	Grand larceny, first degree.	3 yrs. 6 mos....	Feb.,	1918	New York..	Sing Sing..	1 yr. 5 mos. 10 days min., 3 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
July 17, 1919	August Strauch ..	Criminally receiving stolen property.	4 yrs.	Feb.,	1918	New York..	Sing Sing..	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 4 yrs. max., without compensation.
July 17, 1919	Frederick Lawson.	Burglary, second degree.	5 yrs.	March,	1916	Bronx	Sing Sing..	3 yrs. 4 mos. min., 5 yrs. max., without compensation.
July 17, 1919	Joseph Brittl ...	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	Nov.,	1915	Erie	Auburn	3 yrs. 8 mos. min., life max.
July 17, 1919	Joseph Kurasiewicz.	Burglary, first degree, and grand larceny, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 12 yrs. 2 mos. max.	Feb.,	1915	Queens	Sing Sing..	4 yrs. 6 mos. min., 12 yrs. 2 mos. max., without compensation.

SCHEDULE C—(Continued)

Date of commutation	NAME OF CONVICT	Crime convicted of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison	Sentence commuted to
July 13, 1919	Gabriel Talerico...	Assault, first degree.	6 yrs. 4 mos...	April, 1918	Oneida	Auburn	1 yr. 3 mos. 3 days.
July 19, 1919	Myer Barber	Assault, second degree.	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	April, 1918	New York...	Sing Sing ..	1 yr. 2 mos. 25 days min., 4 yrs. max.
July 19, 1919	Abraham Roth ...	Manslaughter, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 19 yrs. max.	Dec., 1910	New York...	Sing Sing ..	8 yrs. 7 mos. min., 19 yrs. max., without compensation.
July 21, 1919	Ciro Matarazzo ..	Grand larceny, first degree.	3 yrs. min., 6 yrs. max.	May, 1913	Monroe	Auburn	1 yr. 2 mos. 17 days min., 6 yrs. max.
July 23, 1919	Patrick Kenny ...	Attempted grand larceny.	2 yrs. and lost com., 3 yrs. p. mos., 22 days.	Aug., 1915	New York...	Sing Sing ..	3 yrs. 11 mos. min., 5 yrs. 9 mos. max.
Aug. 11, 1919	Frank Rossamonda	Perjury	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	June, 1913	Bronx	Sing Sing ..	1 yr. 3 mos. min., 10 yrs. max., without compensation.
Aug. 22, 1919	Fred. Miller Cushing.	Murder, second degree.	Life	Dec., 1903	New York...	Sing Sing ..	15 yrs. 8 mos. 21 days min., life max., without compensation.
Aug. 22, 1919	Thos. Abbruzzo ...	Murder, first degree.	Executed	Feb., 1918	New York...	Sing Sing ..	Life.
Aug. 25, 1919	Michael Hanavan..	Robbery, first degree.	5 yrs.	Jan., 1919	Erle	Auburn	8 mos. 4 days min., 5 yrs. max., without compensation.
Aug. 26, 1919	Sapone Philadelphia	Manslaughter, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 18 yrs. 8 mos. max.	Sept., 1912	Putnam ...	Sing Sing ..	6 yrs. 11 mos. 17 days min., 18 yrs. 8 mos. max., without compensation.
Aug. 28, 1919	Joseph Marcantano	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	Feb., 1908	Kings	Sing Sing ..	11 yrs. 6 mos. 17 days min., life max., without compensation.
Aug. 28, 1919	Chas. F. Wilson...	Murder, first degree.	Life	June, 1905	Onondaga ..	Sing Sing ..	24 yrs. 3 mos. 3 days min., life max., without compensation.
Aug. 28, 1919	Phillip Ruppert ...	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	June, 1903	Kings	Sing Sing ..	16 yrs. 2 mos. 16 days min., life max., without compensation.
Aug. 29, 1919	Giavanni Ciancomini.	Manslaughter, first degree.	5 yrs. 6 mos. min., 10 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov., 1910	New York...	Sing Sing ..	2 yrs. 9 mos. 25 days min., 10 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.

Sept. 6, 1919	Chas. F. Cossum...	Grand larceny, first degree.	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	1917	Dutchess ...	Sing Sing ...	1 yr. 11 mos. 19 days min., 10 yrs. max., without compensation.
Sept. 6, 1919	John Boris	Attempted arson, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	1910	Kings	Sing Sing ...	9 yrs. 1 mo. 2 days min., 20 yrs. max., without compensation.
Sept. 6, 1919	Chas. H. Pines...	Manslaughter, first degree.	1 yr.	1919	Nassau	N. Y. Co. penitentiary.	6 mos. 20 days.
Sept. 15, 1919	Joseph Tumasulo..	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	1903	Erle	Auburn	16 yrs. 6 mos. 11 days min., life max., without compensation.
Sept. 15, 1919	Frederick J. Ramsden.	Manslaughter, first degree.	9 yrs. 6 mos. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	1915	Monroe	Auburn	4 yrs. 6 mos. 22 days min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Sept. 19, 1919	William Daley ...	Forgery, second degree.	4 yrs. 3 mos.	1916	Broome	Auburn	2 yrs. 11 mos. 11 days min., 4 yrs. 3 mos. max., without compensation.
Sept. 19, 1919	Charles Stein	Robbery, second degree.	6 yrs. min., 14 yrs. 6 mos. max.	1917	New York...	Sing Sing ...	2 yrs. 7 mos. 20 days min., 14 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Sept. 19, 1919	Ralph Revetti	Robbery, second degree.	3 yrs. 6 mos min., 6 yrs. 3 mos. max.	1912	Rensselaer .	Clinton	7 yrs. 7 mos. min, 11 yrs. 3 mos. max., without compensation.
Sept. 19, 1919	Walter J. Donovan	Assault, first and second degrees.	5 yrs. 1 yr. min., 5 yrs. max.	1912, 1912	Clinton ... New York..	Auburn	6 yrs. 8 mos. 5 days min., 10 yrs. max., without compensation.
Sept. 22, 1919	Matthew Adam Slater.	Bigamy	5 yrs. 4 yrs. 6 mos.	1914, 1918	Chemung ... Queens	Sing Sing ...	1 yr. 3 mos. 21 days min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Sept. 24, 1919	Jacob Salinger ...	Robbery, first degree.	7 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	1916	New York...	Sing Sing ...	3 yrs. 3 mos. 5 days min., 10 yrs. max., without compensation.
Sept. 24, 1919	Clark Lucas	Murder, second degree.	20 yrs. min., life max.	1903	Lewis	Auburn	16 yrs. 10 days min., life max., without compensation.
Sept. 24, 1919	Ernest Hagerman.	Forgery, second degree.	10 yrs.	1915	Jefferson ..	Auburn	3 yrs. 10 mos. 21 days min., 10 yrs. max., without compensation.
Sept. 24, 1919	Glenn Andrew Darrock.	Sodomy	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 3 yrs. 9 mos. max.	1918	Otego	Auburn	9 mos. 21 days min., 3 yrs. 9 mos. max., without compensation.
Sept. 25, 1919	Cyril Bretigniere..	Robbery, first degree, and assault, second degree.	20 yrs.	1913	Queens	Sing Sing ...	5 yrs. 9 mos. 3 days min., 20 yrs. max., without compensation.

SCHEDULE C — (Continued)

Date of commutation	NAME OF CONVICT	Crime convicted of	Term of sentence	Date of sentence	Sentenced in county of	To what prison	Sentence commuted to
Sept. 29, 1919	Barney Kirschenblatt.	Attempted burglary, third degree, 2 charges.	2 yrs. 1 mo.; 1 yr.	Nov., 1917	New York..	Sing Sing...	1 yr. 11 mos. 6 days min., 3 yrs. 1 mo. max., without compensation.
Oct. 1, 1919	Edward Henning..	Robbery, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	April, 1917	Niagara ...	Auburn	2 yrs. 5 mos. min., 20 yrs. max., without compensation.
Oct. 1, 1919	John Summers ...	Robbery, first degree.	10 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	April, 1917	Niagara ...	Auburn	2 yrs. 5 mos. min., 20 yrs. max., without compensation.
Oct. 4, 1919	Patsey Carana ...	Robbery, first degree, and assault, second degree.	10 yrs. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec., 1913	Queens	Sing Sing...	5 yrs. 9 mos. 22 days min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Oct. 4, 1919	Ernest Werner ...	Burglary, third degree, as second offender.	8 yrs.; lost com. 1 yr. 10 mos.	Jan., 1915	New York...	Sing Sing...	4 yrs. 8 mos. 15 days min., 8 yrs. max., without compensation.
Oct. 8, 1919	John Collins	Robbery, second degree.	14 yrs. 2 mos...	May, 1901	Broome	Clinton	18 yrs. 6 mos. 17 days min., 22 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Oct. 10, 1919	John Binsted	Escape from prison — 2 sentences — Forgery, second degree, as first offender.	7 yrs. 4 mos.... 1 yr. and lost com., 13 yrs. 6 mos. 12 days.	May, 1904, 1912, May, 1915, Oct., 1915	Clinton	Auburn	4 yrs. 4 days min., 5 yrs. 5 mos. 12 days max., without compensation.
Oct. 10, 1919	Edward Moore ...	Arson, second degree, burglary, third degree, and grand larceny, second degree.	10 yrs. min., 16 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec., 1913	Genesee ...	Auburn	5 yrs. 10 mos. 5 days min., 16 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.
Oct. 10, 1919	Chester Nessel ...	Grand larceny, second degree, as second offense.	5 yrs. min., 6 yrs. max.	Oct., 1916	Onondaga ..	Auburn	2 yrs. 11 mos. 18 days min., 6 yrs. max., without compensation.
Oct. 10, 1919	Jacob Simmons ...	Robbery, first degree.	20 yrs.	Feb., 1915	Bronx	Sing Sing...	4 yrs. 7 mos. 6 days min., 20 yrs. max., without compensation.
Oct. 10, 1919	William Wright ..	Attempted burglary, first degree.	17 yrs. and 1 yr. 6 mos.	Feb., 1912	Westchester.	Sing Sing...	7 yrs. 8 mos. 13 days min., 18 yrs. 6 mos. max., without compensation.

SCHEDULE D

Statement Showing Names of Persons Restored to all the Rights of Citizens from October 31, 1918, to November 1, 1919

Date of restoration	NAME	Crime	Sentence	Date of sentence	Prison	County
Nov. 15, 1918	Frank C. Marrin.....	Violation Section 510, Penal Law.	15 yrs. min., 20 yrs. max.	Oct., 1908	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Nov. 15, 1918	Thomas J. Woods.....	Felony assault	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 10 yrs. max.	Aug. 24, 1896	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Nov. 15, 1918	William Menthen	Assault, first degree.....	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	July 11, 1910	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Nov. 15, 1918	Stewart Kennedy	Forgery, second degree.....	5 yrs.....	Jan., 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Nov. 15, 1918	Lewis Smiles	Grand larceny, second degree.....	2 yrs. min., 3 yrs. max.	Oct., 1891	Auburn	Erie.
Nov. 15, 1918	Anthony P. Timpone.....	Rape, second degree.....	10 yrs. 6 mos. min., 15 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Aug. 20, 1915	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Nov. 15, 1918	Mary M. Hanner	Attempted murder, first degree.	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 15 yrs. 6 mos. max.	.....	Auburn	Niagara.
Nov. 19, 1918	Chas. G. Wannamaker	Attempted grand larceny, second degree.	2 yrs. 6 mos.....	.....	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Nov. 23, 1918	George W. Schan.....	Murder, second degree.....	Life	Feb. 14, 1900	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Nov. 23, 1918	Joseph F. Young	Sodomy	6 yrs. min., 9 yrs. max.	July 3, 1907	Sing Sing.....	Queens.
Nov. 23, 1918	James J. Green.....	Bigamy	6 mos.....	Mar. 30, 1908	New York penitentiary	Kings.
Nov. 23, 1918	Gustave G. Specht.....	Burglary	1 yr. 6 mos.....	Mar., 1886	New York penitentiary and Sing Sing.	New York.
Nov. 23, 1918	.....	Assault	4 yrs.....	Oct., 1887	.....	.....
Nov. 23, 1918	.....	Burglary	9 yrs. 6 mos.....	May, 1892	.....	.....
Nov. 23, 1918	Manuel H. Gold	Arson, third degree.....	6 yrs.....	June 17, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Nov. 23, 1918	Charles F. Stielow.....	Murder, first degree.....	Life	July 10, 1915	Auburn	Orleans.
Nov. 23, 1918	Harry S. Barton.....	Incest	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 3 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Oct. 5, 1915	Auburn	Tioga.
Nov. 23, 1918	George Hawley	Rape, second degree.....	1 yr. ....	.....	Auburn	Oneida.
Dec. 16, 1918	Salo J. Jackson.....	Grand larceny, first degree.....	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 7 yrs. max.	April, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Dec. 16, 1918	Elmer W. Swallow.....	Robbery, first degree.....	12 yrs. min., 15 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Jan. 11, 1909	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Dec. 16, 1918	Frank C. Baker.....	Grand larceny, second degree.....	Sentence suspended.....	Feb., 1913	.....	New York.
Dec. 16, 1918	Samuel Barkin	Manslaughter, second degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	Jan. 26, 1917	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Dec. 16, 1918	George A. Young.....	Felony assault	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 1 yr. max.	Dec., 1909	Sing Sing.....	New York.

SCHEDULE D — (Continued)

Date of restoration	NAME	Crime	Sentence	Date of sentence	Prison	County
Dec. 16, 1918	Leo Kahn	Grand larceny, second degree	1 yr.	May 14, 1914	New York penitentiary	Bronx.
Dec. 16, 1918	Henry F. Craft	Murder, second degree	20 yrs. min., life max.	May, 1910	Clinton	Ulster.
Dec. 16, 1918	Frank J. Burke	Receiving stolen goods	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	Feb. 16, 1916	Auburn	Oneida.
Dec. 16, 1918	Nelson Green	Murder, second degree	20 yrs. min., life max.	July 23, 1915	Auburn	Orleans.
Dec. 16, 1918	Daniel Lynch	Murder, second degree	20 yrs. min., life max.	Feb. 5, 1912	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 16, 1918	Louis Markheim	Presenting false claim for insurance	2 yrs. min., 3 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov. 10, 1913	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 17, 1918	Chas. Partridge	Grand larceny, first degree	10 yrs.	April, 1914	Sing Sing	Kings.
Dec. 23, 1918	Thomas Piptone	Grand larceny, first degree	3 yrs. min., 6 yrs. max.	Sept. 9, 1914	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	Edw. Rogers	Grand larceny, second degree	3 yrs. 3 mos. 15 days min., 5 yrs. max.	Feb. 10, 1912	Auburn	Jefferson.
Dec. 23, 1918	Kate T. Hickie	Perjury	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 3 yrs. max.	Mar. 13, 1908	Auburn	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	Walter Bates	Abduction	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Oct. 18, 1915	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Dec. 23, 1918	Louis H. Popkin	Forgery, second degree	1 yr.	Dec. 1913	New York penitentiary	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	George Fellan	Manslaughter, first degree	19 yrs. 2 mos. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Mar. 6, 1908	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	Clinton A. Bushong	Attempted assault, second degree	2 yrs. min., 2 yrs. 1 mo. max.; fine \$500.	Sept., 1908	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	Berjamin Scheffel	Assault, second degree	3 yrs. min., 5 yrs. max.	Sept. 29, 1902	Sing Sing	Kings.
Dec. 23, 1918	Samuel H. Strock	Larceny, second degree	1 yr. 6 mos.	Nov. 11, 1915	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	William G. Burke	Common gambler	Fine \$25	Jan. 25, 1915	New York penitentiary	Kings.
Dec. 23, 1918	John Kenel	Burglary, third degree	6 mos.	June 1, 1915	Auburn	New York.
Dec. 23, 1918	Frederick Cahill	Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. 10 mos. max.	June 14, 1915	.....	Oswego.
Dec. 30, 1918	John Higgins	Assault, first degree	5 yrs. min., 9 yrs. 3 mos. max.	Apr. 21, 1913	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 30, 1918	James H. Davis	Perjury	9 yrs. 5 mos.	Aug. 28, 1907	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 30, 1918	Max Frank	Abduction	5 yrs.	Jan. 12, 1900	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 30, 1918	Carlo Mileo	Manslaughter, second degree	9 yrs. 10 mos.	May 19, 1905	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 30, 1918	Peter J. McDonald	Highway robbery	1 yr. min., 19 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Jan. 6, 1916	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 30, 1918	Ladislaus Schwenk	Violation Section 295, Penal Law	2 yrs. 3 mos. min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Jan. 29, 1915	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 30, 1918	David L. Charney, alias Dave Paley.	Highway robbery	7 yrs.	July 20, 1904	Sing Sing	New York.

Dec. 30, 1918	John D. Moissinac.....	Grand larceny, first degree.....	1 yr. 9 mos. 2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 1 yr. max.	July 3, 1906	Auburn.....	Niagara.
Jan. 1, 1919	Frank Verdi.....	Grand larceny.....	Fine \$25.	June 14, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Jan. 23, 1919	William Murphy.....	Possessing policy slips.....	5 yrs. max.	June 22, 1916	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Jan. 23, 1919	Victor Immediato.....	Abduction.....	2 yrs. 3 mos. min., 4 yrs. max.	Mar. 19, 1909	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Jan. 23, 1919	Morris Smerling.....	Criminally receiving stolen property.....	8 mos.	Nov. 13, 1912	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Jan. 23, 1919	Max Heymann.....	Forgery.....	2 mos.	Dec. 28, 1915	New York penitentiary	New York.
Jan. 23, 1919	Chas. Goldberg.....	Grand larceny.....	2 yrs.	Feb. 3, 1908	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Jan. 24, 1919	Michael Silverstein.....	Violation Section 766, Penal Law.....	2 mos.	Apr. 19, 1918	New York penitentiary	New York.
Jan. 28, 1919	Stanley Olech.....	Robbery, second degree.....	3 yrs. 6 mos.	Oct. 28, 1907	Auburn.....	Monroe.
Jan. 28, 1919	John A. Qualey.....	Grand larceny, first degree.....	5 yrs. min., 8 yrs. max.	Feb. 4, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Jan. 29, 1919	Gustav Weir.....	Manslaughter, second degree, third degree.....	10 yrs. 9 mos.	May 31, 1907	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Feb. 3, 1919	Chas. Tighe.....	Attempted burglary, third degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.	June 21, 1915	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Feb. 3, 1919	Millard I. G. Heveew.....	Burglary, third degree.....	1 yr. 9 mos. min., 2 yrs. max.	Oct., 1904	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Feb. 3, 1919	Michael Polito.....	Bigamy.....	1 yr.	Feb. 23, 1917	New York penitentiary	New York.
Feb. 3, 1919	Martin Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 yrs.	July 15, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Feb. 13, 1919	Ira Thurston.....	Burglary, third degree.....	1 yr. 5 mos. min., 2 yrs. max.	Dec. 9, 1915	Auburn.....	Chenango.
Feb. 13, 1919	Chas. Guttman.....	Burglary.....	4 yrs. 4 mos.	Aug. 19, 1911	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Feb. 19, 1919	George W. Ashford.....	Bigamy.....	1 yr. 4 mos. min., 8 yrs. max.	Oct. 24, 1919	Auburn.....	Monroe.
Feb. 19, 1919	Max Silversky.....	Violation Section 190, Penal Law.....	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 8 yrs. max.	Jan. 21, 1916	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Feb. 19, 1919	Samuel J. Green.....	Grand larceny, second degree.....	2 yrs. 1 mo.	Jan., 1915	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Feb. 21, 1919	Fred Forgie.....	Burglary, second degree.....	9 yrs.	June 12, 1906	Clinton.....	Franklin.
Feb. 21, 1919	Joseph Ardbaum.....	Receiving stolen property.....	3 mos.	Nov. 2, 1908	New York penitentiary	Kings.
Mar. 3, 1919	Christopher Maritorano.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr. 5 mos. min., 2 yrs. max.	Oct. 22, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 3, 1919	Thos. J. McKeon.....	Forgery, second degree.....	1 yr.	Dec. 22, 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
Mar. 3, 1919	Edw. Leonard.....	Attempted extortion.....	1 yr. 5 mos.	Feb. 1, 1915	New York penitentiary (Common Prison, Brooklyn).	Kings.
Mar. 3, 1919	Chas. Price.....	Grand larceny, second degree.....	9 yrs. min., 9 yrs. max.	Feb. 15, 1917	Sing Sing.....	Kings and Westch'r.
Mar. 3, 1919	Carl Reynolds Worley.....	Robbery, first degree.....	2 yrs. min., 9 yrs. max.	Feb. 10, 1908	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 3, 1919	Harry Smith.....	Attempted escape.....	2 yrs.	Dec. 22, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 3, 1919	Bebe Dvallebe.....	Grand larceny.....	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	Apr. 21, 1915	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 8, 1919	Walter V. Doyle.....	Common gambler.....	1 yr. 3 mos. min., 2 yrs. max.	Apr. 7, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Cattaraugus.
Mar. 11, 1919	Frederick L. Hall.....	Attempted robbery, first degree.....	Fined \$50.	Oct., 1917	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 11, 1919	George Grutz.....	Attempted grand larceny.....	5 yrs. min., 7 yrs. max.	Apr. 26, 1912	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 11, 1919		Arson, second degree.....	2 yrs. 4 mos. min., 10 yrs. max.	Nov., 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Mar. 11, 1919				June 28, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.

SCHEDULE D — (Continued)

Date of restoration	NAME	Crime	Sentence	Date of sentence	Prison	County
Mar. 11, 1919	Joseph H. Block	Forgery, second degree	10 yrs.	Oct. 22, 1909	Sing Sing	New York.
Mar. 11, 1919	Edw. Malloy	Grand larceny	1 yr.	Jan. 14, 1901	Kings County penitentiary and New York penitentiary.	Kings.
Mar. 18, 1919	Thos. Francis Smith	Robbery, second degree	1 yr.	Nov. 16, 1903	Sing Sing	New York.
Mar. 18, 1919	Frank Santora	Possessing weapons	1 yr.	Jan. 23, 1906	New York penitentiary	New York.
Mar. 18, 1919	Louis Kromsar	Assault, second degree	4 yrs. 6 mos., fined \$1,000.	Sept., 1913	New York penitentiary	New York.
Mar. 18, 1919	Edw. Furtill	Grand larceny, second degree	1 yr. min., 3 yrs. max.	June 22, 1914	Sing Sing	New York.
Mar. 18, 1919	William Francis Horgan	Burglary, third degree	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Mar. 25, 1912	Sing Sing	New York.
Mar. 18, 1919	Merlin Roberts	Assault, first degree	1 yr.	May 1, 1901	New York penitentiary	New York.
Mar. 18, 1919	John F. Knyter	Burglary, third degree	1 yr.	June, 1910	Sing Sing	Erle.
April 15, 1919	Louis Malciano	Robbery, first degree	5 yrs.	Jan., 1917	Auburn	Erle.
April 15, 1919	George H. Wehner	Assault with intent to kill and robbery	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. 5 mos. max.	Nov. 20, 1916	Auburn	Erle.
April 15, 1919	Louis Nelson	Assault, second degree	5 yrs. 9 mos.	Apr. 24, 1908	Auburn	Queens.
April 15, 1919	David Maler	Forgery, second degree	2 yrs. min., 2 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov. 28, 1908	Sing Sing	Onelda.
April 15, 1919	Patrick J. Farrell, alias John Moran	Abandonment	2 yrs. min., 3 yrs. max.	Apr. 17, 1916	Auburn	New York.
April 15, 1919	Edw. Gaynor	Bribery	1 yr. min., 1 yr. 4 mos. max.	Dec. 22, 1915	Sing Sing	New York.
April 15, 1919	James A. Duffy	Grand larceny, third degree	2 yrs. 8 mos. min., 4 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Mar. 27, 1914	Sing Sing	New York.
April 15, 1919	Reuben J. Supple	Manslaughter, first degree	3 yrs. 6 mos.	Aug., 1897	Sing Sing	New York.
April 15, 1919	Geo. De Felippo	Attempted burglary, third degree	9 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Apr. 13, 1909	Sing Sing	Kings.
April 15, 1919	Benjamin Halseam	Assault, second degree	2 yrs.	Sept., 1915	Sing Sing	New York.
May 8, 1919	Jerry Burns	Pickpocketing	1 yr.	Sept. 11, 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
May 8, 1919		Attempted extortion	2 1/2 yrs. min., 4 1/2 yrs. max.	Dec., 1909	Sing Sing	New York.
May 8, 1919		Highway robbery	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	Apr. 19, 1915	Sing Sing	New York.
May 8, 1919		Grand larceny	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. max.	Oct. 25, 1894	Auburn	Monroe.
May 8, 1919			1 yr. min., 2 yrs. max.	Feb. 1, 1901		

May	8, 1919	Burmal Dandrow	Manslaughter, first degree....	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Feb. 24, 1915	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
May	8, 1919	Edw. Eastman, alias William Delaney.	Assault, first degree.....	10 yrs.	Apr. 22, 1904	Sing Sing, New York penitentiary and Clinton.	New York.
May	8, 1919	Philip J. Galinsky....	Manufacturing opium	8 mos.	May 24, 1912	.....	Albany.
May	8, 1919	Albert Gilbert	Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. 11 mos.	July 7, 1915	.....	Oneida.
May	8, 1919	William Grassick	Common gambler	Fined \$300	Mar., 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
			Burglary, third degree.....	1 yr.	Oct. 18, 1916	Sing Sing.....	New York.
			Attempted grand larceny, sec- ond degree.....	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. max.	Aug. 24, 1916	.....	Kings.
May	8, 1919	John A. Lockwood....	Robbery, second degree.....	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Jan. 28, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
May	8, 1919	Chester A. Marvin....	Forgery, second degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 6 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Dec., 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
May	8, 1919	Alfred C. Newell....	Bribery	2 yrs.	Nov. 12, 1901	Sing Sing.....	New York.
May	8, 1919	Isaac Portman	Receiving stolen property...	5 yrs.	May 13, 1913	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
May	8, 1919	John J. Saul.....	Bigamy	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	Dec. 13, 1915	New York penitentiary	New York.
May	8, 1919	Nicola Vaggiano	Conducting lottery	6 mos., fined \$1,000....	Sept. 28, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
May	27, 1919	John J. Mannix.....	Arson, second degree.....	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 3 yrs. max.	Apr. 25, 1918	City prison (Brook- lyn).	Kings.
June	3, 1919	Anthony Ventimiglia..	Violation Election Law.....	60 days	Jan., 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	4, 1919	Thos. B. Cunningham..	Assault, first degree.....	5 yrs. min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max.	July, 1909	New York penitentiary	New York.
June	6, 1919	Terrance Boylan	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr.	June, 1901	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	6, 1919	Frank Gorski	Manslaughter, first degree..	20 yrs.	Mar., 1913	Auburn	Orle.
June	6, 1919	Douglas Collins	Criminally receiving stolen goods.....	3 yrs.	Oct., 1914	Sing Sing.....	Westchester.
June	11, 1919	Salvatore Pesce	Assault, second degree.....	2 yrs. min., 5 yrs. max.	Aug., 1916	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	11, 1919	Michael Flemming, Timothy Shanahan.	Attempted sodomy	2 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Oct., 1890	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	12, 1919	Thos. J. Alger, Wil- liam Alger.....	Grand larceny	5 yrs.	July, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Queens.
June	13, 1919	Fred O'Donnell	Grand larceny, second degree	24 yrs. to 5 yrs.	July, 1912	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	16, 1919	Jas. S. Auld, Jas. Stewart, true name, James J. Auld.	Burglary, third degree.....	1 yr. 3 mos. min., 2 yrs. 3 mos. max.	Jan., 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
June	16, 1919	John J. Shinnick....	Burglary, third degree.....	1 yr. 2 mos.	April, 1916	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	16, 1919	Andrea Santora	Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	May, 1917	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	17, 1919	Peter Neville	Attempted white slavery....	2 to 4 yrs.	July, 1916	Great Meadow.....	New York.
June	17, 1919	Jas. Aloysius Quilty..	Violation Penal Law.....	1 yr. 11 mos.	Feb., 1894	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	17, 1919	Burton W. Gibson....	Burglary	1 yr.	April, 1910	Sing Sing.....	New York.
June	17, 1919		Unlawful entry	1 yr.	Mar., 1913	New York penitentiary	New York.
June	17, 1919		Grand larceny, first degree..	1 yr.	May, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.

SCHEDULE D — (Continued)

Date of restoration	NAME	Crime	Sentence	Date of sentence	Prison	County
June 17, 1919	Frank Manley, alias Jas. Collier, Frank Burke; true name, Frank Manning.	Grand larceny Grand larceny, second degree Petit larceny	4 yrs. 5 yrs. 1 yr.	Dec., 1888 Nov., 1895 Aug., 1906	Sing Sing New York penitentiary " "	New York.
June 21, 1919	Nicholas Cella	Grand larceny, first degree	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Oct., 1915	Sing Sing	New York.
June 21, 1919	Arthur Plaut	Bribery	2 to 5 yrs.	Sept., 1916	Sing Sing	New York.
June 23, 1919	Webster McPherson	Assault, second degree	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Oct., 1917	Clinton	St. Lawrence.
June 23, 1919	Chas. Ziegler	Assault, second degree	24 to 5 yrs.	May, 1915	Sing Sing	Queens.
June 23, 1919	Franklin M. Cole	Forgery, second degree	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	July, 1915	Sing Sing	Monroe.
June 23, 1919	John Chisney	Burglary, second degree	4 yrs.	May, 1907	Auburn	St. Lawrence.
June 27, 1919	Joseph Rotundo	Assault, second degree	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 2 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Oct., 1906	Clinton	New York.
June 27, 1919	Warren Stevens	Robbery, first degree	2 yrs. 6 mos.	Dec., 1913	Sing Sing	New York.
June 27, 1919	Ferdinando Nisolia	Grand larceny	10 yrs. min., 18 yrs. max.	Mar., 1899	Sing Sing	New York.
June 27, 1919	Beckley Tremper	Manslaughter, first degree	max.	Aug., 1909	Auburn	Wayne.
June 27, 1919	Anthony J. Solimeno	Burglary and larceny	11 yrs. 9 mos.	Mar., 1913	Sing Sing	Queens.
June 27, 1919	Thos. J. Flynn	Robbery, first degree	7 yrs.	Sept., 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
June 27, 1919	Harry Geo. Muench	Assault, second degree	4 yrs.	Feb., 1910	Queens County jail	Queens.
June 27, 1919	Nathan Bancel	Illegal registration	1 day	Oct., 1910	Raymond Street jail	Kings.
July 1, 1919	Raymond J. Curtis	Arson, third degree	1 yr. min., 3 yrs. max.	July, 1917	Sing Sing	Jefferson.
July 2, 1919	Lorin B. Lewis	Violation Highway Law	3 mos.	Nov., 1916	Onondaga County penitentiary	Westchester.
July 3, 1919	Jacob Getman	Rape, first degree	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	June, 1913	Sing Sing	New York.
July 3, 1919	Jesse Alexander	Manslaughter, first degree	12 yrs. min., 19 yrs. 3 mos. max.	Mar., 1909	Auburn	Otsego.
July 8, 1919	William Hines, William J. Connolly	Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	Dec., 1916	Sing Sing	New York.
July 17, 1919	John G. Davenport	Attempted burglary, third degree	1 yr.	Mar. 18, 1901	New York penitentiary	New York.
July 17, 1919	John W. Dorobiala	Bigamy	1 yr. 3 mos. min., 2 yrs. 3 mos. max.	May 24, 1911	Sing Sing	New York.
July 17, 1919	John W. Dorobiala	Highway robbery	2 yrs. 8 mos.	Mar. 6, 1909	Sing Sing	Erle.
July 17, 1919	John Fried	Attempted grand larceny	2 yrs. 6 mos.	Aug. 17, 1907	Auburn	New York.
July 17, 1919	Samuel Friedman	Robbery	31 yrs.	Nov., 1910	Sing Sing	New York.

July 17, 1919	William H. Greene...	Manslaughter	6 yrs. min., 16 yrs. max.	Dec., 1909	Sing Sing.....	Queens.
July 17, 1919	Frank L. Holt.....	Manslaughter, second degree.	2 yrs. min., 4 yrs. 10 mos. max.	Nov., 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
July 17, 1919	Ernest B. Price.....	Incest	4 yrs. 1 mo. min., 5 yrs. max.	Mar. 28, 1913	Auburn	Cortland.
July 17, 1919	Philip Prayder	Forgery	2 yrs. 3 mos. min., 5 yrs. 3 mos. max.	Mar. 7, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
July 17, 1919	Henry J. Stuhr.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	1 yr. 3 mos.	Dec. 18, 1916	Sing Sing.....	Richmond.
July 17, 1919	Michael J. Grogan....	Grand larceny	2 yrs. 8 mos.	Mar., 1894	Sing Sing.....	New York.
July 17, 1919	Hugh F. Byrnes.....	Manslaughter, first degree..	4 yrs. min., 6 yrs. max.	April, 1913	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
July 23, 1919	Benjamin Heller	Grand larceny	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. max.	Aug. 25, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Aug. 23, 1919	Isidor Kubel, alias Isidor Cohen.....	Burglary, first degree, and grand larceny, first degree..	10 yrs. min., 15 yrs. max.	Aug. 20, 1908	Sing Sing.....	Greene.
Aug. 23, 1919	Frank Piscopo	Criminally carrying pistol..	1 yr.	June 4, 1909	New York penitentiary	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Benjamin Levy	Assault, first degree.....	4 yrs. min., 8 yrs. max.	Apr. 19, 1910	Sing Sing.....	Chenango.
Aug. 23, 1919	John D. Mahoney.....	Criminally receiving stolen property.....	Fined \$80.	Apr. 18, 1910	.....	Seneca.
Aug. 23, 1919	John D. Mahoney.....	Willfully injuring railroad property.....	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 4 yrs. max.	June 25, 1909	Auburn	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Thos. F. Robinson....	Extortion	6 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Apr. 17, 1912	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Aug. 23, 1919	Thea. Johnson	Rape	4 yrs. 6 mos. min., 7 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Feb. 9, 1915	Sing Sing.....	Columbia.
Aug. 23, 1919	William Race	Burglary, third degree.....	4 yrs.	June 22, 1888	Clinton	Cattaraugus.
Aug. 23, 1919	Patrick J. Savage....	Receiving stolen property...	4 yrs.	June 18, 1915	Auburn	Allegany.
Aug. 23, 1919	John R. Haight.....	Robbery, second degree.....	1 yr. 3 mos. min., 3 yrs. max.	Sept., 1879	Auburn	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Rose Halley	Burglary	2 yrs.	Nov., 1879	Auburn	Kings.
Aug. 23, 1919	Patrick J. Corrigan, alias Philip Curran.	Grand larceny	3 yrs. min., 6 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Mar. 20, 1916	Auburn	Kings.
Aug. 23, 1919	Joseph Heidt	Attempted grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. 6 mos.	June 19, 1905	Sing Sing.....	Delaware.
Aug. 23, 1919	Geo. White	Murder, second degree.....	Life	Jan., 1892	Clinton	Kings.
Aug. 23, 1919	Robert Oliver	Burglary	3 yrs. min., 5 yrs. max.	Feb. 17, 1908	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Isaac Swimer	Robbery	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 7 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Oct. 20, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	James Marietta	Manslaughter, first degree..	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 7 yrs. max.	July 1, 1914	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Michael Kelleher	Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 3 yrs. max.	May 16, 1908	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Harry W. Grimmell..	Grand larceny, second degree	1 yr. 6 mos.	Mar., 1881	New York penitentiary and Sing Sing.	New York.
Aug. 23, 1919	Frederick M. Moslein.	Burglary, third degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.	July, 1884	.....	Erie.
Aug. 23, 1919	Chas. Barry	Manslaughter, second degree.	2 yrs. 6 mos.	Oct., 1886	Auburn	Kings.
Aug. 23, 1919	Chas. Barry	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr. 11 mos.	Nov., 1886	Sing Sing.....	Onondaga.
Aug. 23, 1919	Chas. Barry	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr. 6 mos.	Mar. 3, 1913	Auburn	Onondaga.
Aug. 23, 1919	Chas. Barry	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr. 6 mos.	Aug. 3, 1914	Auburn	Onondaga.
Aug. 23, 1919	Chas. Barry	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr. 6 mos.	April, 1911	Auburn	Onondaga.

SCHEDULE D — (Continued)

Date of restoration	NAME	Crime	Sentence	Date of sentence	Prison	County
Aug. 28, 1919	James H. Roach.....	Attempted burglary, third degree.	6 mos.....	Apr. 2, 1906	Kings County penitentiary.	Kings.
Aug. 28, 1919	William Sheridan.....	Attempted extortion.....	6 mos.....	Feb. 5, 1919	Kings County Jail.....	Kings.
Aug. 28, 1919	William E. Brennan.....	False registration.....	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 2 yrs. 4 mos. max.	Jan. 5, 1906	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Aug. 29, 1919	Patrick Gorman.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. 5 mos. max.	Mar. 26, 1909	Auburn.....	Broome.
Sept. 5, 1919	Chas. Valente, alias Chas. Vincent.	Attempted grand larceny, second degree.	1 yr.....	Dec. 14, 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 5, 1919	Thom Downie.....	Robbery.....	8 yrs. min., 15 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Feb. 24, 1913	Sing Sing.....	Queens.
Sept. 17, 1919	James Alrcere.....	Robbery, second degree.....	7 yrs.....	Dec. 2, 1903	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Sept. 17, 1919	Edward J. Barton.....	Grand larceny.....	7 yrs.....	Oct. 23, 1903	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Sept. 17, 1919	Michael Carbone.....	Bribery.....	1 yr.....	Dec., 7, 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 17, 1919	Louis Cooper.....	Attempted rape.....	2 yrs. min., 2 yrs. 8 mos. max.	Dec., 7, 1914	Auburn.....	Oneida.
Sept. 17, 1919	John D. Fogelberg.....	Abandonment.....	1 yr. min., 1 yr. max.	Feb. 26, 1917	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Sept. 17, 1919	Miles R. Frisbie.....	Grand larceny.....	5 yrs. min., 5 yrs. max.	June 13, 1913	Clinton.....	Schenectady.
Sept. 17, 1919	James P. La Grinn, alias Lagrine.	Robbery, first degree.....	20 yrs.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Sept. 17, 1919	Nathan Levy.....	Abduction.....	4 yrs. min., 8 yrs. max.	June 6, 1913	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Sept. 17, 1919	Samuel Mandel.....	Robbery, first degree.....	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Oct. 20, 1913	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Sept. 17, 1919	Michael F. O'Neill.....	Assault, first degree.....	5 yrs. min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Feb. 27, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Sept. 17, 1919	Percy W. Shields.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	6 mos.....	May 28, 1911	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 17, 1919	Morris Silverberg.....	Assault, second degree.....	7 mos.....	June 27, 1918	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 17, 1919	Louis Weigold.....	Robbery, second degree.....	9 yrs.....	June 3, 1902	Auburn.....	Eric.
Sept. 24, 1919	William Bagot.....	Being a common gambler.....	30 days.....	Dec. 17, 1917	New York workhouse.	Queens.
Sept. 24, 1919	Joseph Brown.....	Rape, second degree.....	3 yrs. 6 mos. min., 9 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Mar. 26, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Sept. 24, 1919	Edgar C. Burns.....	Murder, second degree.....	Life.....	Dec. 31, 1900	Sing Sing.....	Westchester.
Sept. 24, 1919	Frank J. Campbell.....	Grand larceny, first degree.....	1 yr.....	Mar. 23, 1914	New York penitentiary	Kings.
Sept. 24, 1919	William E. Carmody.....	Robbery, first degree.....	4 yrs.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Clinton.....	Albany.
Sept. 24, 1919	Christopher E. Delaney.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr.....	Jan. 27, 1913	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 26, 1919	John Gibney.....	Assault, second degree.....	1 yr.....	Feb. 24, 1914	New York penitentiary	Kings.

Sept. 26, 1919	Cornelius Haney, alias Cornelius Kelly	Grand larceny, second degree	3 yrs. 6 mos.	Dec. 23, 1895	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 26, 1919	Charles P. Knapp	Criminally receiving bank de- posit	1 yr. 3 mos. min., 2 yrs. max.	Jan. 8, 1901	Auburn	Otsego.
Sept. 26, 1919	John W. Leaden	Burglary, third degree, and grand larceny, second de- gree	3 yrs.	July 24, 1910	Onondaga County pen- itentiary.	Oswego.
Sept. 26, 1919	Joseph Panzera	Assault, second degree	1 yr.	Dec. 21, 1911	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 26, 1919	Louis Sedofsky	Rape, first degree	10 yrs.	Nov. 30, 1888	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 26, 1919	Edward G. Stewart	Grand larceny	5 yrs. min., 8 yrs. 4 mos. max.	Dec. 26, 1912	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Sept. 26, 1919	Lawrence J. Walters	Attempted burglary	6 mos. min., 3 yrs. max.	July 16, 1916	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 27, 1919	James Gibbons	Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. 8 mos.	May 13, 1885	Clinton	Albany.
Sept. 27, 1919	Timothy O. Holmes	Assault, second degree	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Feb. 25, 1910	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 27, 1919	Harris Sirk	Criminally receiving stolen property	Fined \$500	June 17, 1918		Albany.
Sept. 29, 1919	Mano Friedman	Grand larceny, second degree	1 yr.	July 15, 1911	New York penitentiary	New York.
Sept. 29, 1919	Hyman Meyrowitz	Grand larceny	4 yrs. 6 mos.	Apr. 28, 1906	Sing Sing	Kings.
Sept. 29, 1919	Edward James Regan	Robbery, first degree	4 yrs. 3 mos.	Sept. 26, 1910		New York.
Oct. 2, 1919	John Henry Davenport	Burglary, third degree, and first larceny	3 yrs. min., 4 yrs. max.	May 14, 1913	Clinton	Albany.
Oct. 2, 1919	Sam Lavy	Violation Section 1202, Penal Law.	5 yrs.	Mar. 9, 1915	Sing Sing	Queens.
Oct. 2, 1919	Michael F. McCarthy	Larceny	An indeterminate sen- tence.	Feb. 9, 1917	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 2, 1919	Patrick J. Walsh	Illegal voting	3 yrs.	July, 1908	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 2, 1919	William J. Smith	Manslaughter, second degree.	1 yr. 8 mos.	Dec., 1911		
Oct. 7, 1919	John Corcoran	Highway robbery	10 yrs.	Dec. 31, 1901	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 7, 1919	Frank Ettinger	Burglary	7 yrs. 4 mos.	Dec. 29, 1891	Sing Sing	Kings.
Oct. 7, 1919	James Haber	Burglary	2 yrs.	May 11, 1888	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 7, 1919	John F. Hillman, alias Jeremiah de Roy	Grand larceny, second degree	1 yr.	Mar., 15, 1912	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 7, 1919	Jerry Learila	Grand larceny	2 yrs. 6 mos.	Aug., 20, 1917	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 8, 1919	Andrew M. Murphy	Receiving stolen goods	6 mos.	Oct. 11, 1914	Oswego County Jail...	Oswego.
Oct. 8, 1919	Isaac Cohen	Manslaughter, first degree	1 yr.	Nov. 11, 1914	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 9, 1919	Cornelius E. Downle	Possessing narcotics	5 yrs. min., 7 yrs. 5 mos. max.	Dec. 21, 1908	Sing Sing	Kings.
Oct. 9, 1919	John A. Walter	Grand larceny, second degree	1 yr.	Nov., 1913	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 9, 1919	Archie Watts	Attempted extortion	2 yrs. min., 2 yrs. 2 mos. max.	Nov., 1914	Clinton	Sullivan.
Oct. 9, 1919	William Whipple	Burglary, third degree	6 mos.	June 23, 1917		
Oct. 9, 1919		Grand larceny, second degree	2 yrs. 6 mos.	Apr. 13, 1915	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 9, 1919		Robbery, first degree	5 yrs.	April, 1901	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 9, 1919		Manslaughter, first degree	6 yrs. min., 15 yrs. max.	Sept., 1904		
Oct. 9, 1919				Aug., 1912	Auburn	Monroe.

SCHEDULE D — (Concluded)

Date of restoration	NAME	Crime	Sentence	Date of sentence	Prison	County
Oct. 16, 1919	Martin A. Egan.....	Burglary, third degree.....	1 yr. 6 mos. min., 2 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov., 1914	Sing Sing.....	Dutchess.
Oct. 16, 1919	William Farrell.....	Burglary, third degree, and petit larceny.....	1 yr. min., 1 yr. 6 mos. max.	Mar., 1915	Clinton.....	Albany.
Oct. 16, 1919	John J. Reedy.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 5 yrs. max.	Nov. 15, 1915	Clinton.....	Albany.
Oct. 16, 1919	Joseph Halstead.....	Policy writing.....	1 mo.....	Mar. 4, 1916	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 16, 1919	Max Turk.....	Forgery.....	10 mos.....	April, 1916	Auburn.....	New York.
Oct. 16, 1919	Daniel Flannery.....	Grand larceny.....	3 yrs.....	April, 1899	Edmura Reformatory.	Onondaga.
Oct. 16, 1919	Alexander Williams.....	Receiving stolen property.....	Not stated.....	May 29, 1913	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Oct. 22, 1919	Arthur W. Watson.....	Rape, second degree.....	2 yrs. min., 5 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Nov. 9, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Oct. 22, 1919	Andrew Brown.....	Burglary, third degree.....	2 yrs. 4 mos. min., 2 yrs. 6 mos. max.	Feb. 21, 1908	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Oct. 22, 1919	John J. Dunleavy.....	Assault, second degree.....	2 yrs. 4 mos.....	Nov., 1893	Sing Sing.....	New York.
		Grand larceny, second degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.....	April, 1897		
		Robbery, third degree.....	8 yrs.....	Feb., 1901		
Oct. 22, 1919	Josiah N. Farr.....	Grand larceny, second degree.....	5 yrs.....	Feb., 1907	Auburn.....	Schuyler.
		Burglary.....	3 yrs.....	Dec., 1907	Monroe County penitentiary.	Monroe.
		Petit larceny.....	1 yr.....	Oct., 1910	Sing Sing.....	New York.
Oct. 22, 1919	George Johnson.....	Attempted burglary, third degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.....	Sept., 1910		
		Grand larceny, second degree.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.....	April, 1913		
		Attempted grand larceny, second degree.....	2 yrs. 7 mos.....	Aug., 1915		
Oct. 22, 1919	Alexander Haney.....	Forgery.....	3 mos.....	Feb. 24, 1919	Brooklyn city prison.....	Kings.
Oct. 22, 1919	Peter Kardach.....	Criminally receiving stolen property.....	2 yrs. 6 mos. min., 4 yrs. 10 mos. max.	Nov. 24, 1914	Auburn.....	Erle.
Oct. 22, 1919	H. J. Mercer, alias Harry J. Meyers.....	Forgery, first degree.....	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	Feb. 10, 1914	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Oct. 22, 1919	Max Pottulitz.....	Attempted larceny.....	1 yr.....	Feb. 4, 1913	New York penitentiary	Kings.
Oct. 22, 1919	Benjamin Stuffer.....	Robbery, third degree.....	2 yrs. min., 5 yrs. max.	May 5, 1916	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Oct. 24, 1919	Larry Lombardo.....	Rape, second degree.....	5 yrs. min., 10 yrs. max.	June 20, 1910	Sing Sing.....	Kings.
Oct. 24, 1919	Earl Randall.....	Grand larceny.....	1 yr. min., 2 yrs. max.	July 10, 1916	Auburn.....	Oswego.
Oct. 24, 1919	William F. Kearse.....	Grand larceny.....	To report to probation officer for 2 years and fined \$70.	Nov. 11, 1915		Oswego.

SCHEDULE E

Statement Showing Number of Respites Granted from October 31, 1918, to November 1, 1919

Date of respite	NAME OF CONVICT	Crime convicted of	Date of conviction	County	Sentence	Respite
Nov. 29, 1918	Joseph Cohen.....	Murder, first degree.....	Aug., 1917	New York	To be executed.....	Mar. 17, 1919
Jan. 17, 1919	Frank Ferrara.....	Murder, first degree.....	April, 1916	New York	To be executed.....	Mar. 17, 1919
Mar. 6, 1919	Joseph Cohen.....	Murder, first degree.....	Aug., 1917	New York	To be executed.....	June 16, 1919
Mar. 6, 1919	Frank Ferrara.....	Murder, first degree.....	April, 1916	New York	To be executed.....	June 16, 1919
May 23, 1919	Alessandro Voltera.....	Murder, first degree.....	Mar., 1917	Kings	To be executed.....	June 23, 1919
June 3, 1919	Joseph Cohen.....	Murder, first degree.....	April, 1917	New York	To be executed.....	Oct. 20, 1919
June 3, 1919	Frank Ferrara.....	Murder, first degree.....	April, 1916	New York	To be executed.....	Oct. 20, 1919
June 17, 1919	Alessandro Voltera.....	Murder, first degree.....	Mar., 1918	Kings	To be executed.....	Sept. 28, 1919
Aug. 22, 1919	Alessandro Voltera.....	Murder, first degree.....	Mar., 1918	Kings	To be executed.....	Oct. 27, 1919
Oct. 16, 1919	Joseph Cohen.....	Murder, first degree.....	Aug., 1917	New York	To be executed.....	Dec. 8, 1919
Oct. 16, 1919	Frank Ferrara.....	Murder, first degree.....	April, 1916	New York	To be executed.....	Dec. 8, 1919

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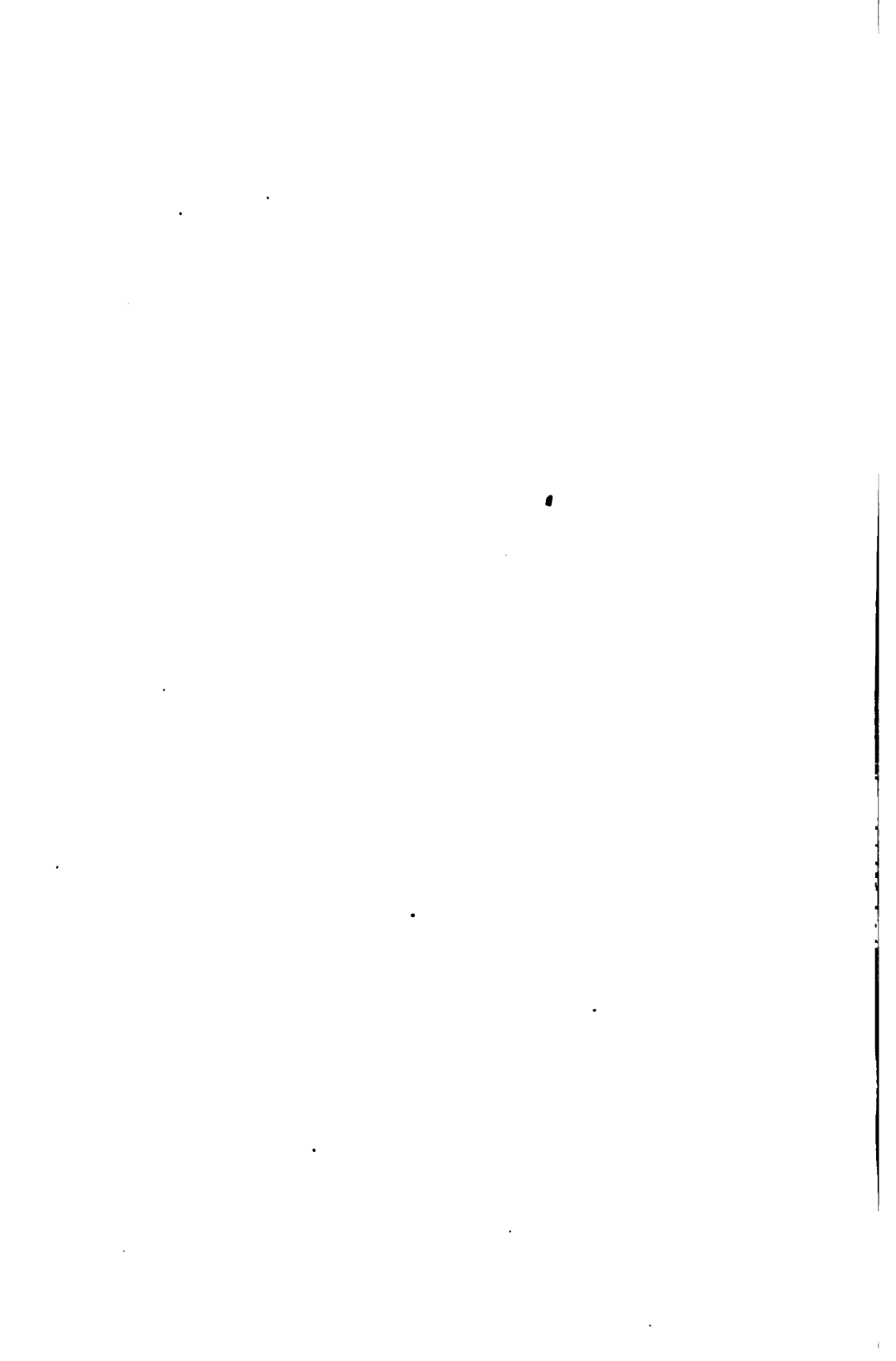
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